Race Problem—1922

Africa

LIBERIA AND U.S.A.

Why President King returned to Monrovia in the "Denver."

The African World

(From our Special Correspondent)

1/28/22

NEW YORK, JAN. 1ST, 1922.

Interesting facts have been made public by Dr. Ernest Lyon, the Liberian Consul General, in contradiction of certain rumours about President King's homeward journey to which publicity had been given here by some newspapers. It appears now that His Excellency was detained in the States on the loan business longer than he had intended, and as his presence was required in Monrovia for the Legislature Session opening the first week in December he made known this fact to President Harding and the State Department.

As the American authorities wished him not to leave before the loan arrangements were completed, President King was assured that he should be in Monrovia for the opening of the Legislature. Thus it came about that when the loan transaction was completed the U.S. cruiser "Denver" was placed at his disposal, which transported him from the States to Liberia where he arrived as was promised before the opening of the new Session.

(President King arrived in Monrovia on December 3 and the Legislature commenced its sittings on December 5).

Successful Negotiations.

On the successful negotiations carried through by the Liberian Plenary Commission "the Afro-American" has an editorial headed "Liberians—Real Diplomats," from which the following extracts are taken:—

"Liberia, the little black West African republic is to be congratulated upon the recent Commission sent over to this country consisting of President C. D. B. King, Justice F. E. R. Morris and others.

"Successful diplomacy is the brand that gets what it goes for. The Liberians first deserve congratulation for their success. Secondly, they stayed in this country for over six months during which time they only earned words of highest commendation from the American press for their statesmanlike conduct.

"The Liberians were a match for the type of white reporter who wanted to write a comical account of his interview with a black President, and a match for all other reporters, white and black, who wanted to inquire too closely into the affairs they had decided to keep secret.

Universal Respect.

"The Liberian delegation was a credit to the West African republic and left America with the universal respect of both races. The only word of criticism has been directed against the petty heads of universities like Howard, Lincoln, Wilberforce and Morgan, who "broke their necks" honouring Marshall Foch with a degree, and overlooked our own President King."

I have sent you references before to the visit to the Canary Islands and Liberia being made by Afro-American tourists under the auspices of the America-Africa Tourist Company, which arranged a cruise of seventy two days. It is now stated that the "Byron," originally chartered for this purpose, has been purchased and will be used for direct Afro-American traffic between the States and West Africa. If the source of information be reliable, the vessel will be permanently used on mail and cargo traffic to and from Liberia.

Republic of Liberia.

OUR LIBERIAN NEWS LETTER.

African World

(Special to THE AFRICAN WORLD.)

Monrovia, December 2, 1921.

Monrovia was stirred last Saturday by scenes of enthusiasm such as are not often witnessed even here. The U.S. cruiser "Denver" made its looked-for appearance with President King and the other members of the Liberian Plenary Commission on board. All the approaches to the beach were thronged. The Hon. E. J. Barclay, who has been the head of the Executive during the President's absence, and members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and members of the Judiciary, with representatives of the Supreme Court Bar, the American Minister-Resident and the Diplomatic Corps, the Acting Mayor of Monrovia (Mr. W. H. Jordan), and the principal European and other residents took part in the reception which made his Excellency's homecoming a gala affair in this country of West Africa, where beach welcomes to returning administrative heads are brilliant events.

Major J. Frank Copeland was in charge of the guard of honour.

Immediately after his Excellency and the other members of the Plenary Commission had stepped ashore from the launch which had brought them from the "Denver," an address of welcome was delivered by the Acting Mayor. Thereafter the welcomed and the welcoming repaired to Executive Mansion, where, after another address of welcome, this time delivered by Miss Rosa E. Lee, the President held a reception.

The Liberians took great pride in the military display before Executive Mansion while the reception indoors lasted.

Senators have been gathering in Monrovia not only for the arrival home of the President, but for the opening of the National Legislature, which began its session on Monday last. Most interest centres in the President's Message, which is eagerly awaited. It will probably contain a summary of the labours abroad during the last ten months.

Liberia

From the European point of view the opening days of the Legislature have been devoid of incident with the sole exception of the swearing-in by President King yesterday of the Hon. H. A. Page, of Grand Bassa, as Senator.

Two missionaries have succumbed to the dreaded blackwater fever. One of them, the Rev. J. E. Buschman, of the Muhlenberg Lutheran Mission, had been some distance into the interior with his wife on a tour of mission stations, when he was stricken with the fatal malady that takes such toll of Europeans in West Africa.

OUR LIBERIAN NEWS LETTER.

African World

(From an "African World" Special Correspondent)

1/28/22 London England

MONROVIA, December 16, 1921.

Supplementing the news of the scenes attending the close of the American visit and the arrival here of President King and other members of the Liberian Plenary Commission, I have learned some interesting details concerning the departure of the successful diplomats from the States. Escorted by Mr. H. MacBride, who had been specially appointed to this mission by the State Department, the party left Washington on November 10 for New York, where they stayed at the Commodore Hotel on the floor to which are assigned high officials of the American Government.

Four days were spent in general sightseeing, and on the 15th the Commission departed for Boston, Mr. Gabriel Dennis, the Secretary, having left for that city some hours earlier in connection with the final arrangements. Mr. Dennis and First-Lieut. Larsen, of the United States Marine, specially deputed to serve as aide-de-camp to his Excellency during the voyage, met the members at the station and convoyed them to the cars in which they motored to the Government Navy Yard. As the Commission passed between a guard of honour formed by sailors and officers of the United States Navy the Marine Band played the Liberian National Anthem. Then his Excellency and the members of the Commission were introduced to Admiral Gleaves, admiral in charge of the navy yard, and Admiral McCulloy, commander of the ships in that division, and their staffs before they proceeded to where the United States cruiser "Denver" was lying. Just before she sailed the "Constitution"—well known for the part she played in the War of Independence, when Britain lost her American colonies—fired a salute of twenty-one guns.

Marconi courtesy messages were exchanged between Mr. Secretary of State Hughes and Mr. Under Secretary of State Dearing and the Commission when the "Denver" was a little way out.

But for four days' rough weather at the beginning and a call at Cape Verde Islands, where two days were spent coaling at St. Vincent, the voyage was entirely uneventful. Occasional cinema shows on deck relieved the tedium. Off Dakar Marconi messages were exchanged between the Governor-General of French West Africa and the Lieut.-Governor of Senegal and the Commission.

I have referred in a previous news letter to the gala welcome-home arranged when President King and his colleagues arrived.

On December 5 the President and Executive entertained the captain and officers of the "Denver" to lunch. Officials, such as Members of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Diplomatic Corps only being invited. The City Band played during luncheon, the delightful function cementing the friendly ties between the citizens of the mother and daughter nations.

The following evening the Hon. E. Barclay (Secretary of State), who has been acting as head of the Executive during President King's absence, held a reception in honour of the members of the Plenary Commission, when very many people were present. Replying to the toast of his health proposed by the Secretary of State, President King referred in complimentary terms to the manner in which the administration of affairs had been conducted in his absence, and emphasised the fact that much attention was being focussed on the actions of Liberian Government officials abroad as well as at home.

LIBERIAN LOAN.

African World 1/28/22

(From an AFRICAN WORLD Special Correspondent.)

London Monrovia

MONROVIA, January 4, 1922.

The Legislature has passed and accepted the American Loan agreement, which now only awaits the ratification by Congress in the United States to become operative. The old loan, internal bonds, and outstanding debts are to be paid off in full. A Financial Commission will shortly replace the present Receivership.

Liberians Would Fire President

Chicago Defender

Say That King Learned Thing or Two in U. S., However

2/4/22

By Abraham H. Butler, Sr.

Monrovia, Liberia.—There can be scarcely any doubt that Charles Dunbar Burgess King took the oath of office as president of Liberia at a time when Liberia was destined to pass through an ordeal and through furnace, in consequence of which he must have found very heavy difficulties besetting his administration. These difficulties are happily surmounted by tact, prudence and political sagacity, characteristic of President King, and today Liberia has become the cynosure of all eyes.

Whatever may be our likes or dislikes, our personal feelings or prejudice—no one can deny that President King is a true patriot, and in representing Liberia in the United States has made an everlasting impression, and has obtained for her a first place recognition by the family of nations as well as a national guarantee for our future independence and safeguards for future years.

King Has Detractors

It is to be regretted, however, that in his efforts to reshape the destiny of Liberia President King does not appear to have received the wholehearted support and loyal co-operation he deserves, and although there are not lacking a few Liberian citizens who are anxious for the uplift of their country, there are hosts of those who have, apparently, since the absence of President King from the coutnry, developed self-conceit or egoistic hedonism and will never identify their interest with that of their country—they are to all appearances indifferent to her dangers and improvement, and were more often than not prone to ridicule her struggles in time of danger and adversity. They have created unrest in political circles and have so undermined President King's political status as to name his successor in 1923. Edwin Barclay's quick grasp of the situation has caused President King today to have some say in political arenas. Had Barclay not acted promptly and quickly President King's political influence would have today been a dream of yesterday.

President King, as I have said, has so efficiently represented Liberia abroad that all of us who have opposed his policies must now ground arms and do all we can to uphold him. To manage the government of Liberia as President King has managed it is to credit the Negro here with all that our white brethren take to themselves in the efficient and effectual administration of government.

Lessons in America

There is one thing apparent, and that is President King, having had ten months' sojourn in the U. S. A., will perhaps have learned that there is no use in placing square blocks in round holes—dishonest and inefficient men in positions—simply because they belong to the party. He will perhaps realize that in order to run a successful government he must use his best available men, no matter if they are whigs or not, no matter if they are poor or rich, no matter if they are young or old. It is the only way that President King will be able to run a successful government and safeguard our heritage for future years.

President King will have also learned from abroad that the will of the people should be respected. In the U. S. A. the president, in order to know the will of the people so as to safeguard his doings, has a trained corps of detectives in constant attendance at the White House, and even in that coutnry, large as it is, the humblest citizen's will is consulted and in many cases respected.

President King will also have learned that no important decision abroad is taken without first consulting the legislative branch of the government and will, I am sure, follow out such a procedure in conducting affairs in Liberia.

President King will have learned that all encouragement should be given young ambitious men and that in America the young men are helped and not crushed out for political reasons.

President King came to us with new ideas, with new life, with new energies and thoughts, with new feeling and with a feeling of security that "Independence is the true aim of our political existence and that the efforts of all united sincerely will maintain it."

SAYS LOAN TO LIBERIA MEANS ANNEXATION

New York Age 3/11/22

Paris, France.—Liberia, under the conditions of her $5,000,000 loan from the United States, becomes "purely and simply an African colony of the United States," says an editorial in the *Depeche Coloniale*, organ of French colonial interests.

"The loan question is only an accessory," the article declares. "The treaty upon which it is based constitutes veritable annexation of Liberia by the United States."

The *Depeche* stresses the far-reaching powers of the American commission charged with supervising Liberian finance, and says this body controls the Liberian budget or the appointment of any state functionary, including the President of the Republic, as well as the army organization.

EXPENDITURE OF LOAN UNDER OUR SUPERVISION

(Special to The New York Age).

Washington, D. C.—While no official statement has been made concerning the details of the agreement accompanying the loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia, the understanding has been that this Government would have supervision over the expenditure of the loan and measures for amortization.

British financial interests for a long time have been offering Liberia more liberal terms for a similar loan. One reason for the recent trip of President King of Liberia to the United States was to attempt to soften our terms.

OUR LIBERIAN NEWS LETTER.

(*From a Special Representative of* The African World.)

African World 2/4/22

MONROVIA, January 7.

There was a scene in the Liberian Legislature on December 21 during the delivery of the President's Message. An order had been given by the Speaker of the House of Representatives that no shorthand notes of the Address were to be taken without permission. Three Sierra Leone men violated the order, one of them, a man called Johnson, using the words "Damn the Liberian Government!" when called to order. The Senate and House of Representatives at once met in joint convention and took steps to have them arrested and gaoled for "contempt."

The next day they were brought up for trial, and Johnson was ordered to be deported as an undesirable alien. The two other men were fined two hundred and fifty dollars each. Widespread and whole-hearted approval of the action of the Liberian Senate and House of Representatives has been expressed.

From authentic sources it is reported confidentially that the Plenary Commission's report was laid before the National Legislature on the 5th. It was read within closed doors. Some of the features of the agreement, it is said, are rather stiff. So far as can be gathered, the agreement has not been confirmed by the United States Senate, but if it is rejected there hopes are centred in American banking circles, which, it is stated, will take up and finance the loan. Information goes that the loan is to be administered by a Commissioner-General, who is to get a salary of 15,000 dollars a year; an assistant who will receive 8,000 dollars yearly—he is also to be the legal adviser to the Government; four other assistants at what is believed an annual salary of 5,000 dollars each; four Frontier Officers, an auditor, a sanitary inspector and others to the number of twenty-two all told. They are "to be free from arrest" within Liberia

Internal peace is guaranteed, and the Frontier Force is to be under the control of the Commissioner-General.

Grave dissatisfaction is expressed with some of the terms, while, on the other hand it is felt some are distinctly beneficial.

A sad event marred the first day of the New Year, it being reported that Mrs. Maud Parker-Ward, daughter of Mr. P. C. Parker Vice-Consul for Spain, died during her *accouchement*. She was only twenty-one years old. The funeral service took place at the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the morning of the 2nd His Excellency issued bounty-rations of one pound of beef and three pounds of rice to the poor of Monrovia.

President King the same day entertained a large number of Europeans and Liberians to dinner at the Executive Mansion.

COMMERCIAL.—There is a slump in the markets here as regards foreign-manufactured goods. Buyers are few and the demand not of any encouraging nature. German merchants are energetic in their endeavours to capture Liberian trade, extending unlimited credits and underselling the British merchants.

German marks are refused in Liberia; the French five-franc piece fetches only 1s. 6d. at the highest: British money leads, though there is a disappearence of the British Treasury note. No operations of any size have been put through, as yet, by the Bank of Liberia, Ltd.

INDUSTRIAL.—Faukner's ice plant, which is in full working order, produces five tons of ice daily. This is supplied principally to the British vessels calling at Monrovia.

Faukner's electric lighting plant is operating, and is worked up to 11.45 p.m.

Complaints are made here also about the telephone system, which is far from satisfactory, and faulty calls are reported daily. It is advocated that the Government institute a better 'phone system by substituting a British company for Faukner's.

"HEADQUARTERS IN LIBERIA."

U.N.I.A. Commissioner's Confidential Documents to Marcus Garvey.

African World London Daily Chronicle

(*Special to* The African World.)

Our Monrovia special correspondent, writing from Liberia on January 28, sends a copy of the dossier laid before His Excellency President King and the Cabinet on January 25, concerning the Marcus Garvey activities in the Republic. As already stated in The African World, there has been much speculation of late about the American detective's discoveries. These discoveries are summarised below.

It is to be noted that, throughout, Mr. Eli Garcia, "Commissioner to Liberia on behalf of the Universal Negro Improvement Association," when addressing "the President General, the Hon. Marcus Garvey," adopts what might be termed a servile attitude. In a letter written in New York after his return from his mission to the Republic Mr. Garcia says: "It is respectfully requested that scrupulous attention be given to the information and suggestions therein and that they be taken into consideration—with necessary modifications—in the future establishment of the headquarters of the Association in the Republic of Liberia."

In his ensuing notes to Marcus Garvey on the economical and moral conditions in Liberia Mr. Garcia states: "There are at this present time two classes of people, the Americo-Liberians, also called 'Sons of the Soil,' and the natives. The first class, although the educated one, constitutes the most despicable element in Liberia . . . . The men of this class, having been most of them educated in England or other European places, are used to a life which the salaries paid by the Government do not suffice to maintain. Therefore, dishonesty is prevalent. To any man who can write and read, there is but one goal: a Government office where he can graft.

"For the same reason, they are absolutely hostile to immigration of American or West Indian Negroes; that is, if the said Negroes show any tendency to take part in the political life of the Republic. This fact is of great importance and I dare suggest that words must be given to any one going to Liberia in the interest of the U.N.I.A. to deny firmly any intention on our part to enter into politics in Liberia. This attitude will remove any possible idea of opposition, and will not prevent us, after having a strong foothold in the country, to act as we see best for their own betterment and that of the race at large.

"The policy *for the present* must be to limit our programme to commercial, industrial, and agricultural developments."

There are some extraordinary remarks in Mr. Garcia's notes on "Foreign Relations and Foreign Influences." He writes: "If Liberia ever needed help, it is at this present time when the small Republic is the object of a close contest between America, England, and France. . . . While this propaganda was going on, the Liberians were still expecting much from the United States until the famous memorandum was presented to them early in June. I have read the original document signed by the American Chargé d'Affaires (Mr. Bundy), and I will say that from beginning to end it is the most insulting and humiliating document ever presented to a free people for ratification.

"The adoption of this contract for ten years, if signed by the Government, will mean the election of a white king over Liberia, and will be a great inconvenience to the U.N.I.A. . . .

"The British Bank of West Africa and Elder Dempster Company work night and day in Liberia, and because of the presence of this only bank, British currency is almost the legal currency of the country. Poor Liberia is hard up against three strong white nations determined to choke her."

Concerning commercial and agricultural possibilities, there is an account of Liberia's need of transport, and a hint that a corporation with four hundred thousand dollars could undertake all that was needed and "win the inalienable devotion of the Liberian people and of the people of the West Coast in general."

In some addenda there are significant words—"As shown by the memorandum which I presented to the Government of Liberia on the subject of land. I didn't—contrary to my instructions—work for immediate concession of land.

"My reason for deviating from your instructions is that I found out it was not in the power of the Government to grant such concession without the approval of the Senate. . . . I wanted, at any cost, to have from the Government a written pledge of support, which could stir up the feelings of our members on this side towards Liberia.

. . .

"But with diplomacy and also modesty and discretion on the part of those who will represent the U.N.I.A. in Liberia, our work is bound to be successful on *all* lines."

A NEW CABINET IN LIBERIA.

West Africa 3/11/22

His Excellency the President of Liberia, the Hon. C. D King, has reconstructed his Cabinet, as follows:—

Secretary of State, Mr. Edwin Barclay.
Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. J. J. Harris.
Attorney-General, Mr. L. A. Grimes.
Secretary of War and Interior, Mr. Jas. F. Cooper.
Postmaster-General, Mr. T. G. Fuller.
Secretary of Public Instruction, Mr. B. W. Payne.

The new members of the Cabinet, namely, Messrs. Grimes, Cooper and Payne, took office on February 6.

Hon. John L. Morris has been confirmed by the Liberian Senate at Monrovia as Liberian Minister for Washington, under the new loan agreement.

The President is now on a tour to the Leeward Coast on official business. This is the first occasion on which the President has visited parts of the Republic away from the capital, after his inauguration. The first year of his administration was taken up with forming a new Government, etc., and the second year was largely spent on [illegible] new loan there.

URGES LOAN TO LIBERIA.

New York Times 4/2[illegible]/22

Hughes Tells House Committee We Are Bound in Honor to Lend.

WASHINGTON, April [illegible]—Urging a $5,000,000 loan to Liberia, promised in 1918, as a "point of honor," Secretary Hughes told the House Ways and Means Committee today there was no foundation for reports that American banking interests would benefit mostly from the transaction. Such reports had arisen at previous hearings of the committee on the legislation.

"I never heard that any one interested in payment of bonds was behind this proposal," Secretary Hughes said. "The truth is that bonds amounting to $1,500,000 will be retired under this loan plan. I understand that $58,000 is the amount, out of the million and a half total, held in the United States. My personal information is that the figure is nearer $10,000."

A considerable amount of the Liberian bonds to be retired in event the loan is made by the United States, the Secretary added, are held in Germany, Holland and Great Britain and are widely distributed among private investors.

"Nobody had anything to do with advocating this credit for private advantage," said the Secretary. "We could not [illegible] first lien and adequate protection [illegible] the others holding bonds were paid."

Failure to make the loan, Mr. Hughes declared, "would be lamentable with respect to the position of the United States before the world, and most lamentable for Liberia," which entered the war in 1917 on the side of the Allies.

Mr. Hughes said the question of helping Liberia was the only point on which Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Harding were in agreement, and added:

"There must have been some basis for the credit when it was upheld by such extraordinary concurrence."

RENEW LIBERIAN LOANS.

Commercial Appeal Memphis Times 3/23/22

WASHINGTON, March [illegible]—Establishment of the $5,000,000 war time credit to Liberia in the form of a new loan to that country was urged of the House ways and means committee today by F. M. Dearing, assistant secretary of state.

The state department believes the United States was morally obligated to re-establish the credit which was extended during the war, but subsequently revoked by this government, he said.

Race Problem - 1922
Africa
Liberia

LOTT CAREY BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONARY REPORT ON LIBERIA ROILED PRESIDENT KING

Afro-American Relations

(NOTE.—Commission which visited Liberia included Rev. C. S. Brown, President, and Rev. A. A. Graham, Secretary. President King is said to have asked the Lott Carey Convention to withdraw this report, or their missionaries will be deported.)

10/27/22

Liberia, the one State in Africa from which most could be expected as a free and independent government, is by no means an encouraging prospect, she is as feeble and helpless, as a self-directed government, as could be in any sense imagined. Out of an estimated population of 2,500,000, only about 10,000 or 4% of her people are civilized. Even at Monrovia, the capital, where the bulk of the civilized Liberians live, at least three-fourths of the people are abject heathen.

There are absolutely no visible signs of progress to be found anywhere. Outside of Monrovia, the capital, there is not a single post-office. There are no public roads, there is not a single school in the whole republic, supported by the State, either for native or civilized. The far-famed Liberia College stands today a mass of decaying ruins.

There are no improved harbors in Liberia. Steamers anchor at the various ports far out in the roadstead and passengers are landed by means of surf boats in every instance over mile of open sea and across dangerous bars. Even at Monrovia, the principal port of Liberia, it requires at least two hours, under the most favorable conditions possible, to land a passenger after he has left the ship.

Dangers of Landing Great

Your Commission attempted to land at Cape Mount on two separate occasions, remaining in the Cape Mount harbor on one occasion for a day and a half, and owing to the perilous condition of the bar, although being exceedingly anxious to visit that locality, were forced to abandon the attempt. In each case ,the risk was entirely too great. trip to Liberia, to the entire West Coast of Africa, for that matter, is far from being a pleasure trip. It is fraught with dangers innumerable and with much inconvenience. It requires a perfect condition of health, a sound mind, capable of suffering and endurance, and entirely free from care.

There are no physicians in Liberia except the two physicians under the Lott Carey Convention, a Dr. Davis of the A. M. E. Church, and two foreign physicians in Monrovia, of German and French extraction respectively.

When it is remembered that the population of Liberia is probably 2,600,000, (no official census has ever been taken) and that there is no means of transportation, save but the Liberian prefers to live on through by-paths in the jungle or on surf-boats or dug-outs (a native craft hewn out of a tree-trunk) on the rivers, it will be readily seen what a dreadful place Liberia is in which to live or even to sojourn for a few months or weeks. Ulcers and ugly sores are in evidence everywhere, often covering the bodies of the little children from infancy. Venerel diseases is rampant on every side, afflicting the people like a scourge or a pestilence.

Natives Eat Dead Bodies

The native people live in utmost squalor and literally feed upon offal and filth. Nothing is allowed to rot. Everything is eaten which dies or is killed—Snakes, dogs, cats, and putrid flesh of every kind, and I believe, even the carcasses of human beings. The very lice and vermin from the human head is carefully picked out while dressing the hair and eaten immediately.

Truly Africa is a benighted land. There is not a paved or graded street in Monrovia, nor a formally laid side-walk. The town, while picturesque, especially from a distance, is lazily sleeping on the natural foundations, unimproved and unadorned, which was laid by the hand of God on the day of creation.

Natives Walk Around Naked

The native Liberian, as of course, all native Africans, go perfectly nude, as a rule, in all save the proverbial loin cloth, which in most cases is about the size of a handkerchief.

The civilized Liberian, on the othed hand, is punctilious in his subservience to the exeremes of fashion. He will tolerate nothing that is not strictly conventional. The silk hat, the broadcloth or evening suit, and the full-dress suit must be worn on all occasions that they think require them, no matter if the thermometer registers 120 in the shade. To be presented to the President who lives in a rented house, one must wear full dress and a silk hat. A lawyer can not appear before the bar to plead or present his case, without being attired in the conventional black robe which is regarded the sine qua non vestment of a barrister, notwithstanding the court house is not so good as the most modest country lodge hall among the colored people of America.

No Liberians In Business

There is not a business of any kind conducted by a Liberian. Although a white man cannot go into the interior to garner the wealth of the country, nor own the land, many of them are getting fabulously rich in Liberia's coat trade. Liberia is rich beyond a dream, palm nuts, skins, ginger, coffee, Sugar cane, wild cotton, and commercial products of many kinds abound the revenues of the government.

The only bank in Monrovia, in Liberia, indeed, is owned and operated by Englishmen, the cable stations by German and French, and the ice plant, electric plant, and telephone system, also hotel accommodations, are provided by an American Negro, against whom much prejudice exists. American Negroes are apparently not wanted in Liberia.

Again, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that a trip to Africa especially a trip to Liberia, is not by any means a pleasure trip, nor an ordinary sea voyage. It is an adventure, a hazard, a nightmare. For those who would profit by a visit there, the trip in this country must begin in the fall or winter, the season of the year when the Atlantic Ocean itself is by no means a highway of pleasure. It must be accomplished for the greater part of the way in small cargo steamers of from three to five thousand tonnage, ill-suited to the convenience of passengers, and accommodating from twelve to twenty-five passengers only.

Steamers Serve Stale Food

The food on such steamers is generally of poor quality, often stale, the cooking is usually bad, there is practically no space for exercise, and by reason of size and construction, the steamers will toss and plunge in almost any sea.

The trip to the nearest point on the coast of Africa will require anywhere from thirty to forty days, according to weather conditions and the disposition of the vessel. The climate of Africa, on the West Coast and near the equator, is the most treacherous in the world, known generally as the "white man's grave." The heat is of peculiar intensity and carries a temperature of more than an hundred in the shade all the time. It saps energy and nerve force like a viper. Every moment care must be exercised scrupulously to conserve strength and to safe-guard against fever and infection.

Tourists Pay High Prices

The expense of travel is enormous, due to the fluctuation of values, and the depreciation of currency in the matter of exchange. Banks and money changers require exhorbitant rates and excessive margins. Tips or service fees are demanded by all classes of those who give any kind of attention or service. Prices are inconcelvably high and no concessions can be expected. Even the missionary who lives in the country day by day suffers great inconvenience and much loss in the expenditure of his meager salary. The trip therefore is a long and tedious one, and involves a terrible strain upon the purse, and also upon both body and mind.

(Continued next week.)

OBSERVATIONS ON LIBERIA

BY PROF. KELLY MILLER

The Saturday Evening Post Aug 11 '21

LAST year President Charles Dunbar Burgess King, of Liberia, came to the United States to make a quick touch of $5,000,000. He didn't get the money, but instead the Government ordered out a battleship and a brass band, had the ship crew line up with a troop of marines and stand at attention while the President of the black republic went aboard the cruiser Denver, on which he returned in state to his African country at Uncle Sam's expense.

One of the first things the United States Senate will have before it when Congress reconvenes will be that proposed loan to Liberia. The negro republic says it needs the money to build roads. Roads are needed to expedite the handling of palm nuts and palm oil from the interior to the coast. The Liberian native has no use for soap, therefore these nuts and oils are exported for the soap industry in the United States and other countries. Often you hear of "sugar" in politics. Some kind of "sweetin'" goes into every campaign, but here you have soap in politics. Naturally that makes the situation rather slippery, but it may be said with a degree of positiveness that if some soapy politicians and a few soap barons had had their way in the selection of the last President we elected in the United States, Liberia would have got that $5,000,000 loan without question, and certain soap interests in the United States would now be bringing palm oil to the Liberian coast over roads built with money lent by this Government. To use the slang of the street, that would have been nuts for the soap barons.

10-21-22

Liberia has an interest for those who study the world's race problems as well as for soap barons. The negro has had his own way in Liberia for almost a century. About 1822 American philanthropists financed the establishment of Liberia as an asylum for American negroes who had been freed or escaped their masters. From that day to this Liberian history has been a record of outside aid rather than inside development. Since 1847 Liberia has been a fullfledged republic. Its chief activity has been calling for help. Today the only part of the country which may be said to be civilized is a very narrow strip along the Atlantic Ocean. Travel twenty-five miles from the coast and you might just as well be in "Darkest Africa." In this hinterland are approximately 2,000,000 natives living so close to nature that they generally are referred to as savages.

Most of these natives run about in their birthday clothes. A man buys his wife and makes her do the work. If he wants to get rich he buys a dozen wives and makes all of them work. Probably it will be a few more centuries before negro women in the interior of Liberia vote, as negro women vote in the United States, even tho Liberia is a black man's republic. Woman suffrage won't soon be popular in a land where a man has as many wives as he can buy and depends entirely on their labor for his ease and comfort. Old Chief Few-Clothes won't be willing to take a chance on woman suffrage as long as there is danger of a popular vote as to whether men shall work. His dozen or two dozen wives would outvote him and he might have to go to work.

In Liberia there are fewer than 20,000 civilized blacks, most of them either from America or the descendants of negroes who came from America. There are approximately 100,000 semi-civilized natives who have come in contact with the life and ideas of the small minority of civilized blacks, and there are more than a million and a half natives who live the life of the African savage.

The more enlightened 20,000 run the government. They would not think of permitting either the 100,000 semi-civilized natives or the 1,500,000 savages to have a voice in making the laws or in the administration of affairs, and in that situation there is food for thought for the American negro who seeks political and social equality in this country.

In this negro republic 20,000 negroes rule almost 2,000,000 negroes, and these latter have no voice in government because they do not understand anything about government. If this vast majority were to take charge of the Liberian government in less than thirty days there would be no Liberian republic, therefore 20,000 negroes see to it that 2,000,000 keep their hands off of governmental affairs

In the United States there is a government established by whites. The ideals and institutions of the white men are not understood by blacks, and yet the negro feels that he should be permitted to vote and hold office and have as much say in the government as do the whites. It will be, eventually, as fatal to the white man's government in the United States to continue the negro as a political factor, as it would be fatal to the struggling Liberian government to permit the semi-civilized and the savage negroes to have a voice in the government. The same logic which justifies 20,000 negroes in ruling more than 1,500,000 negroes who have no voice in the government would justify 100,000,000 white people in declining to permit 12,000,000 negroes to participate in the

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elections and administration of government.

Developments in both Haiti and Liberia, where the negro has been thrown on his own resources and permitted to have a free hand in governing himself, have demonstrated that the negro lacks the capacity for self-government. He may in time acquire it, but he does not now have it in that degree which would justify white governments in permitting him to participate in the making and administration of laws which effect the well-being of white citizens.

My own notion about it is that both Haiti and Liberia are worth while. They at least serve as a school for negroes. If they are continued, even tho they require outside aid, for a few centuries they may develop a class of negro leaders who will be able to establish some form of group government for the blacks, altho I very much doubt if any form of government now known to the white world ever will prove a success in an all-black country, because all forms of government now current in white countries involve a social and civic responsibility which the negro as a race does not understand.

If the United States, or any other nation, wants to donate $5,000,000 to the Liberian experiment, or if a nation wants to spend $50,000 or so to carry the president of that country across the seas on a battleship on which white officers and crew stand at attention and salute whenever the dusky statesman appears, well and good, but even tho cleanliness is next to godliness, that hardly justifies this Government in lending $5,000,000 to build roads for the soap industry.

GENERAL SMUTS AND THE OSTRICH.

A.P.O. Capetown Afr. 10-7-22

The ostrich when in danger hides its head in the sand and firmly believes all's well. Occasionally, of course, all is not well, and it would receive a rude shock. This delusional insanity of the ostrich is so well known in this country that no intelligent person should adopt that attitude. Yet, strange to say, there is perhaps no country in the world where so many men deliberately shut their eyes to danger staring them in their faces, and declare all's well. Among these foolish people is to be found no less a personage than General Smuts.

During his tour in Natal, he visited Estcourt, and after saying some nice things about Natalians, he asked the audience the question, "Did South Africa make a mistake when we formed a united country?" Without waiting for an answer, he replied as follows: "I do not think there is a single sane person in Natal or South Africa who would say we made a mistake."

Now General Smuts knows that besides the very many white South Africans who deeply regret the day when the Act of Union was signed, every non-European looks upon Union as the greatest blow ever struck at the rights of man. General Smuts knows that; we have told him so. We have warned him more than once that there is trouble ahead. Yet, like the South African ostrich, he deliberately hides his head in the sand and shouts all's well.

All's not well. All will never be well until there is a complete restitution of our rights, and until the non-European is treated as a man and an integral part of the great South African nation. Nothing less will avert the danger, and it had better come sooner than later unless white South Africa is prepared to submit to a rude shock, just such as occasionally befalls the silly ostrich.

THE OFFICE BOY'S REFLECTIONS.

A.P.O. Capetown, Africa

So many people have recently had perforce to climb down from high pedestals that I could not help exclaiming at times "How the mighty have fallen!" 10-7-22

Of course, it is quite a natural thing for man to fall. Poor Adam fell! Why he fell, whether from inherent weakness, whether through temptation, and by whom tempted, are questions which I must leave to older people to decide.

It is a long time since Adam fell. Some people say it is thousands of years ago since that event happened, how many thousands no one seems to be quite certain. However, it is too long a time for any of us to have witnessed the climb down of Adam from paradise to earth; indeed, some people doubt whether Adam had a fall at all.

Be that as it may, as we come down in point of time in history, we notice that there have been some great falls, both of persons of high estate and of mighty nations. I need not recite any of these cases, everyone can give innumerable instances if he has time to read history.

Well, I should like to refer to a few falls which have taken place before our own eyes. For instance, there has been the fall of the Kaiser. He during the war assured his own people to inspire them with confidence, and the world at large to overawe his foes, that he was in league with the Almighty. Wilhelm is now growing cabbages in Holland, and writing fairy tales for the "Argus" in his spare time. Whether Wilhelm's enforced retirement into private life, and his ploughing fields to plant cabbages instead of ploughing up towns with "black Johnsons," or his having discarded the sword and having taken to the pen will in the end secure peace and happiness for all mankind is still in the laps of the gods. At present Wilhelm's exit has made little difference. We are still fighting like cats and dogs.

Leaving Wilhelm for the time to shape his own future, we come to a fall which we record with deep regret. Three short years ago, there existed in Cape Town a powerful organisation, composed of men who were not over modest in asserting their claims to public recognition. They succeeded in persuading us into the belief that salvation for our people would come through them. They further managed to drag from the seclusion of a happy private family life a Coloured gentleman, thrust him on a high pedestal, sang his praises on the hustings and with loud hosannas marched him into the City Council of Cape Town. Of course, you know I refer to the United Afrikander League, known as the U.A.L., and ex-Councillor Paul Henry.

Now Paul felt immensely proud of his achievement. So he began to swagger. He was just a little too high, and could not step down to mix with the common herd of the district. Paul looked right over the heads of those who lifted him on the pedestal, and Paul fell.

Since Paul's fall, Tino has come down, and now Lloyd George is tottering. There is no truth in the rumour that Paul has sent a letter of condolence to Tino. If it were true, it would be a kindly act, for in time of adversity a few kind words from a friend cheer and comfort one. Why should Paul not write to King Tino. He has severed all connection with the U.A.L., and he is not now under any obligation to any one.

Mark! I am not gloating over the fall of anyone, for I never know when my turn may come. Indeed, I should not be surprised at all if it is my turn next.

For some time the A.P.O. newspaper has been on one leg only; the other has withered for want of sustenance. Occasionally, a few kind friends would send a few pounds, and I would feel quite elated. But, alas! the omens are not very propitious, and when the A.P.O. goes then with it there will fall

JOHNNY,

THE OFFICE BOY.

General Notes.

Inter-Africa 10-10-22

We have been supplied with additional names of Bantu Graduates, which now bring the total number to 59, as follows:—55. Rev. Joel Nxiweni, B.D.(Lincoln), Tsomo. 56. Rev. Colbert Msikinya, B.A., B.D. (Lincoln), deceased. 57. Rev C. D. Kwatsha, B.A., B.D. (Lincoln), Port Elizabeth. 58. N. Nkomo, M.A. (Chicago), Tuskegee Institute, U.S.A. 59. J. Tyler, B.A. (Lincoln, Cape Town. For further names we shall be thankful to our readers from time to time.

Nationalist Hysteria.

African World 11/10/22

Mr. Obermeyer, the Nationalist member for Potchefstroom, has been regaling his constituents with the usual tirade against General Smuts and capitalism. His language savours of the tub-thumper of Hyde Park. The struggle is now between the capitalists and the people, shrieks Mr. Obermeyer, and "as General Smuts is a willing instrument in the hands of the capitalists, so the S.A. Party is a willing instrument in the hands of General Smuts, who saw conspiracies everywhere, and ruled by bombs, guns, and aeroplanes," etc., etc. This sort of talk defeats its own ends.

COLOURED EDUCATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A.P.O. Capetown Africa 10-7-22

The Rev. Chas. Phillips of Johannesburg was in Cape Town during the week, and paid us a visit. From a conversation we had with him, it appears that Coloured and Native Education in the Transvaal, with the exception of the Rand, is in a deplorable condition.

His Church six months ago built a large school in Potchefstroom, costing £700, to give the Coloured child some little education. The School is still empty, the Provincial Council having refused the application of the Church.

At Kliptown the Church built a school two years ago, and is still waiting a grant from the Provincial Council. In the meantime Coloured children are growing up in those districts without any education.

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Race Problem - 1922
Africa

LIBERIANS TAKE FIRST COMPLETE CENSUS.

Dallas Express 10/14/22

(By A. N. P.)

Monrovia, Liberia, Oct. 12.—(Special mail Correspondence to A. N. P.).—The Liberian and Sierra Leone West Coast districts are beginning to show an interest in matters that has a distinctly European and American flavor. Here, in Liberia, agriculture, and its scientific development along the coast and in the Hinterlands is being given most serious consideration. Among our neighbor friends the Sierra Leoneans, the census question appears to be uppermost in their minds. It is not quite clear at this writing just what is the motivating impulse behind the discussion but that it is quite warm and general there can be no question of doubt raised. Dallas Ex

There is a great necessity for a Bureau of Agriculture in this county, with a competent officer at the head," is the way a high government official has decently put the question. Continuing, he, further declares, "It is a well-known fact that the wealth and prosperity of any country depend in a large measure on its natural cultivated products. Any country as ours in the absence of the spirit in its people that will lead to productiveness cannot be reasonably expected to make material progress."

This cry is being taken up by the rank and file of the people. It is more than likely to be one of the important matters that will be sincerely considered by the next congress of the Republic. It is proposed to make it one of the features of the Centenary celebration now close at hand. And behind it is the thought that comprehensive agricultural program will do much to bolster up a more friendly relationship between the Liberian populace and the native peoples in the Republic, because whatever is done in this direction must include a careful consideration of the part this native populace plays in the actual economic situations in all the parts of the land.

It is agreeable to note that education is regarded an essential element of the proposed plan. Finally it is further proposed to extend this educational program feature, so that its benefits can be given to the Protectorate indigenous of the Hinterland. This will mean strength coming to the Republic from a practically inexhaustible source of supply of man power and wealth productiveness. Farming, scientific farming, if you please, will be the backbone of the Republic's prosperity for a good many years to come. There are some signs that there is much of potential mineral wealth, particularly in the Hinterland sections, but this will undoubtedly remain unused until such time as when the fundamentals of prosperity shall have laid a solid foundation for their exploitation.

Coffee, cocoa, kola, sugercane are the agricultural staples of the country. Liberian coffee is indigneous to the soil and has already gained a world wide repuatation for its fine flavor. It is preferred by many foreign peoples to any grown elsewhere, owing to its very agreeable andaromatic taste. The cocoa industry needs to be encouraged. It grows exhubrantly in Liberian soil and can easily be made a profitable part of the proposed agricultural plan. Kola can be made, easily, one of our chief export products. There are about six species of Kola. The red seed seems to be more appreciated than the white. It possess highly stimulative and nourishing properties. Kolatina and Kola-chocolate are the new additions to the "cup that cheers, but does not inebriate." Last and possibly most important is sugar cane. The fertility of the soil and the climate are in favor of making Liberia one of the greatest sources of the world's sugar supply. It is very gratifying to note that the proposed Bureau of Agriculture idea includes sugar production as one of its main features.

The Census as bearing on the school question of the country is just now engaging that interest of our very friendly neighbors over in Sierra Leone. Over there, there is special interest found in the education of the native elements. In the course of a comment on the report of the Colonial government on the matter of education, the WEEKLY NEWS of Free Town, has the following to say regarding it:

"There could be no justification for this neglect especially when it is borne in mind that there is not a single girl accessible to any of the existing schools managed by the Government. We were quite gratified with the report that His Excllency was impressed with the intelligence shown by some of the chiefs; but we say, something more is required, if these men must effectively represent their people, but their own judgment and not, by any prssure from above, be made to serve as "living echoes" of some dominant chords. It is a policy of a disfused educational system, how ever elementary in the Hinterland that in course of time would produce this' The more ignorant the people are, the more difficult it would be for a European to read what is at the back of their minds

ROCHESTER N Y EXPR
EXTRA

Liberia and Georgia.

In the course of the debate upon the House resolution authorizing a loan of $5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia, Senator Watson of Georgia, said that he would rather give the money to the negroes of Georgia or Alabama than to Liberia. The loan would mean $100 for each negro man, woman and child in Liberia. Senator Heflin, of Alabama, also opposed the resolution. Neither senator, however, explained what would be done with the money if it were voted to the negroes of his state.

Liberia is a progressive republic, so far as such a small and poor country can be progressive. It is getting upon its feet, and the loan would make it stronger and better able to recover from the effects of the war. But if the money were given the negroes of Georgia or Alabama, it is doubtful if it would do them much good. Neither state has done anything to help the blacks within its borders. Both have made a regular pastime of lynching negroes, with or without proof of guilt of crime. The negro in them has no rights that the whites respect, nor do the governments of the two states compel the whites to respect the rights of the inferior race.

If the $5,000,000 were to be given either state for the purpose of relieving the lack of education shown by official figures to exist in it and to enlighten the whites upon their duties as American citizens, many of us here in the North would favor it. And the expenditure of the major part of such an appropriation upon the education of Watson and Heflin in citizenship would not provoke a single objection from this part of the country.

Liberia

LOTT CAREY REPORT HELD UP FOR PRESENT

The Afro-America 10/28/22

Foreign Mission Secretary Not To Publish Account Which Roiled Liberian President

New York

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—The report of the Lott Carey Foreign Mission Convention's Commission regarding conditions in Liberia will not be made public fir the present.

President King of Liberia is reported so incensed over the report that he has ordered an apology from the Lott Carey Convention or their withdrawal from the country.

Rev. Dr. A. A. Graham, corresponding secretary of the Convention, said yesterday that he had heard complaint from the Governor of Liberia. As author of the report, which is a large part his own personal observations, Dr. Graham said he is not aware of any inaccuracies in it, and could not retract statements which he had made from observation. He added that he could not give the AFRO-AMERICAN a copy of this report until he had discovered just what are the points complained of.

Dr. Graham, who is highly respected here, is said to be following only the usual procedure in such matters, as there was no intention on his part to give affront to the Liberian Government or to displease the Foreign Mission Boards in America.

A Protest from Liberia

The Nation, New York 11-8-22

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The general discussion in Liberia at present is that if the United States Senate passes the loan agreement it will be a record of a lasting disgrace on America's honor in the eyes of the nations of the world, the people of Liberia having met at Grand Bassa and passed resolutions denouncing the acts of President King and also having denounced the said loan agreement as violating the Liberian constitution. If America is the protector of small nations would it not be better for her to make a present to Liberia of, say, $3,000,000, and take her hands out of making Liberia an American colony in West Africa and thereby violating the Monroe Doctrine? And will not Great Britain and France also be justified in violating the Monroe Doctrine by seizing Haiti or Cuba? America is buying Liberia with $5,000,000 and is not counting the consequence. Will not the commissioners have to live in Liberia? If they beat, rape, murder, or even commit larceny they are immune from arrest. Would immunity work in both directions? Shame on America forcing by might on a tiny republic her loan entirely inconsistent with the constitution! America showed her hands too far by giving President King a salary of $23,000 per year.

Monrovia, Liberia, August 19 A. H. BUTLER, SR.

"LOTT CAREY AIMS IN LIBERIA ONLY TO HELP"--BROWN

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Head Of Great Missionary Organization Suspects Malicious Propaganda In Recent Criticism Of Commission's Report.

Norfolk, Va.

FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE LITTLE REPUBLIC

11-4-22

(By C. S. BROWN)

Winton, N. C.—In view of the unfavorable discussion that has gone on for several months among certain unfriendly forces because of the rumored statements that the Liberian Government had considered the "commission's report libelous and false," and would proceed to close up our work there and expel our missionaries, it becomes necessary for the writer, who is president of the convention, to declare the position of the Lott Carey Convention with relation to the Republic of Liberia. Perhaps no one connected with the convention is better able to perform this task than he, since for twenty-five years he has outlined its policy and directed its destiny, and officiated as one of the commissioners. This duty at this critical period is by no means unpleasant, since the writer fully understands the purity of its motives, the honesty of its aims, and the deep interest it maintains in the uplift of the race generally, and Africa in particular.

SUSPECTS PROPAGANDA

We have the deepest pity for those so-called Christians who glory in defaming the good motives of their fellow workers, hoping thereby to gain favor and advantage for themselves. Much of the publicity given to this misunderstanding, I suspect, is pure propaganda, and nothing more.

During the entire history of the Lott Carey Convention, the "mainline" issue has been the redemption of Africa, and Liberia in particular. The president, aided by a host of loyal men and women, has strenuously opposed every effort made to divert attention from this main objective.

Forty-one years ago, when a student in Shaw University, the writer was chosen secretary of the Foreign Mission Society of that institution, and aided in raising money to send our veteran missionary, Rev. J. O. Hayes, to Liberia; and since that time his interest in that splendid country has grown. We have never allowed a single opportunity to pass without urging our leaders and churches to increase their contributions for the relief of our "Fatherland." This fact is an open secret and today without boasting, we are regarded the foremost advocate and exponent of foreign missions among Negro Baptists in America. The Lott Carey Convention has served as a medium for the propagation of this activity, and for the unifying of forces of like mind. Our recent visit to Rev. J. O. Hayes in Liberia was the blessed culmnation of a forty-year dream.

TRIED TO EXPEDITE LOAN

The sincere interest of the officers

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of the Lott Carey Convention in Liberia is far more deep seated than many suppose. Last year when our Government changed hands, and the five-million loan was brought before the new regime, it became apparent that the loan would meet with strong resistance. Knowing the deep interest of the Lott Carey Convention in Liberia's welfare, a man high in political circles invited the writer to a private conference to make known to him the difficulties ahead, and to suggest how the loan might be expeditiously passed. In this conference, it was suggested that I should see His Excellency, President King at once, and give him this inside information, and suggest how the difficulty might be obviated. A letter was addressed to President King, after first ascertaining from Rev. W. H. Jernigan, D. D., Washington, D. C., where a letter might reach him. The letter was sent, but no reply came. Another was addressed to the President in Philadelphia, but no reply came to it. So, to his great regret, the president of the Lott Carey Convention did not have the privilege of placing before President King this information before he left America. We talked this matter over with our good friend, Dr. A. M. Moore, of Durham, our secretary. If this information could have been given perhaps it would have facilitated the granting of this loan.

SOUGHT AID OF RACE MEN

We were not satisfied to drop matters here. We felt that Liberia should be helped. When in Liberia we talked with leading men concerning internal improvements with the hope that some feasible scheme could be devised to give immediate help and improve conditions. The writer suggested that we might interest some of our business men to advance means to promote business in the Republic. Plans were discussed with the Hon. J. Jeremiah Harris, Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, who seemed pleased to learn that we contemplated such a scheme. We gave him the names of certain business men, and urged him to get in immediate touch with them, and suggested what lines of endeavor he might recommend. Since returning to America, we learned that the Honorable Secretary had written these men. While there we likewise addressed a letter to Dr. A. M. Moore and Mr. C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, setting forth the needs of Liberia, and urged them to lead in a movement to render their struggling brethren financial aid. On reaching home, we made a trip to Durham, to discuss further the proposed scheme to furnish aid. We also wrote to others who are in position to render substantial help, and whose influence is worth while. We also suggested that the National Negro Bankers' Association, of which Mr. Spaulding is head, to proceed to establish branch banks in Africa—one in Monrovia, one at Grand Basse, and one at Freetown, to the end that financia encouragement might be givn to progressive colored men along the West Coast engaged in business adventure.

It is therefore, highly gratifying information to have Mr. Gomez, a Durham man, and the business manager of the largest Negro Fire Insurance Company in the world to announce in the press that they had made an offer to the Liberian Government to underwrite the five-million dollars which they have been seeking in vain to obtain from the American Government. We have maintained that as a race we are strong enough to furnish this aid, and that we are duty bound to aid Liberia in her struggles, for in so doing we may keep an, "open door" to Africa.

IN ACCORD WITH PRESIDENT

The Lott Carey Convention is in thorough accord with its president in his plans to give substantial aid and encouragement to those patriotic men who have preserved Liberia for the race these one-hundred years. What we state here are undeniable facts, and the Lott Carey Convention strongly opposes any effort to impeach the integrity of the national life of the Liberian Government, or to discredit anything that has been done for its uplift by its brilliant leaders.

In its efforts to help, no body of Negroes either in America or else where is more willing to prove its friendship by sacrifice than the Lott Carey Convention. If wrong has been done, the error was wholly unintentional, and for which we most graciously apologize. The convention is ihnocent of wrong. Its one desire is to help Liberia.

MOTTO, TO SERVE

We say it in no spirit of boastfulness, but with becoming modesty, that, in racial devotion and loyalty, in high and lofty ideals, in downright manhood and womanhood, and in real ability to render service, the group of men and women composing the Lott Carey Convention cannot be excelled by any other group of Negroes found on the American continent. Our motto is, "To serve, and not to drag down." Our sole aim with regard to Liberia is: To help. The permission to do this is all we ask.

Afro-Americans Offer To Finance Liberia

Norfolk Journal & Guide Virginia

Durham Securities Company Head Sends Letter To President Of African Republic.

10/21/22

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Commercial Security Company in a letter signed by its president, W. Gomez, to the President of Liberia, under date of October 4, offers to negotiate a loan of five million dollars to that Republic, "if other sources fail."

The Durham Commercial Security Company is allied with some of the strongest financial interests of the race. Its president, W. Gomez, organized the Bankers' Fire Insurance Company of Durham. This company recently took over the business of the Great Southern Fire Insurance Company, of Atlanta, Ga., and the consolidation of the two companies produced a financial organization with a worth while standing in the world of finance.

The letter to the President of Liberia is as follows:

October 4, 1922

"Mr. C. E. B. King, President,
"Executive Mansion,
"Monrovia, Liberia.
"Dear Sir:

"For quite some time I have noted the trend of events with regard to securing a five million dollar loan for your government. If other sources fail, I might be in position to negotiate this loan for you, providing the security and other conditions warrant it as a good business proposition.

"If this is of interest to you, I shall be pleased to hear from you and will then write you further regarding the details, etc.

"It will probably occasion you some little surprise to know that an American Negro is interested to this extent.

"It is my idea that I might negotiate this loan somewhat under similar conditions as those which have already been offered you.

Very truly yours,
DURHAM COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY,
"W. Gomez. President."

Republic of Liberia.

OUR NEWS LETTER.

(From Our Resident Correspondent).

MONROVIA, August 12.

This week the chief topic of conversation has been provided by the arrival in port of the s.s. "West Saginaw," an American steamer.

It may be recalled that on May 4 the s.s "West Saginaw" (Bull-West African Line) steamed in harbour on her outward voyage, with T. J. Samon, captain, in command. The boarding master arriving on board, as is customary in every case of vessels entering the harbour, it appears that some altercations took place between the captain and the head man of the Government boat. It is alleged that the captain assaulted the head man.

The Customs officer who was in charge of the boat immediately came on shore and reported the matter to the Customs authorities, who caused a writ to be issued against the captain for alleged assault and battery. Immediately on the arrival of the chief of police the captain at once weighed anchor and left the harbour without having received his clearance papers according to Customs regulations, thereby violating the Customs laws and regulations, which rendered him liable on conviction to a penalty of 500 dollars.

This same captain returned to the port yesterday after an absence of more than 90 days: but the chief of police again went on board to affect his arrest. Eventually, however, after the intervention of the American Minister, Mr. Solomon P. Hood, the captain regained his liberty, and immediately left.

A LIBERIAN STATESMAN IN LONDON.

The West Africa

THE HON. E. BARCLAY ON LAND TENURE AND FOREIGNERS' INVESTMENTS.

10/14/22

The Hon. Edwin Barclay, Secretary of State of Liberia, is on his first visit to London. It is practically the end of a European tour he has been making.

Mr. Barclay received a WEST AFRICA representative at the Hotel Cecil. Young looking and restful in manner, the Secretary of State conveys a strong impression of diplomatic ability. He was educated in his own country.

"In Liberia we are now trying to get things moving a bit faster," he said. "Hitherto we have been hindered, in common with the rest of the world, by the results of the war.

"Our educational system is susceptible of great improvement, but financially we have not adequate means for expansion at present. The plans we have formulated look towards a strengthening of our public school system—primary education supported by Government grants—and include a more intense educational programme. We also intend to improve higher education, that is, collegiate education. I think it as good as any system in West Africa.

"The missionaries in Liberia are doing a good work in education. Missionary education is more for the purpose of proselytising than for making people effective units in a social order.

"Liberia, for its size and the number of its inhabitants, has done more for public education than any other Government in West Africa.

"It has been said often of Liberia that we do not encourage foreign investments, and that this has deterred development. I think the criticism is not quite sound. Applications have been made from time to time to the Government by peo[illegible]g to be capitalists for opportunities to develop its resources. Concessions have been granted of a 'blanket' character—rights of a very varied character, I mean—but notwithstanding the encouragement given by these concessions those who have obtained them have done nothing to exploit their rights. They have by the form of agreement they obtained deterred other people from investing capital.

"Liberia is a country with potential resources which I believe to be mainly agricultural. It has been generally said that Liberian law with respect to landholding by foreigners does not encourage investment because it is claimed that the law only allows foreigners to get a leasehold for 20 years and no longer. This period, it is said, does not offer the investor an opportunity of realising a profit on his invested capital.

"It is always claimed in public prints that unless the Government change this law absolutely, there is no hope of development, and no chance of any progress. To me it seems a strange proposition that we should be asked to hand over the country to foreign exploitation without any safeguards for its political character and for the conservation of its traditions.

"Australia prohibits non-European settlement. Liberia is a black man's country, but it does not prohibit Europeans.

"My Government once prohibited Europeans enter[illegible]ng the interior, but this policy grew out of the then special conditions.

"Before 1900 this policy was dictated by the necessity for consolidating the country. There was much strife and feuds among different tribes. But since 1900 much has been done. Now the supremacy of the Government is generally acknowledged, and there is complete accord with it.

Race Problem — 1922

Africa.

LIBERIAN LOAN IN DIRE STRAITS

9/23/22
Philadelphia Advocate

Washisgton, D. C., Sept. 21.—The Liberian Loan is in trouble. That it will pass the Senate is extremely doubtful. It has been assailed by the Democrats, of course, who welcome anything that will embarass the administration and make the Republican party even more unpopular with the colored people than it now is. Added to that, it has been attacked fiercely by Senator Borah, who is leading the opposition. His objection is summed up in three ponts; first there is no legal obligation; second, there is no moral obligation, and third, the Liberians will not benefit by the loan. New York bankers and high salaried officials will eat up the money, and a paltry million might eventually find it way into the treasury of the little Republic.

Senator Watson, the Charlie Chaplin of the Senate, of course, had his facetious fling, with a suggestion that $500 be given each colored family in the District of Columbia instead, so that the Senate would be serenaded by grateful Liberians. Facts, figures, population of the country, real use of the money, Liberian customs, none of these things had Senator Watson right, but little things like that did not deter him from his humorous monologue. No one minded him; it made no impression either upon his Democratic colleagues, or his Republican opponents, but it raised a laugh, which was evidently what the bellicose and witty senator wanted.

Whether the Liberian Loan will weather the storm is questionable. Doubtless it will be relegated to the limbo of all things which the Negro wants from this present administration.

Liberian Loan Having A Rocky Road

Savannah Tribune

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20th (Associated Negro Press)—The Liberian Loan is having a rocky road to travel through the Senate. The Democrats are, of course, against its provisions. To this opposition has been added the ecorts of Senator Borah to hang onto the measure a reclamation clause that will take in projects that provide for the reclamation of certain sections in the far West.

9/21/22

From the Republic of Haiti comes an invitation to American bankers to present bids on a contemplated issue of $16,000,000 of external bonds of series A of the $40,000,000 loan provided in the protocol of October 3, 1919, between Haiti and the United States.

While the colored Republics are not, apparently, in high favor in the minds of the average American statesman. The Haitian bonds will be sold here. There is small doubt that the Liberian Loan stands a slight chance of being favored. The reason for this situation is the greater distance of the African Republic from America. On the other hand, Haiti is really productive and aside from the "color angle" offers a more profitable field for exploitation than her sister republic across the seas.

Senator Glass of Virginia and Senator Watson are the most open opponents of the loan measures, although Senator Borah of Idaho is being accused of attempting to bring their defeat by saddling his western reclamation measures. It is not at this time known what will be their separate fates. Close observers appear to believe that they have small chance of adoption.

Republic of Liberia.

THE $5,000,000 LOAN.

The African World

The Special Correspondent of THE AFRICAN WORLD at Monrovia writes that the acceptance of the American $5,000,000 loan has locally created considerable feeling, especially in view of the far-reaching and somewhat aggressive provisions embodied in the arrangement.

9/9/22

The altruism which is said to have actuated the loan is not taken at its face value, and Liberians have grave fears that the political concessions which they will be forced to make will far outweigh the financial advantages to be derived from the loan. The loan agreement has no fixed date of termination, but it will presumably come to an end when the money is returned.

At first sight, this appears reasonable, but the position takes on an entirely different aspect when one studies Liberia's present financial circumstances. It is quite impossible to predict when, if ever, Liberia—burdened as she is with high-salaried officials, who will receive $5,000,000 in the next five years—will be able to discharge her obligations.

It is felt at Monrovia that the loan is not altogether dissociated with America's dream of a great African Empire, and the rather difficult position of President King has not been less anxious on account of the long delay in having the loan finally accepted in Liberia.

Liberia

SENATE FIGHTS OVER LIBERIAN LOAN

Philadelphia Advocate
9/23/22

(Preston News Service)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—A heated fight develped in the Senate last Monday afternoon over the Administration measure proposing a loan of five million dollars to Liberia, a measure which passed the House last May, urged by President Harding and Secretary Hughes. A number of the Republicans declared the bill to be an inheritance from the Wilson Administration. Senator Glass, who was secretary of the Treasury, under the Wilson regime during the Liberian loan negotiations is said to oppose the measure.

Senators McCumber and Curtis urged the passage of the bill, claiming that it is a moral obligation. Senator Borah said that the bill simply meant taking over Liberia by the United States and added that New York bankers who have made loans to Liberia would be the principal beneficiaries.

Senator Glass said he did not concur with Mr. Lansing's views and added that $26,000 advanced to Liberia to enable the Liberian delegates to attend the Paris peace conference was the only war loan which "cannot be justified."

Borah declared that speculators had brought up claims against the Liberian government at 10 to 20 cents on the dollar with the expectation of payment from the $5,000,000 American fund. "I am not in favor of taking over Liberia and becoming a part of the imperial scheme of finance which is the curse bringing the world into another war," said Borah, adding that the bill proposed a salary roll of $98,000 annually for American commissioners to supervise the loan.

Borah's twenty million dollar "rider" added to Liberian loan bill, adopted by Senate. This additional money to be used for reclamation projects in the west.

LIBERIAN CHAOS.

The African World

We regret having to place on record that the latest private reliable reports received from Monrovia do not tend to inspire the confidence we have hitherto so frequently expressed in the Administration of the Republic. In stating this we appreciate that President King—even after his recent successful lengthy trip to the United States—finds himself faced with extraordinary difficulties, chiefly amongst a retrogressive section of his own compatriots. Far be it from us to suggest that Liberia is not capable of governing herself, or that the time is coming rapidly when a final decision will have to be made as to her future. This suggestion has been made recently in certain quarters, and we—speaking from our personal knowledge of President King—decline to be in agreement with such a conclusion. Yet stubborn facts will tell their story. To-day we regret to find that Liberia has not yet found herself able to accept the much-advertised American loan of five million dollars. Meanwhile, the unfortunate little Republic, rich beyond means in natural resources, finds herself sinking steadily deeper into a financial mire. We believe, if it were not for the help of British capital on the spot, a state of affairs which cannot possibly be expected to continue much longer, that the Civil Service administration could not carry on in what is obviously becoming an impossible position for any Government. It is high time the Monrovian authorities should take up a new and more businesslike method of dealing with the grave position.

ADOPTS BORAH RIDER TO THE LIBERIA LOAN

The N. Y. Times

Senate Adds $20,000,000 to the Bill to Aid Western Land Reclamation Projects.

9-15-22

DEMOCRATS HELP PASS IT

Borah Holds That If $5,000,000 Can Be Lent Liberia Promises to Settlers Can Be Met.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The amendment of Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, to the administration Liberian loan bill to appropriate $20,000,000 for completion and development of western land reclamation projects was adopted today by the Senate, 26 to 23.

A coalition of Democrats and Western Republicans forced adoption of the Borah amendment which was opposed by Senator Curtis, Republican, of Kansas, in charge of the Liberian loan measure. Thirteen Republicans and thirteen Democrats supported the Borah rider, which was opposed by the other Republicans present but only by one Democrat, Senator Trammell, Democrat, of Florida.

In urging the amendment Senator Borah said that if $5,000,000 was to be lent to Liberia, the Government should at the same time provide funds for completing reclamation projects which had been promised to settlers.

Senator Borah said that the bankers had misunderstood his charges and he read from an agreement between the Liberian Government and the State Department regarding disposition of the proposed $5,000,000 loan by which the bonds handled by the syndicate were to be repaid from the new loan.

A motion by Senator Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona, to strike out authorization of the $5,000,000 loan to Liberia was defeated, 28 to 23. The opposition was solidly Republican, all Democrats and seven Republicans joined in support of the motion. The Republicans supporting the motion were Senators Borah, Cameron, of Arizona; Gooding, of Idaho; Harreld, of Oklahoma; McNary, of Oregon; Nicholson, of Colorado, and Stanfield, of Oregon.

Senator Borah during the debate presented a telegram from Morgan and Company, Kuhn, Loeb and Company and the National City Bank disclaiming interest in the Liberian loan.

"We have no knowledge of the conception of the new loan. We never urged it and have no interest in it," the financiers' telegram declared, explaining that they once had floated $1,700,000 of internal bonds for the Liberian Government, but that their present interest in these bonds was only $5,000.

THE NEW BELGIAN CONGO

New York

Belgian Government Having Trouble with Colored English Subjects

The Negro World
10/14/22

Aug. 28, 1922.

Editor Negro World, New York:

Dear Sir—I am extremely glad to write this letter to you inclosing extracts of a letter from a friend in the "new Belgian Congo" which will surely interest you.

Force, when used to extremes, makes the forced become callous. I think the best method the Belgians should adopt is to leave our brethren in the Congo alone or else if the sleeping millions of black giants awake and join hands hastily today, "A thousand times woe to little Belgium." I long for the day when Africa shall awake, when we shall all sing lustily with hats off the song that is so dear to me:

"Ethiopia, thou land of our fathers,
Thou land where the gods love to be."

With very best wishes for your success in the cause Afric,

Yours fraternally,
A. EARNSURE JOHNSON.

The Gold Coast, West Africa.

The Nigerian Pioneer and The Central Mosque The Christian Nose-Poker Into Mohammedan affairs

BY DOGO

Government is powerful and its powers is irresistible without this power Justice cannot be maintained nor right upheld therefore it is most essential of a nation to have a Government But it is a horrible crime for the Government to employ its irresestible power to suport an insignificant proportion of its subject to cheat and oppress an important section of the same or any other subject

For good six years the Lemomu and those who used him to serve their purposes as well as those who desired to revolusionise the functions and the established Customs and practices of the mosque from the birth of Islam on this Island had danced attendance round the houses of the unofficial members of the legislative Council, houses of hypocrite men of unpleasant names and sometimes house of a lady of rank prostrating for them and begging them to assist them in dosing the Government ears in their favour by any way they may device and to engeneer the Government's displeasure against the innocent Jamatul muslim whom they want to cheat and oppress. And under the wing of a notorious Chief who was the reigning star at the latter time of the preceeding administration they succeeded to some extent and their success is most shocking to to remember for the purposes they want to serve they represented the Lemomu to Government as King. Baleonach Emperor and what-not who was suffring from his Jamat. i. e congregation on account of Water Rate It was late before the Government knew the naked truth about the whole affirs but the Government thought it was never too late to mend By the superior brains of the whiteman and wonderful statesmanship of Sir Hugh Clifford the Government this smarting matter which no one believed could be settled for another 20 years to come was in less them a month settled by the Government almost by hypnotism without coersoin or dictation from the Government

The Jamat were quite satisfied and they returned to their mosque, the Lemomu and his set ellite expressed their satisfaction but at heart they were not satisfied because they wanted the feud to continue so that they might sacrilegiously commander the mosque in definity.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA

(Ebute Metta Branch)

A more successful gathering could not be conveived than the one of the Ebute Metta Branch of the National Congress of British West Africa on the 3rd instant at the Bethlehem School-Room at 8 p m under the distingnished and authoritative Chairmanship of Herbert Macauley Esqr C E when a well got up Lecture was delivered by Mr H Santus Williams, the Secretary of the Ebute Metta Branch of the Congress.

The gathering which numbers 250 to 300 included Prince Losi Head Master of the Roman Catholic School Lagos (who supported the Chairman) A J Marinho Esq (President of the Branch) Ade Olugbile Esq (Vice President) Lemomu Olokodama and retinue Mr Oni (Head of the native Doctors Ebute Metta) Mr Agbebi of Ebute Metta A B Laoton Esq Mr Thomas of Ondo Rest Inabere Street Lagos) T D S Richards Esq(Treasurer to the Congress Mr Daniel Proffessor Adeoye Deniga (Editor Eko Akete) and J A Olusola Esq (representing The Times of Nigeria) there were several others present too numerous to mention The Spirit of enthusiasm reigned supreme during the gathering.

Mr Ade Olugbile in introducing the Chairman, enlogises him who after taken the chair expressed his appreciation of the honour so confered upon but resented that he did not require so much enlogising in that if he at any time had done or is doing any thing in the interest of the Congress, he was only doing his duty to his own country his own blood and his own race and therefore he deserves no thanks [applause)

In his opening address the Chairman explained the object of the Congress he dwelt upon the past achievements of the Congess, and the great task yet to be done. He laved emphasis on the point that the object of the Congress is not to be disloyal but rather than that to be loyal, yet more loyal to the British Government and appeal constitutionally to have voice in the management of their own affairs so that the natives of the soil may in future be able to manage their own affairs independently under the British Protection (applause)

He then called upon the Lecturer to deliver his lecture The long and instructive lecture was ably delivered and for good one hour and ten minutes the lecturer kept the audience spell bound In the course of the lecture he alluded to the slave trade and praised the English nation for the foresight shewn in delivering Africa the then dark continent, from the notorious traffic He dwelt very extensively upon Industry for the Africans, and encourages the Congress to the establishment of an Industrial School of the highest grade and complete equipment: He dwelt also on the Religions and social problem and the education of the Mass In the latter instance, a loud applause was drawn from the audience when he tacitly remarked "we may not succeed to make all the people literate but we may make them educated" The lecture was concluded amidst tremendous applause.

The Chairman declaring it open for discussion addressed the Lemomu and his retinue on the purport of the gathering and gave a precis of the lecture both for them and the information of others present who do not speak or understand the English language. There was no need for discussion because the lecture was well got up and very ably delivered

Mr A B Laoton rose and thanked the lecturer he expressed that both the lecture and the Chairman opening address were so interesting and satisfactor that he is at a loss as to whether it is the lecturer we come to hear or the address of the Chairman He was of opinion that the lecture would have been rightly designated The Problem of West Africa

Proffessor Deniga sided Mr Laotor speech on all point and later suggested that the Chairmans opening address be reduced to writing and be published with the lecture in accordance with a motion made by Mr T D S Richards The Chairman rose up and explained his inability to reduce to wriiting, an address which was never prepared.

The president of this Branch Mr A J. Marinho rose and deliverd a very splendid address in Yoruba, giving special emphasis to the great negligence and induligence of the present day young men, he daelt exhanstively upon their wastefulness and immoral pleasures, their despise for manual labour and lack of ambitions for Industrial Education. His address which was most impressive was sympathetically received. Messrs Agbebi and Daniel also gave short addresses in Yoruba the latter moved that the lecture be translated and published in the vernacular.

Lastly, the Lemomu rose up and address. the audience, The address; which was spoken aloud by his *arowasi* (interpereter) was very enconraging. He expressed the feeling of the brotherhood of all Africans irrespective of race and creed, he remarked that few year ago, Mohamedans would not meet together with the Claristans for anything and neither will the Christians invite. the Mohamedans to any meeting; they were as it were alien to one another:

But since the noble spirit of unity has become predominant in all the achievements thus attained were unspeakable (applause) He said further that the meeting will be reported to the Mohamedans Community of Ebute Meta who are not divided into parts and sections like those of Lagos (rars of langhter)

The meeting was a complete success in so much that when about 11.15 p m when the meeting was coming to a close, one is moved in the spirit of Peter and John when with Christ on the mountain of Trasiguration said to their saviours "Master it is good for us to be here

Collections were taken in aid of the Delegation to the 2nd Session in Sierra Leone Fund.

The Chairmans closing address was as graceful and tactful as his opening address

The meeting came to a close 11, 30 p. m. amid most loyal enthusiastic voices which sang

God Save the K

Race Problem—1922

Africa

WEST AFRICAN POLITICAL REFORM.

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE FOR THE NIGERIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

West Africa 1/28/22
London England

In WEST AFRICA for January 14 we reproduced salient passages of an address presented to the Governor of Nigeria, Sir Hugh Clifford, on his arrival at Lagos, by African signatories. His Excellency replied, but his reply had apparently not been printed in the official *Gazette* when the last mail left. The Lagos newspapers, however, report his Excellency as making the exceedingly important announcement that the Secretary for the Colonies had sanctioned the introduction of the elective principle in regard to the Legislative Council of Nigeria. The most detailed report so far available is that of the *Lagos Weekly Record*, which we proceed to quote:—

His Excellency thanked the deputation for their hearty welcome and warm address, and expressed his pleasure that the administration of his *locum tenens* had given much satisfaction to the community. His Excellency also pointed out that, in view of the fact that a copy of the address was handed to him only a short while ago, it was impossible for him to deal exhaustively with same there and then, but he promised to reply succinctly, within the next few days, to the manifold problems covered by that address. He added, however, that he was pleased to inform the community that the Committee on Trade and Taxation in West Africa, of which he was the chairman, and which held its sittings at the Colonial Office, had concluded its report, which would soon be available to the public; that while the committee found it very difficult to advise reduction in taxation, they had strongly recommended reduction in expenditure; and furthermore that legislative changes had been approved by the Secretary of State which would confer some measure of elective representation upon Lagos and Calabar, with a view to the control of expenditure. He counselled all and sundry to face resolutely the hardships they were sure to endure in crossing the bridge of economic depression within the next two or three years. His Excellency once more thanked the community for the rousing welcome they had accorded him, and then retired.

The request for the introduction of the elective principle in the Councils is one of the main planks in the programme of the National Congress of British West Africa, leading members of which consider that, once this principle is recognized and applied, further progressive measures will in due course be considered. This, which may be regarded as the central feature of the Congress policy, has been supported by WEST AFRICA from the outset, and we congratulate all concerned upon the fact of its having been secured.

It should be added that the press of the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, in taking note of the report from Lagos, while welcoming the news, indicates clearly that the movement to the same end will be strongly pressed in those Colonies. The reasonableness of this attitude will be widely recognized.

NO FEAR FOR THE FUTURE.

"Though the prospects at present are gloomy in the extreme, I firmly believe that before long we shall again be enjoying prosperity."

The speaker was a captain of industry, one of the big men of commerce who direct the fate of thousands of their fellow-mortals, who are reputed to have flint in their hearts, and whose slightest words are quoted and requoted throughout the world of commerce.

"What makes you say so?" I asked. The tale of lost markets was not to be so lightly dismissed.

"How do we know that spring will follow winter?" he replied. "One day everything is bleak and cold and lifeless. In the morning the buds are on the branches, the birds are building their nests, the sun is shining. Spring has come in the night; we know not how or why.

"So it is in the world of industry. To-day the outlook is black. Trade is stagnant. Orders are few and far between. Wages and prices are falling. But behind it all there are influences at work which, in the fulness of time, will have their effect. We cannot see them. We cannot feel them. But they are there all the same. In the financial world a thousand things are happening daily and hourly. In distant markets adjustments are taking place. At Home the demobilization of trade from the artificial conditions imposed on it by five years of war is gradually being completed. We are progressing towards the end of the winter of our discontent. The spring of better days is at hand. When it will come, why it will come—these things I cannot say. But come it will. Of that I am convinced."

The man was transformed. A moment ago he had been the cold-bloded, hard-headed, calculating man of affairs. Now he was the philosopher, artist, poet almost, a man with a heart, who could let his heart speak and not be afraid. He spoke of the miracle of spring. Here was a second miracle. And as I left him I doubted no more. A land that can produce such as he need have no fear for its future.—*Manchester Guardian Commercial.*

AMALGAMATION of MINE WORKERS' UNIONS.

A.P.O. 12/23/21 Capetown

The announcement that the Secretary of the Mine Workers' Union has been successful in securing the Amalgamation of all white mine workers in South Africa, bodes ill for the Coloured man.

The S.A. Mine Workers' Union, with headquarters at Johannesburg, are the most virulent anti-Colour body of men in South Africa, and the Amalgamated Unions will be dominated by the S.A.M.W.U.

It may be recalled that the white miners of the Rand have resolved "to fight tooth and nail any attempt to weaken the Colour bar in the Mining Regulations."

Quite recently, to placate Coloured trade Unionists, the Congress of the S.A. Industrial Union resolved that Unions should be granted local option to admit Coloured men to their Unions, or exclude them.

Mr. Hendricks, who has brought about this new amalgamation, declared after the resolution had been adopted, that he had instructions, that if a Coloured man took his seat at Conference, the delegates of the Mine Workers' Union had to withdraw and not to sit with Black men.

THE GOLD MINES IN DANGER.

A.P.O. Capetown 1/28/22

With the steady fall in the price of gold, conference after conference between the Chamber of Mines and the white organized labour is taking place. The former contend that unless a reduction in the working costs can be effected, 14 mines will have to close down as soon as gold falls to the normal price of 85/-.

They put forth the following suggestions:—

1. Alteration of the underground contract system.

2. Deletion of the Colour Bar, and

3. Reorganisation of underground work.

With regard to the first point it was explained that the average contractor's pay is £66 a month as against £38 for the other men doing practically the same work. Some contractors draw as much as £150 a month.

The second point is the *status quo* agreement between the Chamber and the Mine Worker's Union, under which any work, on September 1st, 1917, done by white men, is to continue to be done by white men, and, similarly, any work done on that day by Coloured men is to continue to be done by Coloured men. The Chamber urged that the Agreement should be given up as there were considerable classes of unskilled and semi-skilled work which could be done (and in a good many cases were already done) by natives.

Thirdly, the management asked for a free hand to utilise their labour complement to the best advantage. Work is being hung up while a particular class of worker is being sent for to do it, when there was present on the spot a man who could do the work. The "one man one job" principle was impossible any longer.

Mr. Hendricks, the representative of the Mine Worker's Union, replied that points Nos. 1 and 3 were matters to be considered by the rank and file of the white workers. In reference to point No. 2, he had no hesitation in saying that they could not agree to it.

In the discussion which ensued, it was brought out that the average wage paid to the European last year, excluding officials, was £478, while the average income of a farmer in this country was £100 per annum.

Evidently the Native miner is entirely ignored. He has no choice but to accept any terms agreed upon by the Chamber of Mines and the white worker.

Whites Against Whites in South African Battle

Chicago Tribune 3/19/22

New York, March 19.—Fierce fighting is in progress in Africa between the South African miners and the English government. In this connection it is notable to state that the participants are all white. Government officials are greatly perturbed, as they fear an aftermath of race war. With white man fighting white man, the race question looms larger each day. In the Union of South Africa there are 1,500,000 whites and 6,000,000 Kaffirs (natives). It is not clearly understood whether the natives will suffer or benefit from the war now in progress between the whites. Developments are being anxiously awaited.

During the last decade radical trade unionism in British colonies in South Africa has sought to precipitate a battle between itself and what it recognizes as organized capital. It has sometimes been thought that the natives would benefit from such a struggle, but definite assurance of gaining such an advantage has always been a matter of conjecture.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET 16

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION.

A. P. O. Cape Town 12/23/21

The following interesting figures are from the official report issued last month, and relate to factories and productive industries (excluding Mining and Quarrying) for the year 1918-19.

The term Coloured includes all non-Europeans.

Number of Employees: European 53,000 Coloured 89,000.

Wages and Salaries: Europeans £10,7000,000 Coloured £3,700,000.

In the Metal Engineering and Machinery industry are employed 16,500 Europeans and 18,000 Coloured. The wages paid to Europeans amount to £4,388,000 and to Coloured £771,000.

The average wage paid, is as follows:—

Cape Province: European, £146; Coloured, £53.

Natal: European, £218; Coloured, £34.

Transvaal: European, £254; Coloured, £39.

O.F.S.: European, £165; Coloured, £36.

Cape Peninsula: European, £165; Coloured, £64.

Johannesburg: European, £268; Coloured,

COMMENTS ON COAST TOPICS.

African World 2/25/22

London England

A New Gold Coast Film.

The brothers Greville, the active partners in Greville Travel Films, Ltd., who produced that much discussed film "The White Man's Grave," are [illegible] on the Gold Coast. Mr. N. A. Greville left by this week's mail, and will film Accra and Eastern Akim and the Volta River. It is anticipated he will prolong his visit to the Coast by proceeding later on to Nigeria, with the intention of producing pictures which will preserve the romance and colour of Moslem Hausaland before the march of modern innovations have spoilt it. The native social, industrial, and religious life of the community will form his principal subjects, and Mr. Greville intends to link all this up with the Sahara. London may see many attractive and informing scenes as the result of Mr. Greville's activities.

The Cameroons Plantations.

A sale of ex-enemy properties is announced to take place in London in the summer which will comprise the plantation areas of British Cameroons. Fertile and highly developed plantations of rubber, cocoa, coffee, bananas, and oil palms are among the properties to be offered. Good houses and ample outbuildings are on most of the estates, and intending purchasers will have excellent opportunities of acquiring a profitable investment, on which the initial work of clearing, planting, irrigation, and road-making has been done. At Victoria and Buea a number of wharves and warehouses will be included in the properties offered. The Nigerian Government has, with much difficulty but conspicuous success, kept the plantations in work since the war, and they will be offered as going concerns. The expenditure on these properties by their German owners was extremely large.

Akyem Abukwa.

Nana Ofori Atta's address of welcome to the Governor on his recent visit to Akyem Abukwa drew attention to the pressing need for extensions in existing road construction; the embargo on Dane guns was deplored as penalising unnecessarily the native agriculturist. A note of great hopefulness was struck by this enterprising ruler, however, on the foundation of the Junior Trade School in his territory.

Cacao Cultivation.

A copy of Mr. Gordon Burt's lecture on cacao, which was delivered under the auspices of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce, has reached me. It is extremely informing, and approached from the right standpoint. The lecturer not only showed how it was worth while for the small planter to improve his product, but gave good advice as to the methods to be followed for the improvement of production. His notes on fermentation, drying, uniformity of preparation, and storage are of great value. It is in these respects that the Nigerian grower needs enlightenment. I hope steps will be taken to disseminate amongst the cocoa-growing farmers this admirable brochure. It should be discussed in every local market-place.

Employment for African Women.

I notice in the "African Messenger" of January 19 quite a good plea for the employment of young African females of education and address. The correspondent who offers this suggestion writes with the following good sense:—"It is nothing short of a scandal to see big hefty men with muscles crying out for better use selling stamps behind a counter with snail-like celerity. Stamp selling is essentially the work of women. I question whether there are a dozen men in such civilised communities as England or the West Indies which are peopled with negroes for the most part who make stamp selling their calling. Telegraphy also, is a branch for which women are specially adapted. It is not necessary to specify the vocation that would be more congenial for a very large proportion of our native officials who, as sons of the soil have vast areas of fertile land that only need the tickling of the plough to laugh with an abundant harvest, which would make them far more independent than they can ever hope to be in the service of the Government or in most other professions."

Liberian Matters.

Among the recent news items received from Liberia is expressed a fear that the year's rice crop will be a failure and that a demand for large quantity of imported rice is probable. The cancellation of the charter incorporating Monrovia is causing some local stir, and the abolition of the inhabitants' management of their own affairs is being petitioned against. A marked increase in German trade is also reported. The effect on public revenue of the prohibition of trade spirits is causing some anxiety.

Sierra Leone.

The depopulation of the once-flourishing villages of Sierra Leone is seriously lamented in the local Press. It is stated that they are now becoming the haunts of leopards, and the jungle is encroaching upon their once pleasant by-ways. There is a vigorous plea for Sierra Leone youths to show their virility by hunting these ferocious beasts which are scaring the few remaining inhabitants. What a chance for a sportsman if an officially organised leopard hunt were proposed to the Legislative Council!

BANTU STUDIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

2/18/22

African World London England

(*Special to* THE AFRICAN WORLD *by Sir Harry Johnston G.C.M.G.*

There has been a great move since the war terminated to promote the serious study of the Bantu languages in South Africa, in connection with the remodelled University of Cape Town. I was a member of the small committee in London chosen to advise the High Commissioner (the much-regretted W. P. Schreiner) in the matter of recommending for appointment by the Union Ministry a suitable person to occupy the new Chair of the Bantu Languages in the University of Cape Town. I am glad to say our recommendation forwarded by Mr. Schreiner was ultimately adopted.

A further outcome of the revived interest in this important subject is the periodical entitled "Bantu Studies and General South African Anthropology," issued by the Council of Education, Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

I cannot help thinking, however, that those directing "Bantu Studies" or writing articles for it would have been saved some of their inquiries and have extended or modified some of their theories if they had taken the trouble to glance at the first volume of my "Comparative Study of the Bantu and Semi-Bantu Languages." Bleek was the great originator of the name Bantu and of all Bantu lore. He was one of the greatest personalities that South Africa produced, even though he was not born there. But Bleek's day finished with his death in 1875. His best successors in South Africa were the Swiss and French Protestant missionaries in Bechuanaland and in the Delagoa Bay district; but their work was only partial and concerned with two, three, or four local languages.

It will seem almost incredible, but it is a fact that until I appealed to officials and missionary workers for assistance in completing my examination of all South African Bantu languages and dialects, such really important tongues as the Swazi of Swaziland, the Venda of the Northern Transvaal, Si-kololo (the northernmost dialect of Se-chuana), Shi-loi, Shi-gwamba and Shangane of the Eastern Transvaal had never been fully, or at all, written down, or at any rate never been printed, with the exception of an imperfect vocabulary of Venda, which answered very few inquiries. Even now there are Se-chwana dialects still unrecorded, and possibly also variants of that most important "mother" language, Karana. Of course, the main reason of our deprivation was the instinct to study only the most widely spoken forms of speech.

I notice that one of the members of the group of professors and missionaries on the Publication Committee observed the other day, with regret, that the Bantu languages of British South Africa only occupied "thirty pages" in my first volume. [As a matter of fact, they take up the greater part of fifty-two.] This simply means that although they are treated almost more fully than other groups, they only occupy a proportionate space in a review of the mass of 453 Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages and dialects.

Bleek, basing his opinions sagely on the researches of Koelle, hazarded a guess that within the limits of the "Bantu" family or speech might be brought many prefix-using languages of Western Africa and of the approach to Nigeria. If we use the convenient term of "Semi-Bantu" he guessed rightly; another instance of his far-sighted grasp of African philology.

The first volume of my work attempted a general conspectus of all known Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages and dialects. The second volume, which the Oxford University Press is now preparing for publication, will give an examination of the grammar and the inter-relationships of the two closely-allied families, Bantu and Semi-Bantu. The first volume fortunately aroused great interest in Nigeria and the West African coastlands, and through the advocacy of the Colonial Office and of men like Sir Hugh Clifford, local officials applied themselves with energy to the search for new tongues belonging to the Semi-Bantu family, and greatly increased our knowledge of those already catalogued.

The primary work lying before the philologists of South Africa is the full record of the less-known Bantu languages of Africa, south of the Zambezi, and in the western half of Northern Rhodesia. There must then follow the comparison of these southern Bantu tongues with those of the more northern and western parts of Africa.

There remains a vast deal further to be recorded and published concerning the Hottentot dialects and the Bushman languages. Special attention should be directed to the possible relationships between these click-using languages of South-West Africa and the Sandawi and Kindiga tongues of inner East Africa—also click using.

H. H. JOHNSTON.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

James Nigeria 2/26/22

A local newspaper suggests that the Mohammedan representatives who signed the Address of Welcome to His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford G C M G which was read by Mr J Egerton Shyngle at the Porch of Government House on the 15th instant were either ignorant *absolutely* of the contents of the address which they signed or they are bad Mohammedans

It is difficult to discover what portion of that Address stated that the Mohammedan signatories desired to drink spirits or sell liquor. But it is clear that they are simply consistent in their opinion with regard to the general question of the Liquor trade in Southern Nigeria as expressed by their Lemomu and the two representatives elected by them in 1909 to attend the Commission of Inquiry held at the Secretariat Lagos in April and May that year

We publish herewith the Minutes of the Evidence of Brima Lemomu Alli Balogun and Brima Afini taken before the Committe of Inquiry for general information extracted from the Report Part 2 presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty in October 1909 [Cd. 4907]

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
FEL 16

Race Problem — 1922

Africa

$5,000,000 Loan Asked by Liberia Blocked in Senate

Atlanta Constitution

11-28-22

Democrats and Progressives Unite in Successful Attempt to Have Measure Recommitted.

MARKS FIRST DEFEAT FOR ADMINISTRATION

Anti-Lynching Bill Comes Up Today and Fight on It Will Last Throughout This Session.

Washington, November 25.—The senate today adopted a motion to recommit the resolution authorizing a $5,000,000 loan to Liberia, democrats and progressive republicans uniting to defeat the administration forces in this the first major legislative contest of the extra session.

The motion to recommit the resolution to the finance committee without instructions which was offered by Senator Simmons, democrat, North Carolina, was adopted 42 to 33. Republicans who voted with the democrats were Cameron, Capper, Fernalo, Harreld, Jones, Ladd, LaFollette, McNary, Richardson, Norris, Poindexter, Sutherland and Watson.

Means Death of Bill.

The vote was generally interpreted as killing the resolution which was advocated by the state department and was passed by the house last May. Attached to the resolution as amendment was a provision authorizing an appropriation of $20,000,000 for reclamation work in the west, and another for employment by the interstate commerce commission of 35 additional locomotive boiler inspectors.

Prior to the vote on the motion to recommit the senate rejected, 38 to 34, an amendment offered by Senator McNary, to send the resolution back to committee with instructions to eliminate the Liberian loan feature and report back the reclamation and locomotive boiler inspector provisions.

The recommittment vote brought to an end debate on the resolution which had been intermittent since the beginning of the extra session a week ago. Administration leaders urged adoption of the resolution on the grounds that the United States was morally obligated to extend a credit of $5,000,000 to Liberia as a result of Liberia's participation on the side of the allies in the world war. Opponents contended no moral obligation existed and charged republicans with endeavoring to put through the loan in order to curry political favor with the negroes in the United States.

Concludes Debate.

Senator Shortridge, republican, California, concluded the debate today for the proponents of the loan, contending that the United States after having loaned billions to European countries could with justice extend a credit of $5,000,000 to "a struggling little country of Africa which showed her friendship for us in time of war."

After disposing of the Liberian loan resolution the senate late today proceeded with the next measure on its legislative program—the Dyer anti-lynching bill—but got no further than a motion to take it up. The fight over the Dyer bill, which was passed by the house last session, is expected to occupy the remainder of the special session and continue into the regular session beginning next Monday.

Basutoland Council.

Basutoland

The Seventeenth Session

10-6-22

31 AUGUST 1922.

The discussion on the message of His Royal Highness was resumed on the arrival of Chief Jonathan Molapo' The President welcomed the chief on behalf of the Council. Before the discussion was started on the above subject, he ordered the Secretary to read chief Jonathan's letter of greetings, in which there was contained the grievances of the people of Leribe and their dissatisfaction with the way the nomination of the councillors was conducted of late, It was the practice in his care-taking to call a pitso at the beginning of every year, for the election of new councillors, and the re-election of those, who, in the opinion of the public were indispensable. That was the practice very much appreciated at Molapo's. But, of late a kind of a barrier has been brought in the way. The Paramount Chief was recently in the habit of sending them short notices, with the instructions that they should nominate the old councillors. The people of Molapo, he said felt unpleasant that they were not allowed to elect their own representatives.

Cr. Letlatsa Thebe, speaking on His Royal Highness' Message, said the message had received their careful consideration. He was also grateful to the newspaper men who gave publicity to those grievances which His Royal Highness referred to. It was through them that an opportunity was afforded them of seriously going into the matter of the administration of justice in native courts. He said the appeal cases from the chiefs courts to the courts of the Assistant Commissioners or to that of the Resident Commissioner, constituted one of the serious causes of discontentment amongst the Basuto people. That combined court practice was the most hateful and unwelcomed to all the native appellants. He would suggest as remedy that the Assistant Commissioner should be empowered to nominate their own assessors in cases of appeals from chiefs. He felt that the Basuto would be satisfied if his suggestion would be accepted and applied.

The Future Of Basuto Nation.

Star of Basutoland

(By W. Keable 'Mote.)

11-3-22

What is the future of Basuto nation? This queery is embarrassing most of the intelligent Basuto to-day! The position of this nation has not only aroused the Bantu but the Europeans, Asiatics etc! It is a problem the solution of which is easy to get from my view-point. Its intricacy increases by leaps and bounds through all the cardinal points of the world, this cannot be gainsaid by anybody. The race has the land of its own got through the forsightedness of that greatest native worrior the world has ever known i.e Moshesh, better known as the greatest Bantu statesman.

The future conditions of Basuto nation can be improved by the education offered to our young women and young men. It is therefore our bounden duty to work up the salvation and destiny of our race. The gospel of hope should be preached. It is the work to be done by only enlightened Basuto? Moshesh in the early days saw the salvation of his people, and encouraged their process of wealth by agriculture. The Basuto aristocracy has been rolled head and heals into an unusual political turmoil of which I am uncertain as to whether it is now free.

The solution of Basuto problem I am sure can be remedied by book education but, industrial education

LIBERIAN SOCIETY SUED FOR $30,000

Afro-American

Clerk in City Court Wants Proceeds of Sale of Vessel Sold 67 Years Ago

Baltimore, Md.

SLAVE DAYS RECALLED

12-10-22

Ship Was To Take Negroes Back To Africa, But None Were Willing

Incidents in the colonization of free colored people in Liberia before the Civil War have been brought to memory by a suit filed last week in Circuit Court No. 2 by Attorneys Bonsal and Lee for Peter Stevens, white, administrator for the estate of Mrs. Caroline Stevens. The suit asks an accounting of $30,000 received by the American Colonization Society from the sale of a vessel granted to them in trust by John H. Stevens in 1855 to transport free Colored people from this country to Liberia.

Mr. Stevens, who is a clerk in The Baltimore City Court, told a representative of this paper that the suit is not being brought by him, but by his attorneys and that it has grown out of the fact that he is administrator for Miss Mary Caroline Stevens.

According to allegations set out in the papers filed in the office of the Circuit Court Clerk, in 1855 John H. Stevens became aware that there was need for a vessel to transport free Negroes from this country to Liberia and consented to give in trust a fund of $36,000 with which to build a vessel for this purpose. This vessel, "The Mary Caroline Stevens," was bought and put into service. After several voyages it was found to be unsuited to this class of traffic and was sold and another ship bought with the proceeds. Still later, the instrument sets out, the end of the war and the emancipation of the slaves brought about a condition wherein colored people preferred to stay in America than go to Liberia and the need for the vessel ceased.

It was then sold for $30,000 and it is this fund that the bill sets out should be returned to the estate of the deceased in that it is not being used for the purpose for which it was given in trust.

According to allegations this fund is being used for education of Negroes in Liberia, and this is held to be contrary to the intent of the grantee.

is the most instrumental panacea of all our social and political dis orders. I am a native of Basutoland. I can quite see that we can easily build up our nation by placing before us England as our model. We hear and read much about the British Empire, and I often ask myself, what makes England so strong? To this question I seem to hear the voice of that noble departed being Queen Victoria whispering—"the word of God made England so great an Empire. The premises having thus stood, I can imagine seeing Basuto nation in the not far distant days incorporated into the Union of Soute Africa.

I now beg the capacity of Basutoland National Council to take up drastic steps and elect or select a number of young Basuto men who may be helped by the Basuto National purse to overcome their educational barriers. Let me be plain in my suggestion, the B.N.C. should take at least 20 young men of these ten must be send to England and the other ten to America. They should study different branches of education. The part of Basutolad now called Sehonghong needs men who are specialists in industry

They will show the people the products of our land. I think it is high time the nation should have Lawyers of their kith and kin instead of Europeans who simply want to enrich their nationality. The prevailing idea that the Union *regime* has a scheme already at band, for incorporating Basutoland is indisputable, upon this I suggest that a higher education be offerd to Basuto young men, in order that when we are taken into the Union, we shall be able to send our representatives to Parliament Unless we battle this now, while it is day the night cometh when there will be no time (le tla llela metsotso i.e you will regret your losses when it's too late.)

In the future we ought to establish "House of Commons." Who rules England? Is it the King The House of Lords is not even doing greater work than the House of Commons. I strongly urge my chiefs to get education. England is ruled by Lloyd George who his father was simply a comon shoemaker. The greatest peripatetic philosopher as well as a guide is our Lord Jesus Christ, The Bread of Life, I am mentioning this in order to show my chiefs that sensible communists (bafo) such as X and Tempest the millionaire might do good works in Parliament I appeal profoundly thorough the medium of this paper to the Basutoland Resident Commissioner and his Councillors to establish various competitions solely for Basuto men such as the one once evoked to public by Sir Campbell in 1905 (I must confess that I am not sure about this date) suffice to mention the Honourable Governor. He was in Natal. On this point I would ask any man to enlighten me This kind of work does a greater deal to inspire men for the betterment of their down trodden race. The future of Basutolad depends on its Parliament which is now in session. It is a privilege of vital precision to note that the Presidential address came from Prince Arthur of Connaught. As I am sitting I seem to hear the vibration of musical voice saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?

"WEST AFRICA" AND ABYSSINIA.

West Africa weekly newspaper

We learn from Dr. Alcindor, the President of the African Progress Union, that one of his correspondents in France writes to him taking exception to an article in West Africa some weeks ago dealing with the circumstantial and weighty charges of slave dealing and slave raiding made against the Government of Abyssinia in two articles in the "Westminster Gazette." Dr. Alcindor's correspondent appears to be under the impression that the article in West Africa was inspired from a Government quarter in England and that it was an indication that an attempt is to be made against the independence of Abyssinia. 11-25-22

We should like to state first that neither this nor any other article in West Africa owes inspiration to official quarters anywhere. Secondly, nothing has appeared in West Africa nor, we may add, in the "Westminster Gazette" in the remotest degree inimical to Abyssinian independence. What was said in West Africa was that the charges were so serious that the British Government would do well, in the general interests of human freedom in Africa, to request one of our principal Colonial statesmen, preferably Sir Frederick Lugard, to lead a mission of inquiry to Abyssinia and to associate with himself in this work any African public man of eminence who could assure the Government of Abyssinia, provided the charges were found to be true, that it would act in its own interests in suppressing promptly and thoroughly all causes of complaint. To this view West Africa adheres. The notion that Abyssinia or any other country can indefinitely preserve independence merely by shrieking out "independence!" while permitting grave abuses of human rights is a dangerous one. The best way to preserve independence is to have a country so administered that nobody has cause for serious complaint. The notion that in the long run Abyssinia, or any other African State, can be allowed to carry on slavery, including the enslavement of British subjects, while the British Government is, in African territories under its overlordship, prohibiting such practices, is impossible. No British Government at the present time is likely to spend a penny piece on attempting to compel Abyssinia to put its house in order, but those are true friends who counsel that country to put a stop to slavery and slave dealing as quickly as it can, before any question of compulsion arises.

EXIT THE LIBERIAN LOAN.

Chicago Daily Tribune

The United States senate has consigned the $5,000,000 Liberian loan bill to the lethal chamber. To all intents and purposes, the measure is dead. If, as has been suggested, the proposal of that loan, which was made under the Wilson administration, was for the purpose of attracting Liberian votes to the Wilson program at the Versailles peace conference, we may congratulate ourselves upon the death sentence. 11-29-22

There has been only one valid suggestion, and that made vaguely, that the loan was anything more than a sentimental or political measure. That is the suggestion that perhaps there may be something in Liberia which might some day be of value to the United States. We have not been told what that something is, and we do not know that it exists. If such resources do exist, there might be some practical basis for the loan as a means of maintaining an American interest in and hold upon the future disposition of these resources. But evidence of their existence seem too meager to justify the loan in public opinion. Chicago, Ill

It is more likely that the loan would merely serve to help entangle the United States in the future affairs of this African country. That probably would meet with the approval of England, France, and Italy, but for that very reason it is an additional reason why the defeat of the loan is a cause for American congratulation.

The greatest advantage, however, is in the indication that the senate is putting practical economics and policy above sentimentalism. We have been too long in a mental condition in which the cry of a Negro baby in Africa would serve as the "open sesame" to the United States treasury. We have cause for thankfulness if such is no longer the case.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEEL 16

Race Problem—1922 —Liberia.

Africa

NEGRO WORKERS ARE BARRED FROM AFRICA EXCEPT IN LIBERA

St. Louis Argus

World's Student Christian Federation Adopted Resolution Condemning This Policy Fostered By The European Governments.

St. Louis Argus 1-24-22

Associated Negro Press.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. Nov. 15.—A most important action was taken by the recent Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation held in Peking, China, during the month of April, 1922. There were 809 delegates at this Conference, representing 32 different nations and all the races of the earth. For the first time in the history of the Federation the American Indian and the Negro are represented on the governing Board of members of these two races.

Significant action was taken in connection with the adoption of the report dealing with Missionary work on the continent of Africa. Those who have kept abreast of the history of Missionary endeavor in Africa will recall that even at the present time American Negro workers are practically prohibited from working in any part of Africa except Liberia. This is due, primarily, to the attitude of the European governments controlling most of the continent of Africa.

When this situation was called to the attention of the representatives of the Christian Students, assembled at Peking, they adopted a strong resolution, condemning this policy and urging the Christian Students organizations in the countries responsible for this policy, to bring pressure to bear on their respective governments for a change of the policy.

The Stassen Execution.

Inyuvo-10-17-22

It is many years since the Government of South Africa has dared to hang a white man for murdering a Native. The execution of Stassen was a crucial test case because a voluminous agitation had arisen amongst the whites to overawe Government to save the murderer. It was a matter of doubtwhether the Cabinet would be courageous enough to follow the unprejudiced dictates of justice and restore confidence in the hearts of black men so as to prove that British justice still exists; or whether they would yield and satisfy the pseudo-humane passion of the angry European rabble. To the last the ministry kept on the side of justice, and we have no hesitation in asserting that through this case alone a great deal has been done to rehabilitate the old-time confidence in the even-handedness of British law, in the eyes of all intelligent black people in this land. The life of the Bantu is to be henceforth respected and not be treated with contempt as it is in the southern states of Georgia and Mississippi.

For vindicating the impartiality of the law in the matter of life the Government of General Smuts has deservedly earned the most cordial gratitude of our people throughout South Africa.

Native Graduates.

Inyuvo-10-17-22

(Letter to the Editor Inyuvo).

Sir,—May I, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, refer to the paragraph about "Native Graduates". I am always of belief that nothing can be permanently gained by holding back the truth, and that being so, it is now time that some one should be bold enough to ask the Bantu graduates some direct questions for I am both surprised and abashed to learn that we possess over fifty graduates from various Universities. One almost doubts if this can be true. Things would have been in a better state if we really had such a prodigious number of genuine learned men.

If it is, surely it is a great mistake that they are on the face of creation to-day, for they are as good as dead.

Why should we suffer in their presence? What are they doing for the benefit of their hard falling people? Of what effect has their going over the vitreous seas been? Have these graduates made up their minds to remain obscure and do nothing for the benefit of their people who are under the tyrannical oppression ofthe white?

It is really a deplorable thing that these perfidious degrees are not claimed by our Junior Certificate students.

The inability of the Bantu graduates to help their people, gives one a tacit right to say that these degrees are procurable for money and sad to say their subterfuge is too transparent. It deceives no one, and it does not make right that which, without it, would be improper. I hope they will be prevailed upon to reply. I am etc.,

PHILEMON B. D. MASHICILA,
Middle Drift.

A TRIBUTE TO NATIVE AFRICANS.

West African - 11-18-22

The Special Commission, consisting of two experienced judges, which has been inquiring into the industrial revolt at Johannesburg in the early part of this year, has published its report, which concludes with the following remarkable passage:—

As regards the Natives, the Commission pays the warmest tribute to their behaviour and self-control under extreme provocation. All the magistrates along the Reef gave evidence that the Natives' conduct was exemplary in the highest degree. Even when attacked and shot by strikers in cold blood, they refrained from retaliation save in two cases. "There is no evidence upon which reliance can be placed that any of the Natives gave any occasion for the assaults made on them, notwithstanding the wanton and unprovoked insults to which they had been subjected on numerous occasions."

Race Problem – 1922

Africa
THE NEGRO QUESTION

Will Have to Be Settled Outside of Liberia

BURLINGTON VT. FREE PRESS
JANUARY 16, 1922

Africa Does Not Contain Enough Territory for All Negroes—Climate Is Not Suited to Negroes Who Are Not Natives

There has been meeting in London a Pan-African Congress, attended mainly by American negroes or Americans with a greater or less degree of negro blood in their composition. But there have also participated a few educated African negroes and several men or women wholly of the white race.

The "colonizing" peoples of Western Europe—England, Holland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy—between the early 16th century and the last quarter of the nineteenth century exported from Africa to North, Central, and South America hundreds of thousands of African savages and semi-savages as slaves, in order to explore, cultivate, and develop America. Emancipation of the descendants of the slaves began to take place a hundred years ago and now is completed.

At least three—and more likely four—millions of these men of color in the Americas, though of either pure negro race or of negro mixed in varying degrees with the white men of Western Europe, are as well educated, as competent, as honest, as sensitive as the best stamp of white man. But, like even the best examples of American white men, they know remarkably little about Africa and the indigenous people of Africa at the present day.

LESSON OF LIBERIA

The hundred years' history of Liberia has been a striking example of well-intentioned ignorance emanating from the white and colored peoples of the United States. The awkward circumstances had arisen a hundred years ago of American negroes and negroids released from slavery, yet virtually outlaws in their wretched freedom. They were shipped over to a part of West Africa already well populated. Most of them had been born—or even their parents and grandparents had been born—in North America, and had lost their comparative (never more than comparative) immunity from malarial fevers. Consequently the American negro colonization of Liberia was in some ways a failure. Some fifteen thousand American negroes and negroids came to this part of West Africa a hundred, fifty, twenty years ago, and the present population of American origin (much intermixed with white blood) in the Liberian coast lands is just about fifteen thousand in number.

The heavy infantile death rate has been balanced by renewed immigration. American negroes in all parts of West Africa have shown as much susceptibility to African diseases as have white men. Meantime the native African population of Liberia remains considerable—some two millions of vigorous Gora, Mandingo and Kru peoples of good physique.

Just as Palestine, about twice the size of Wales, and a third the size of Liberia—will certainly not accommodate more than about 1,500,000 of the 14,000,000 of Jews in the world, so even Liberia with its 42,000 square miles will not, in addition to its vigorous 2,000,000 of negroes already there, furnish a home of appreciable size and value to the 20,000,000 of negroes and negroids now in America, sub-tropical and tropical. No do I know any other part of Africa likely to supply them with a home for any large community, or likely to prove healthy for their Americanized constitutions.

The negro problem in the New World is a very obvious one. It must be solved in America—gradually perhaps, but without inordinate delay—at least as quickly, proportionately, as American negro civilization and education advance. African negro problems likewise require a solution, here quickly, there gradually.

NEGRO SELF-GOVERNMENT

The "Negro Question" will arise, ever and again, between the Vaal and the Tugela Rivers in the South and the Saharan and Libyan Deserts in the north. And I believe and hope, that under a wise white direction (unwisdom being rapidly discovered and punished nowadays) negro self-government and the growth of civilized, contented, educated peoples and nations may be promoted steadily between the Zambezi and the Tropic of Cancer.

And when it comes about there will still be work and profit for the white and yellow man in negro Africa and work and profit for the negro in New York and Winnipeg, San Francisco and Boston Cardiff, Liverpool, London, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

On the whole, I consider the French nation since 1871 has dealt more wisely, considerately and successfully with the negro problem in Africa and tropical America than we have done. Yet in writing and in print we have offered them greater, more definite guarantees. If the negro has to visit a European country he is certainly happier in France than he is with us. But I do not consider that the fast-disappearing wrongs of Africa can be redressed by the American colored man or that the American negro can find any other suitable and sympathetic home save in America, North, Central, or South. And, lastly, if Americans are to address us on these problems and draw into their discussions the continent of Africa, they should put themselves to school to study Africa; to study not (as most of them do) the Africa of the sixties, but the state of Africa at the close of the first quarter of the 20th century.—Sir H. H. Johnson in the London Observer.

Liberia

LOAN TO LIBERIA HELD UP IN HOUSE

Ways and Means Committee Decides to Make Further Investigation Before Acting.

OUR OBLIGATION IS SHOWN

3/29/22

Administration Repudiates the Suggestion That American Bankers Are Interested in It.

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The House Committee on Ways and Means decided today to defer action on the Administration measure authorizing a loan of $5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia. This decision was due to a desire to make further investigation as to the purposes of the measure. The bill is intended to enable Liberia to fund its foreign debt, amounting to about $1,600,000, and to get on its feet in a financial way. By its terms the present international commission which supervises Liberia's revenues would give way to an all-American commission.

Under the arrangement agreed to and which Congress is asked to sanction, all Government revenues and expenditures of Liberia would be directly under the control of the United States. This arrangement would place the United States Government in a position similar to its relationship to the government of the Dominican Republic. Part of the arrangement is the formation of a frontier patrol under American officers to insure the security of Liberia. The arrangement would continue until the foreign obligations of Liberia are liquidated.

Officials said today it was "all tommyrot" to allege that the proposed loan was to be made for the benefit of American banking interests which held Liberian Government obligations. On the contrary, it was explained, little of the external debt of Liberia was held in the United States. Only between $50,000 and $60,000 of Liberia's obligations are in the possession of American citizens. The loan which the Congressional measure seeks to have repaid, it was said, was held party in England but mostly on the Continent of Europe. The external debt of about $1,600,000 which it is desired to liquidate was in existence when a committee appointed by President Roosevelt arranged for its adjustment in 1912.

Obligation to Help Liberia.

That the United States is under a sacred obligation to assist Liberia was declared by a high official today. The arrangement contemplated in the measure now with the Ways and Means Committee was negotiated between Secretary Hughes and a special Liberial commission which came to this country last year under the Chairmanship of Charles Dunbar Burgess King, President of the black republic. In advocating the loan Secretary Hughes sent to President Harding last July a letter containing a history of the loan negotiations as follows:

"Liberia being at war with the enemies of the United States, a loan credit of $5,000,000 was extended by the Secretary of the Treasury on Sept. 9, 1918, under the authority of the act of April 24, 1917, 'to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend crtdits to foreign governments and for other purposes.' On Sept. 12, 1918, the Government of Liberia was notified of the opening of this credit and negotiations were initiated covering the terms and general purposes of the loan. The loan plan drawn up was devised to safeguard the money so advanced by the American Administration, of expenditures and collection of revenues, and also to provide for repayments of all moneys due other foreign creditors, which would mean their withdrawal from participation in the financial and other public affairs of Liberia. The Governments interested were advised of the opening of this credit. The loan plan for various reasons was not submitted to the Liberian Government until June 15, 1920, and the Liberian Legislature requested certain modifications. It was clearly understood, both by the Liberian Government and by the Government of the United States, at that timt, that there was no question of a withdrawal of the offer of money already promised, the time when the credit should be made available merely depending on a satisfactory agreement as details of administrtion.

"Relying on the assurance that the United States was ready to enter into a definite agreement, the President of Liberia came to Washington some time ago with plenipotentiaries to conclude the negotiations. In anticipation of this journey, and at the request of this Government, the Liberian Government gave to him and his associates full and necessary authority to conclude the loan plan, and since that time it is understood they have been prepared to sign an agreement providing for the necessary administrative measures absolutely to secure the loan.

Joined Allies in the War.

"It should also be pointed out, in appreciating the moral obligation of this Government, that the Republic of Liberia, which has her origin largely through the efforts of American citizens and at various times has sought the aid and counsel of this Government, decided, upon the entrance of the United States into the war, to make common cause with this country and the Allies against Germany. It was largely in consequence of this participation that the economic situation of Liberia was imperiled and that her Government was compelled to make appeal for aid. It was in these circumstances that Liberia was assured that the United States, her traditional friend, who had been generous in assistance to the other nations fighting against Germany, would come to her relief."

Secretary Hughes added: "In conclusion, permit me to observe that, apart from any question of our obligation or of any benefits accruing to ourselves, our people have always been especially interested in the welfare of Liberia because of the close relation which its prosperity may be deemed to have to all that pertains to the advancement of the negro race. The Republic of Liberia has been fostered through American interest and at this critical time in her history we have opportunity to give a practical expression of our continued solicitude and by coming to her aid in this severe exigency to promote permanent relations of the closest friendship."

Republic of Liberia.

(From Our Resident Correspondent.)

MONROVIA, February 10.

President King's Message.

In reviewing the events of the preceding year in his Annual Message to the Liberian Senate and House of Representatives, President King dealt at considerable length with the Plenary Commission's visit to England and Washington. Reports of the reception at Madrid, where his Excellency was received by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain and Her Majesty the Queen Mother, at Paris, where the usual courtesies were exchanged with President Millerand, and in the States, have appeared in THE AFRICAN WORLD, so there is no necessity to recapitulate. But his words on the situation in America will be found interesting:—

"The Commission found itself confronted at the very outstart of its work with difficulties of a nature which were not only embarrassing but unexpected. We found the State Department, however, most sympathetic. This fact was of itself of great help to the situation. We discovered that while there was a strong sentiment pervading Congress and the country at large against the further granting of any foreign loans or extensions of credits to foreign Governments, yet there was also a feeling that special consideration might be given to the Liberian credit provided it could be shown that sufficient commitments had been made pledging the good faith of the American Government. All of the efforts of the Commission had, therefore, to be directed towards that end—in the light of these circumstances; the change of administration; the change of almost the entire personnel of both the Treasury and State Departments from that of the preceding administration, which had established the Liberian credit; the unexpected challenge by Congress of the whole question of credits to foreign countries and the delays which would necessarily result from the negotiations for the purpose of showing that the United States Government was definitely pledged in respect to the Liberian credit. We did not feel despondent, although at times somewhat weary of the suspense and delay. To our minds the moral influence of the United States, which was involved in the proposed loan credit, by far outweighed the purely financial benefits that would accrue to Liberia; therefore we were disposed without any show of impatience to await results."

Then ensues an analysis of the terms of the loan, full details of which have already exclusively appeared in your pages, after which his Excellency said:—"The Commission is of the opinion that the new loan plan, as embodied in this Agreement, is in very many respects an improvement upon the proposed plan sent to Liberia for immediate acceptance in June, 1920.

"Great pains were taken by the American State Department in its new draft of the plan, not only to meet all the Constitutional objections made by the Government of Liberia to the plan formerly submitted, but also those which appeared to unnecessarily offend the susceptibilities of the Liberian people."

The *pourparlers* between Germany and Liberia also occupied some time. President King stated that the Republic's State Department suggested a new Treaty, but were advised by Dr. Busing, the special German representative, that his Government was not prepared at that time to enter into a Treaty

discussion.

"What was desired," continued his Excellency, "was to arrive at a *modus vivendi* by which the entry of Germans into Liberia, the protection of their property, the resumption of trade and the establishment of Consular representations would for the present be regulated.

"On March 29 Dr. Busing approached the Government with a view to opening a discussion on the payment over to his Government of the proceeds of the liquidation of German property. In reply, the Government expressed its regrets that owing to the recently developed uncertainties in the international political situation it was not possible, in its opinion, profitably to enter upon such a discussion. However, a further attempt was made to explore this subject, when it was suggested that to facilitate the re-establishment of German commercial interests in Liberia, and to assist the firms whose property during the war had been sequestrated, profitably to conduct their businesses and to increase their capital investment in the Republic, a sum of at least $100,000.00 of the liquidation deposits should be placed at the disposal of the Consul-General for distribution among the firms interested therein. It was suggested that this could safely be done, since, in the opinion of the German Consulate, such claims as the Liberian Government would have against Germany could in no case amount to $50,000.00. The Government, in view of the decision of the Reparation Commission by which Liberia would be entitled to an indemnity larger in amount than the funds held on liquidation account, could not see its way clear to agree with this suggestion."

President King pointed out that for the first time the Postal Department had a balance on the right side. District post offices are to be established in the city of Clay-Ashland, the settlements of Virginia, Millsburg, and White Plains, in Montserrado County. In this connection an Act is to be passed making it compulsory for all mailable matter forwarded up and down the St. Paul river to pass through these post offices, and penalising all violators of the law.

The Department of Public Instruction opened and maintained during the year twenty-five primary schools, which carried an enrolment of 694 pupils. More closely to co-ordinate the several educational forces in the Republic, and in relationship to the Department of Public Instruction, the Board of Education was organised, and there were appointed as members of this board, under the direction of the Secretary of Public Instruction, the executive heads in Liberia of the Protestant Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, the Lutheran and the National Baptist Foreign Missions and Educational Societies. These agencies represent the largest educational activities in the Republic, and this consolidation of forces will enable the Secretary of Public Instruction effectively to deal with the great problem of public education in Liberia.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that the population of Liberia is not alone forty to fifty thousand civilised inhabitants, but also two and a half million natives who are not ruthlessly to be exploited by Government agents or civilised citizens.

Referring to the suppression of the recent Licences Act, his Excellency said :—

"Owing to the protests made by the commercial class, both Liberian and foreign, against the effect on business in the payment licence under the recent Licences Act, approved January 18, 1921, the Executive, upon mature consideration, deemed it expedient to suspend, subject to legislative approval, the operation of this Act pending the passage of another which would eliminate the objectionable features of the present Act. The fundamental objection to this law resides in the fact that it taxes the stock of the merchants. It is thought to be more equitable it in lieu of the stocks being burdened with tax, the imposition should be laid on sales. The Executive concurs with these views and recommends action along such lines."

COMMISSION FOR LLIBERIA.

Despite favorable action by the State Department, the matter of the government loan to Liberia has met with further delay in the House of Representatives. Opposition developed to a favorable report by the Ways and Mean Committee after such a course had been practically decided upon.

The proposals for concluding the loan were stated to include sanction for a financial program and depository agreement between the two governments, which would place the African republic directly under the control of the United States. One member of the committee is said to have opposed this proposition as "establishing an extremely vicious precedent," and endangering the future recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.

The feature to which this exception appears to have been taken is the placing of all the more important affairs of the government of Liberia in the hands of an American financial commission, headed by a commissioner to be named by the President. This commission of two men, it is said, would have power to put Liberia on its feet and settle all its obligations without appeal. Control during the life of the loan of all the assigned revenues of the Liberian Republic is vested in the financial commissioner. It is also provided that all Liberian officials having to do with the collection of the assigned revenues shall serve under the financial commission. Revenue guards and frontier forces are to be maintained by the financial commission with American officers in control.

It will be seen from the above provisions that the control to be maintained over the affairs of Liberia will be of the most drastic character, resembling in effect the rule of the American occupation in Haiti This difference is, however, to be noted, that in providing for such a rigid control of Liberian finances, the American government is only extending the protectorate rights that it has always maintained over this republic which was settled by colored Americans.

In placing the sum of five millions dollars as an investment in the development of Liberia and its resources, it is not without reason that this government should demand certain guarantees for the proper use of the money and the payment of the principal and interest at the expiration of the loan. If a commission to control its expenditure is deemed the best form for this control to assume, care should be taken to make the personnel of that body such as will assure a sympathetic interest in its task and to avoid unnecessary friction. If the commission is composed of three members, it would be well that one of them should be an American Negro. The secretary should also be of the same race. This inclusion of persons of African extraction in the commission would serve to bring it into closer contact with the members of the Liberian government as well as the citizens of that republic.

If the loan is to accomplish any lasting good for the Liberian people, it should not be fritterd away in merely paying the salaries of officials, whether they are Americans or Liberians. It should be used for the practical development of the resources of the country, so as to increase its commerce and its revenues. Improved methods of transportation, better education along industrial lines, and the opening of new industries and wider fields of commerce should be among the ends aimed at in using the proceeds of this loan.

Let a commission be named that will work along these lines and hasten the active operation of sowing the million so that they may bring forth harvest of greater opportunities for Liberia and its people.

MINORITY REPORT ON LIBERIA LOAN

Atlanta Constitution
4/22/22

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON,
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, April 21.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—A minority report will be filed on the bill authorizing a loan of $5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia, brought out by the house ways and means committee, it was announced today.

Judge Charles H. Crisp, of the third Georgia district, together with the entire democratic membership and several republicans of the ways and means committee will fight the proposal on the grounds that it is a needless release of government funds, and that conditions surrounding the issuance of the loan at the time it was promised have not been complied with by the African republic.

On September 9, 1918, just two months before the armistice was signed, President Wilson set aside a credit of five millions of dollars for Liberia under the provision of the Liberty loan act authorizing the president to extend credits to our allies who were contributing to our national security and defense and the prosecution of the war against Germany. When this credit was made, it was made under certain conditions to be agreed to by Liberia, before the fund should be available; but the Liberian government never consented to these terms, so the contract for the loan was never consummated. Negotiations were continued, and when President Harding came into office, he had a commission to come from Liberia, headed by the president of that country, and he continued negotiations with them for the purpose of making them a loan of five millions of dollars.

Under date of October 28, 1921, practically three years after the war, the state department entered into an agreement with Liberia to loan them five millions of dollars for certain purposes set out in the contract, and the Liberian government, acting through its legal authorities, agreed to the terms; but the United States, through its proper authorities, has never agreed to them. Secretary of State Hughes and President Harding, for some months, have been urging congress to pass a law approving this contract and authorizing the loan of five millions of dollars to Liberia, they contending that the government was morally obligated to make this loan. The committee on ways and means has been considering this measure for several weeks, and Congressman Crisp, of Georgia, has been leading the fight against the loan, and the committee on several occasions, by a vote, refused to recommend the loan. Day before yesterday, at the request of Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee, Secretary Hughes appeared before the committee and made a speech advocating this loan and earnestly urging the committee to authorize it. After this speech, the committee, in executive session, by a vote of 15 to 10, recommended the loan. Every democrat on the committee and two republicans voted against it. Mr. Crisp was requested by the democratic members of the committee to prepare a minority report objecting to the loan, and he is now preparing it.

ENDORSES LIBERIAN COMMISSION PROJECT

3/24/22

Council Gen., Ernest Lyon Says Senator France's Proposal Deserves Support

Baltimore Md.
Afro-American

"Senator France's resolution introduced in the United State's Senate last Thursday authorizing the president to appoint a commission of seven to visit Liberia on a mission of friendship, amity and helpfulness, deserves public support," declared Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Council General here.

Dr. Lyon was preparing to leave for the M. E. Conference at Clarkesburg, W. Va., but paused long enough to tell a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN that such a commission would do a great good because it would make recommendations as to the best use of the $5,000,000 loan soon to be granted to Liberia by the United States. The commission, it is thought, would consist of three, or perhaps four colored people, who would receive pay at the rate of $5,000 per year. By terms of the resolution, $40,000 would be granted for expenses, clerical hire, etc.

Several years ago, Dr. Emmett J. Scott was a colored member of a commission of three appointed by the government to investigate conditions in Liberia

Correspondence.

Imvo — 9/12/22

JOHN TENGO JABAVU.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR "IMVO."

Sir,—Knowing somewhat of this outstanding patriot in past years, I would like to say that I have been privileged to see proof sheets of a book that is shortly to be on sale. "The Life of John Tengo Jabavu," written by his talented son, D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A. (Lond)

It will be a work that all admirers of the great Bantu leader should possess; Native and European also.

Even his enemies ought to have it, and learn how much there is to appreciate in his steadfast work for the Bantu race, and digest the great value of his methods for advancing them along the right lines. Lines that would enable them to bring about a more speedy progress towards their aims for upliftment, without antagonizing Europeans.

To his compatriots, John Tengo Jabavu stands out boldly to view, as a great and noble leader, and one respected by all who came in contact with him whatever the colour. Thanks are due to his son for providing us with a record such as the present one.

I am, etc.
SOUTH AFRICAN.
Sept. 8th 1922.

Race Problem—1922.

Africa.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES AND LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

West Africa 9/12/22

THE WAR THAT NEVER CEASES.

Perhaps in no department of the war against disease are the acutest educated and deepest brains more required than in the fight with tropical disease; certainly nowhere are the sinews of war more in demand. The British Empire has been built by thinking big, and it was the long and broad vision of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that perceived the value of a London School of Tropical Medicine. With the object of affording instruction in tropical medicine to medical officers in the Colonial Service he invited the Committee of Management of the Seamen's Hospital Society to establish a school in connection with their hospitals. In accepting Mr. Chamberlain's invitation, and with a view to still further increasing the usefulness of the School, the Committee resolved to throw it open to all medical graduates who might wish to avail themselves of the exceptional facilities afforded for the study of this particular branch of medicine.

The importance of tropical medicine and the work done in the School attracted general attention, with the result that the Senate has admitted the London School of Tropical Medicine as a School of the University of London in the faculty of Medicine.

Once the Endsleigh Palace Hotel, the School is in Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road. During the war the War Office used it for officers. Then the British Red Cross bought the building and gave it for its present purposes. The top half of the building, which is of eight floors, is the Hospital and the lower half is the School. The number of beds, public and private, is 60, about half and half.

Of course, West Africa contributes perhaps more than its share of cases for treatment, and so we find that this British Colony has been responsible for about 50 cases this last 12 months. All sorts of cases representative of tropical diseases are to be found in the Hospital from time to time, including sleeping sickness, blackwater fever, malaria, dysentery, sprue, liver abscess and ankylostomiasis.

The building also houses the Tropical Diseases Bureau at the request of the Colonial Office. Here are collated all the literature about tropical medicine, which is published in the form of the "Tropical Disease Bulletin."

Three courses per annum in tropical medicine are given by the London School of Tropical Medicine to post-graduate students who come from all parts of the world. All the West African medical staff must go through this course, or that at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, before taking up appointments. This department is established for the investigation of all the different branches of tropical medicine, and expeditions are sent to all parts of the world to extend knowledge of disease.

It is quite impossible to over-emphasise the value of such a hospital as this, for it is practically the clearing house for all knowledge on the subject of tropical disease. Patients who wish to be treated in private wards are expected to pay a fee of five guineas per week for maintenance and an honorarium for medical treatment. Arrangements can be made to receive cases straight from ship-board on arrival in London. Planters, miners and business men employed by companies which contribute to the support of the Hospital are treated at the reduced fee of 13s. per day for a private room and 11s. a day for the general ward. Medical treatment will be charged for at an additional 20 per cent. to this figure. But as regards the genera ward, much depends upon the finances of a patient as to what he is charged.

The Hospital wants cases for the general ward, for it must not be overlooked that, while men who have devoted their lives to the study of tropical disease are at the service of the patient, every single case contributes something to the sum total of knowledge in this respect. It may sound curious to say so, but every patient who enters the hospital for treatment will benefit his fellow-men or women in the fight against disease.

A millionaire requiring treatment for a tropical disease would not be a practical man if, knowing of its existence, he did not elect to stay at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

In one of the wards that are beautiful in their clean and simple freshness, with a sunny aspect at all hours, a representative of WEST AFRICA found a typical case, a mining man from Northern Nigeria. He has had sleeping sickness for nine months and is getting better, and expects to be discharged shortly. It must be remembered that one may be infected with this disease for quite a long time without knowing it. The signs are not apparent nor the symptoms obvious.

This tall, strong man in his prime, who has been fighting Nature to yield its metals in the Tropics, is now fighting a sinister disease, but he has behind him the pathological knowledge—more useful than all the wealth in the world—of the specialists at the Hospital. To them he is one of an unending procession of such cases, the victims of the Tropics.

So we see there is room for only one war, and that is the war against disease. And in that war the London School of Tropical Medicine is always in the van, its pioneer investigators on the spot, studying new and unknown forms of malignant disease.

The man who loves his fellow-man will therefore, to the best of his ability, help him to make the right sort of war—against disease—with the only sinews of war, money.

PROTECTORATE PROBLEMS.

The protest of the Rehoboth Volksraad raises the question of how far a mandatory is under obligation to respect the pre-existing rights of the inhabitants in a mandated area. All that the Rehoboth people want, and perhaps almost more, was secured to them by their treaty with the ex-Kaiser to whom, in return for protection, they rendered military service within his South-West jurisdiction if called upon so to do. It was service for which he paid: as to the rest, the Rehoboth burghers, as they call themselves, carried on as before with their own judges, field cornets, commando system, law book and Volksraad. They were a miniature republic, modelled exactly on the lines of those which the Voortrekkers first established across the Orange and the Vaal. So the Union troops found them on entering the late Protectorate, and so, it is alleged, the Prime Minister and the previous Governor-General declared their intention of letting them remain. The Volksraad claim that the agreement which the Administrator has required them to sign does not agree with these assurances.

The Rehobothers allege that certain tracts of land, comprising, perhaps, 200,000 morgen, were forcibly taken from them by the late German Government, and they ask that these may be restored. A Commission appointed by the Administrator met last March to go into the question, but it reported that it could not consider the claim put forward without raking up history which was 20 years old. Moreover, it appeared that the Volksraad themselves had ceded the areas above mentioned to the German Government by a duly signed deed. A minority report put in by two Rehoboth members of the Commission alleges, on the other hand, that the cession was made under *force majeure*. It is an unfortunate complication in this affair, adds the "Argus," that the South-West Administration, according to the statement of the Volksraad delegates, began to settle part of the disputed territory without waiting for the report of its own Commission, and that about eight Europeans appear to have been allotted farms there.

Connected in a way with the Rehoboth question, there is another which the Government hopes to elucidate by means of a commission of three, of whom Mr. Coetzee, M.L.A. for Prieska, will be one, and Commandant Leibenberg, of the Land Settlement Department, another. This body will explore the country adjacent to the lower reaches of the Orange River, and on its north side, to see if suitable country can there be found for a Cape coloured people's settlement. Originally, the whole of Gordonia was such a settlement, cut up into freehold farms which were allotted about sixty years ago. The first owners received them as a reward for military service in clearing Koranna depredators out of the kloofs of the Orange River. These people kept their land until the settlement passed from Imperial control and was annexed to the Cape Colony, after which period nearly all of them gradually disposed of their coloured owners' land to Europeans, too many of whom got them in their power by the sort of devices of which South African history reveals so many instances.

WATSON ATTACKS LOAN FOR LIBERIA

Atlanta Constitution 9-13-22

Georgia Senator Severely Condemns Proposal That U. S. Lend Five Million to Negro Republic.

Constitution Bureau, Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, September 12.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—Declaring that the time had come for the United States government to cease being the money lender of the world, Senator Watson, of Georgia, in a speech before the senate today severely denounced the proposed $5,000,000 Liberian loan, now before the chamber, asserting that in his opinion there was no moral obligation for the act as claimed by its supporters.

The Georgia senator also denounced the Borah rider, proposing an appropriation of $20,000,000 for the reclamation of arid lands in the west, both of which he charged were indefensible. The Liberian loan, Senator Watson said, would set a dangerous precedent for the government at this time. He further stated that there was little likelihood of the loan, if granted, ever being paid.

"I really would like to see what senator would venture to say that he honestly expected the Liberian loan would ever be repaid," Senator Watson said. "Nobody ever expects it to be repaid. What is more, Liberia will not get enough of that money, if invested in meat, to make a frying pan smell across this chamber."

Refers to Book.

Referring then to a book "subject," Senator Watson pointed that the population of Liberia was, reported at 50,000, consisting mostly of indigenous negro races.

"We are going to lend $5,000,000 to 50,000 negroes in Liberia. I would rather give it to the negroes of Washington city, or to those in Alabama and Georgia, whose needs for it are much greater.

"In Liberia the negro does not have to wear anything in particular except a palm leaf and pleasing expression of countenance. Five million dollars to be given to 50,000 negroes . . . That is a hundred dollars a piece for every negro German, every negro German woman, every negro German child in Liberia, and what in the name of God would they do with the money if they got it? Suppose a negro family in Liberia consists of an average of five, there would be a gift of $500 to every negro family in Liberia."

Senator Watson observed that the negro families of the District of Columbia would have somewhat of a jubilant time if given this amount of money.

There was some misapprehension about the origin of Liberia, he said.

Philanthropist's Dream.

"Apparently the attempt has been made to impress congress with the idea that Liberia was founded by the government of the United States, a kind of an adopted child for which we are responsible.

"Nothing can be further from the truth. Liberia was a dream of philanthropists long before the civil war. There never was a time when she could support herself. She was always, from year to year, supported and maintained by the colonization societies, and when the societies went in despair, she went into debt to European nations and to American financiers, and the real essence of this so-called Liberian loan is to pay off her debts, and to pay them to American and European financiers."

Besides setting a dangerous precedent, "this is no time to take more money out of the people's treasury

and give it to a foreign country," Senator Watson said.

"What excuse can we give and what will the public say when we tell them that one of the last things we did was to give $20,000,000 to bring in some more desert lands on the other side of the continent and give $5,000,000 to a lot of buccaneering financiers, Europeans and Americans, who loaned money to Liberia."

Agriculture The Economic Evolution of the Bantu Race.

(by Wilfred K. Mote.)

"There is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem." These glorious words which precede my thoughts were uttered by one of our Negro cousins the late Booker T. Washington, and they need our earnest consideration for the future of the Bantu race as a whole. The doctrine of unity is proclaimed both in press and on platform. But how many are there [illegible] lead us [illegible] markets of the world? This [illegible], I am sure [illegible] will certainly make other nations remember us in their political and social gatherings. The production of good crops will ere long bring us on the heights of economic stability; at present the intelectual education given us is to a great extent of no practical utility to our awakening race. Industrial education will certainly show the native man the dignity and glory of feminine intellet; for although in some respect women the backbone of our race are given certain privileges, it is not so throughout the Bantu sphere.

The cultivation of land in the very early days showed the foreigners that Africa possessed arable land. This is a statement the assertion of which cannot be gainsaid. This was obviously shown by the Phœnicians sailors of Pharaoh Necho who ruled in Egypt six hundred years before the the birth of Christ. These were probably the first to go round Africa. In their report they said Africa was a beneficial cornucopia to its inhabitants.

The South African Native College Fort Hare and the Institution at Tsolo C.P., have opened courses in agriculture for native youths. In reality we should have more people in these schools than [illegible] especially people from Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland etc., for the progress of these Crown Colonies depends on education of the fathers and mothers of tomorrow. [illegible] by no means [illegible] unless we begin at the bottom with what are really the first things we shall ever take a step forward. [illegible] is to show [illegible] that by climbing up the industrial ladder we shall before sunset reach our desired social equality. If we want to cultivate friendly relations with the white man let us concentrate on agriculture on commerce, on domestic service and on the professions. I put it to you readers in full national confidence; that once we are recognised in the commercial sphere---the same recognition will follow in political equality. The remedy of political ostracism is for us to seek still methinks that agriculture is one of the solutions of our Natives' intricate problem. Let us not allow our grievances to overshadow our opportunities. One wishes the Government to issue Bursaries to native men in order to enable them to study agriculture. When will the exhibition of Bantu progress take place? Lastly Mr Editor, I ask the hospitality of your paper to press forward the need of co-operation. I end with the precious words of Booker T. Washington: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

General Notes

The following branches of the Basutoland Progressive Association assembled at Mafeteng on the 15th instant, under the auspices of the local branch Tsakholo, Thabana-Morena, and Siloe. There were altogether hundred delegates present excluding Mr S. M. Phamotse, the President of the Basutoland Progressive Association and Mr N. M. Tlale, the Recording Secretary of the B. P. A., who had come to Mafeteng on a visit, but per chance had been enabled to attend that meeting. The Chairman of the local branch presided, assisted by the chairman of Thabana-Morena branch.

The subjects which were tabled were the reply of the Paramount Chief which forbade the organisation of the Progressive Association at any other centres outside, Leribe, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohales Hoek Quthing until the Basutoland National Council met to consider the matters which have been raised by this important body this year, which reply was approved by the Resident Commissioner for Basutoland; and the letter of Chief Maama which appeared in *Mochochonono* newspaper, which reflected on the President and the Association as a whole disparagingly.

On the subject of the reply of the Paramount Chief which was approved by the Resident Commissioner, the members felt that the Paramount Chief gave unquestionable proof and confirmation to "Mosotho's" allegations that the common Basuto were held as slaves by the chiefs and further that the Paramount Chief had contradicted his own words which he told the members of the Progressive at Matsieng, that the land of Basutoland was his and the Basuto, and that they lived in freedom on it.

They expressed their regret that the Resident Commissioner had gone back on his word, that any person interfering with peaceful meeting of the Association would be committing an unlawful act. They did not understand why these two heads had agreed to interfere and to stop the peaceful meetings of the Association. They felt that they had been made political prisoners without cause and that their confidence in the Resident Commissioner and the Paramount Chief had been maimed considerably by the fluctuation of these two great chiefs who appeared to be sacrificing the nation's interests in order to achieve their own selfish ends.

They were very sorry that, Mr Phamotse, the President of the B. P. A. left that unchallenged.

Some of them felt that there was no cause for fear if they organised throughout Basutoland and at centres which they had themselves established, because although the Resident Commissioner had gone back on his word the law had remained the same and would always remain the same, until the High Commissioner by his order repealed it.

After a long discussion on that reply, the meeting, with only four dissentients, agreed to suspend their organisation meetings at centres outside those mentioned in the reply. They felt they were obliged to do so because the President had already given them an advice through the press to do so.

There was not much time taken on Chief Maama's letter. The whole meeting with the exception of two members agreed that Chief Maama should be made to withdraw his remarks about the President and the members of the Association, failing to do so, to make him suffer the consequences a courts of justice. The President was asked to get, as soon as possible, the opinion of other branches. The meeting was pleased to learn that Leribe, and Peka branches had decided on the same lines.

The President of the Basutoland Progressive Association left here on Wednesday, after spending three days with us. We regret to learn that his brother Lesiamo died in his absence, however we learn that he was there in time to attend the funeral.

Mr N. M. Tlale, Recording Secretary of the B. P. A. and the Editor of *Mochochonono* newspaper left here on Saturday morning to Maseru, after spending several days with us. He attended all meetings of our district branches, and it was partly due to him that the order of the Paramount Chief was respected.

Race Problem — 1922. Liberia

Africa.

The Adjournment Of The National Legislature Of Liberia.

Feb–March 1922

Librarian Dept. Monrovia

After the expiration of about fifty-six days session the National Legislature of Liberia adjourned *sine die* on the thirty-first of January. This session, we are of the opinion (with the single exception of passing the American Loan Agreement) was one of less importance, and actually did less for the political and financial development of the Republic than any previous sessions for upwards of many years.

During the entire session there appeared to be much discord and dissatisfaction among the entire membership, insomuch that they left undone the things that they should have done, and did (enact) some things that they should not have done. Among the few things which they did, was to pass the American Loan Agreement and a Bill for the increase of their salaries. Now among the prima facie things which they left undone were the failure of passing the Bills creating a Department of Justice, and a National Bank of Liberia, and especially a bill providing for the celebration of our One hundredth Anniversary.

Referring to the bills just mentioned, we feel that they should have been passed at any rate, because they are a real necessity to the political and financial development of the country. Too much cannot be said in the interest of the Bill re the Department of Justice, which in our opinion should not be looked upon as a mere matter of want, but as a matter of urgent necessity for the better government and procedure for our several Courts of Justice, as well as for the control and government of other minor offices which the bill provided for.

We learn that it was said by a certain High Official that the bill was not introduced or passed because it would incur additional expenses on the government, yes, it naturally would have incurred additional expenses, but why should expenses of this nature be considered in the face of a necessity which tends to the life, liberty and happiness of a free people? Was it impossible, or rather was it not possible that some arrangements be made to accommodate a bill of this nature and pass it into law?

Re the bill for a National Bank of Liberia, we truly feel that it was a blunder in failing to pass it into law; if any part of the bill was considered repugnant, the legislature might have amended or supplemented it, but to lay it on the table for unfinished business effected the financial development of the country to a large extent, and which will undoubtedly take years to overcome. In fact, the financial program of the country has been thrown back for another year in consequence of this short-sightedness.

In a conversation with a certain member of the National Legislature immediately after adjournment, he said, together with many other criticising remarks—that "this session of the Legislature was the most dissatisfactory and contaminable one that he has yet witnessed, and that the cause for same grew out of the absence of the Check and Balance system which ought to exist in every democratic country."

The absence of the Check and Balance system in our political life has not only brought about inefficiency in the discharge of public duty, but have introduced the system of "my time, and your time" in appointing persons to public positions. It has also brought about fear and cowardice, as well as sapping the Life-blood and Manhood out of the citizens who dare to express their individual opinion against the opinion of the Political Magnates for fear of a political death. This fear and cowardice appear not only to exist in the Legislative Body, but also in every department of the government.

WHY WE LEND LIBERIA $5,000,000

DISAPPROVAL of the Congressional vote to lend $5,000,000 to the little negro republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, seems to focus on the terms of the loan rather than on the loan itself. These terms, we are told, establish a virtual protectorate over this African republic, and, as the New York *Nation* sees it, "impose a most immoral servitude upon the Liberian people." Moreover, declares this liberal weekly, "the business of committing the United States to defend jungle frontiers against the British and French is going too far." The New York *Tribune* also thinks it unfortunate that the conditions under which we propose to advance the money "are such as to make the United States the receiver for Liberia." "Do we wish to extend into Africa?" asks *The Tribune*. "No," declares Representative Harry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, who predicts that the American people will condemn this "remarkable" proposition on the ground that it "must lead us into untold entanglements," thereby "increasing the chances of war."

Other observers, however, share the Providence *Journal's* conviction that "the signature of Secretary Hughes to the agreement made with the Government at Monrovia ought to be sufficient to convince questioners that the terms are businesslike as well as generous." "The simple truth about this loan situation," writes President Harding in a letter to the Ways and Means Committee, "is that our Government is unable to deal with the Republic of Liberia in tha good faith which is becoming a great Republic like ours." He reminds Congress that the loan of $5,000,000 was pledged to Liberia by the Wilson Administration in 1918, when the Negro Republic joined the Allies by declaring war against Germany.

This money was originally intended as a "war loan," but, as the Providence *Journal* remarks—

"It ought to be agreed that it is better to have the money devoted to permanent public improvements than to have had it burnt up in war. To penalize Liberia by cutting off the loan because it was not consumed in hostilities would seem hardly fair. The little country suffered economically as a result of the war, and in part as a result of her stand as a belligerent on our side."

The same paper reminds us that historically Liberia is a protégé of the United States, having had its origin, long before the Civil War, in a movement to set up a home for freed slaves.

The terms of the proposed loan, says *The Nation*, were agreed upon at Washington last October by Secretary Hughes and by plenary commissioners of the Liberian Republic. These terms, avers *The Nation*, "make Liberia in fact a servile American colony, ruled by a financial commissioner to be named by the President of the United States." We read further:

"This financial commissioner will collect and disburse all Liberian revenues; he will determine the size of the Liberian police and military force, which will be commanded by American Army officers; he will have power to veto any item in the Liberian budget, to order any financial legislation passed which he may desire, to dismiss any employee of the Liberian customs, tax, or treasury devices at will; he will limit the annual expenditures of Liberia to a total of $560,000, a fifth of which, $109,700, must go to pay the salaries of 22 American officials, and more for their expenses. He will himself receive a salary 25 per cent. larger than that received by the Secretary of State of the United States. In short he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, subject to no Liberian control and only in a very distant manner to control by the United States."

The Nation concedes that "here, if there ever was one, is a case for the United States to give genuinely disinterested help," and that such help "would, under the circumstances, necessarily involve some American supervision of customs." But it argues that we should not "impose upon a tiny African republic a loan which has no fixt date of termination, and which puts the absolute control of the republic for the period of the loan in the hands of an American official."

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

Judging from an American newspaper summary of the Annual Report for 1921 of the Secretary of Public Instruction of the Republic of Liberia, public education in that part of West Africa is in a parlous condition. The intolerable financial conditions under which that official has had to work are exposed in his report, in which he is quoted as saying that "this generation of children is being shamefully robbed of advantages and being hopelessly crippled for future usefulness to the State." The funds appropriated for education were insignificant, but the actual sum paid over was ridiculous enough to be incredible. A decent public school system and the provision of teachers became impossible. This is a very serious indictment of Liberian statesmanship, and it is gratifying to learn that active attempts are being made to interest the country in the cause of education, and that a strong Board of Education has been formed. The work in this direction of the churches in Liberia is, however, in strong contrast to State activities, and it appears that the only practical means of education at the present time is through the schools of individual religious bodies. The basis of education must be widened if Liberia is to keep pace with the general advancement in West Africa.

LIBERIAN POLITICS.

The Republic of Liberia is at present offering a somewhat peculiar aspect to outside observers. Quite recently a rather melodramatic situation has developed. Our Resident Correspondent drew attention to it in a letter we published last week, in which occurred the words: "In 1920 President King was not in general favour because it was thought he was pro-British, and the popular cry was America. To-day the vote is for 'British influence,' and His Excellency is criticised because the United States holds the field." And now comes the news from Grand Bassa that ex-Vice-President S. G. Harmon has allowed his name to be canvassed for the Presidential office, the election to fill which takes place in May next year. To those of us who know Mr. Harmon it is somewhat surprising that he has allowed his name to be put forward on the plea that in signing the Five Million Dollar Loan Agreement with the United States, President King "has shown

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undisguisedly his willingness to barter the liberty and freedom of Liberia handed down by the fathers." Let us remind Liberia not to forget that she cannot live to herself alone. Internationally there are to-day many eyes fixed on affairs within her frontiers. Her President was empowered to act for her in America. On his return, with constitutional thoroughness, the whole matter was threshed out very fully at the Executive Mansion and again in the Legislature before representatives of all shades of opinion of various sections of the community. The Agreement was *unanimously* approved by them—ex-President Harmon was present on at least one occasion. Not only that, but His Excellency and the other members of the Plenary Commission were fêted, complimented, and congratulated on every hand on their conduct of the affair. Errors of judgment made by statesmen of decision and will are, after all, pardonable, since no individual is infallible, but vacillation and inconsistency are the unforgivable international sins—which President King's opponents would do well not to forget.

THE LIBERIAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN BRITAIN

Previous to his departure for Germany Mr. C. E. Cooper, B.A., the Liberian Consul-General for the British Isles and Germany, was the guest of Mr. David Jones (chairman of the Liverpool board of directors of Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd., and chairman of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce) at luncheon at the Exchange Club on April 27, the other members present being Messrs. A. Bett, Alex. Cowan, G. L. Craik, A. J. Fontanna, A. Herschell, J. L. McCarthy, F. Peltor and L. M. Sharp.

An account of the luncheon was given in our "London Log" column on May 13. From a further account of the speeches now sent by our Liverpool correspondent the following is extracted:—

Mr. David Jones said that the Republic was rich in natural wealth, and in his opinion the best thing for the Liberians to do was to make the best use of what Nature had placed at their door. If, for financial reasons, the Liberians were not able to take full advantage of the resources, the next best thing was to invite friends from outside to co-operate and develop the wealth, and if the gate was wide for friends to come in the reward would be for Liberians as well as others. Liberia had prospects as good as any of the adjoining territories, and as far as the British were concerned the country would have a square deal. The thing was to attract capital and give security of tenure, and then with mutual confidence and equality of treatment for all one could look forward to great developments. The firm with which he had been associated for many years (Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co.) had had most happy relations with the Ministers in Liberia and those who represented them here, and he looked forward with confidence to the furtherance of those happy relations in the future. As one of our Allies of the last war Liberia had experienced the ruthlessness of our late enemy, and saw the full value of British defence, and he hoped that the ties which existed between Great Britain and Liberia then would be even closer now. (Applause.)

Mr. Cooper, replying, said that the Liberian Government had always endeavoured to foster the good feeling between the two countries, and they always looked back to the historical fact that it was a Briton, Gordon, who was one of the first to give his life for the freedom of Liberia, and it was the intention of the Government to erect a monument in his honour. Liberia had been saved by the British from bombardment by the Germans during the late war, and this would not be forgotten.

Referring to the closing of the interior, Mr. Cooper said that a criticism had been levelled at his Government for this. The interior had only been closed during the war. Previously foreigners had been allowed to go in. One party had applied to go shooting, but they were prospecting for minerals. In the Kru Territory a party was permitted to go for trade, but it was found that they were dabbling in politics, inciting the Natives to riot on the question of the hut tax, which ultimately cost the Liberian Government £50,000 to put down. Another foreigner had entered the interior and bought up the whole of the rice crop and thus deprived the inhabitants of their staple food. Mr. Cooper also instanced cases where concessions had resulted in financial loss to the Government without work being commenced for the benefit of the country.

The President, however, was prepared to open up Liberia, and would welcome the establishment of similar firms to Messrs. Swanzy's. It was further suggested that foreign firms should be allowed to open up trade in the interior, provided that they would make suitable roads and establish a central market for cultivated produce, as it was realized that uncultivated produce resulted in bad trading. Liberia had a very warm feeling for the British and especially for the great services rendered by Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Parker, which had been much appreciated. Dealing with his appointment as Consul-General, Mr. Cooper pointed out that it was a new departure for his Government, and he was the first Native Liberian to be appointed. This policy was to be continued, and he was proceeding to Germany to introduce the new Liberian Consul appointed for that country, after which he proposed to return to the British Isles.

Liberia was most anxious for the introduction of foreign capital for development, but it must be on the basis of reciprocity, as the Government did not wish to repeat losses incurred by the failure of companies which had obtained concessions for various purposes.

A communication from Mr. A. S. Cann, on liquor prohibition and health, is held over for want of space.

$5,000,000 Loan To Liberia Is Passed

New York Age 5/20/22

House Measure Authorizing Financial Relief for West African Republic Adopted

Democrats Fight Bill

Representative Fordney, [Mich.] In Charge of Enactment Wages Hard and Successful Battle For Passage of Act

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE).

Washington, D. C.—By a vote of 148 to 139 the House of Representatives, on May 10, passed the Fordney Bill, authorizing the loan by the United States of $5,000,000 to the Negro Republic of Liberia, West Coast of Africa. The loan had received the approval of President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes. A motion to recommit the measure was lost by a vote of 168 to 128.

Discussion of the loan ran the gamut of politics and reference were made to former President Wilson and his cabinet and the present Administration. Constitutional experts of the House denied there was legal reason for making the loan and stated that the Supreme Court of the United States did not recognize a moral obligation.

Representative Fordney (Mich.) in charge of the measure, after explaining the need for the loan, was heckled by the Democrats.

Wilson as a Target

"Have you any school teachers in Michigan?" asked Representative Lowrey (Miss.).

"None who have received their education in Virginia," responded Mr. Fordney. The veiled allusion to Mr. Wilson caused loud applause.

"The gentleman says a school teacher is not much of a man outside of his own job?" inquired Mr. Lowrey.

"Not unless he has considerable training in some other line," said Mr. Fordney. "Take him direct from school to the White House and he is a glorious mist. As a political boss he worked well for a while, but he finally overstepped himself."

"But," persisted Mr. Lowrey, "I understand that in the gentleman's State a school teacher is not much of a man."

"Let me say that in that connection in 1920 I made this statement, that the then President was going to change his boarding house on the 4th of March, and he did," remarked Mr. Fordney. "I said we would say to him what I have sung at the close of a school I attended down in the backwoods:

Goodbye scholars, goodbye
Goodbye teacher, you darned old fool.

Representative Garner (Texas) in attacking the measure asserted that Woodrow Wilson needed no defense of his Administration and that time would demonstrate that he was one of the greatest of Presidents.

The Texas member then charged that neither Mr. Wilson nor any other had authority under the Liberty Loan act to set aside $5,000,000 out of the Treasury as a loan to Liberia.

Majority Leader Mondell expressed the view that Mr. Wilson had that right, but Mr. Garner said no one who voted for the Liberty Loan act ever contemplated that authority was given to furnish a nation with funds to pay debts it had contracted forty years ago.

Questions Hughe's Veracity.

Mr. Garner charged that Mr. Wilson had overstepped his authority in entering into negotiations to make the loan and that officials of the Government knew the money was not advanced for that purpose. He said no record could be found as to who held the securities, but said J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the International Bank of New York and the First National Bank of New York made the refunding and furnished money to Liberia in 1912 to the extent of $1,600,000.

Representative Mills (N. Y.) challenged Mr. Garner's statement and said Secretary Hughes when before the House Committee on Ways and Means stated that the bankers did not hold the bonds but that they had been sold in Europe to private investors.

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Race Problem—1922.
Africa.

West Africa—11-18-22

An African and a European paying tribute together to the Glorious Dead was one of the most beautiful thoughts illustrated at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day. The wreath of Flanders poppies and laurel leaves was entwined with the Gold Coast colours, and it bore the inscription, in gold, "From the Gold Coast Colony." The European is Lady Guggisberg, C.B.E., wife of the Governor of the Colony, and the African is a son of Mr. Hutton Mills, whose name is well known throughout the Gold Coast.

SENATE REFUSES LOAN FOR DARKEST AFRICA

Commercial Appeal
11-28-22

Score Now Stands Progressives One, Harding Nothing.

REED RIDDLES PROPOSALS

Says Liberian Loan Really a Loan to Cannibals and Effort to Annex Negro Votes in U. S.—"A Piece of Graft."

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Senate today adopted a motion to recommit the resolution authorizing a $5,000,000 loan to Liberia, Democrats and progressive Republicans uniting to defeat the administration forces in this the first major legislative contest of the extra session.

The motion to recommit the resolution to the finance committee without instructions, which was offered by Senator Simmons, Democrat, North Carolina, was adopted, 42 to 33. Republicans who voted with the Democrats were: Cameron, Capper, Fernald, Harreld, Jones, Ladd, LaFollette, McNary, Nicholson, Norris, Poindexter, Sutherland and Watson.

Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, returning today to the Senate, attacked the loan proposal as "a piece of graft" behind which, he said, was a desire to aid the international bankers holding Liberian notes and an endeavor to obtain negro votes "by indirect action." He pictured Liberia as a land of cannibals, and said he doubted whether the Liberian government had any security to offer for the loan, "other than the heads of our missionaries."

Kills the Resolution.

The vote was generally interpreted as killing the resolution, which was advocated by the State Department and was passed by the House last May. Attached to the measure as an amendment was a provision authorizing an appropriation of $20,000,000 for reclamation work in the west, and another for employment by the Interstate Commerce Commission of 35 additional locomotive boiler inspectors.

Prior to the vote on the motion to recommit the Senate rejected, 38 to 34, an amendment offered by Senator McNary, to send the resolution back to committee with instructions to eliminate the Liberian loan feature and report back the reclamation and locomotive boiler inspector provisions.

The recommitment vote brought to an end debate on the resolution, which had been intermittent since the beginning of the extra session a week ago. Administration leaders urged adoption of the resolution on the grounds that the United States was morally obligated to extend a credit of $5,000,000 to Liberia as a result of Liberia's participation on the side of the allies in the world war. Opponents contended no moral obligation existed and charged Republicans with endeavoring to put through the loan in order to curry political favor with the negroes in the United States.

Senator Shortridge, Republican, California, concluded the debate today for the proponents of the loan, contending that the United States, after having loaned billions to European countries, could with justice extend a credit of $5,000,000 to "a struggling little country of Africa which showed her friendship for us in time of war."

CHARGES NEGROES BRIBED TO LOBBY FOR LIBERIA LOAN

Atlanta Constitution
11-25-22

Senator Harrison Names Five Prominent Colored Republicans in Sensational Charges on Senate Floor.

Atlanta, Ga.

SAYS THEY WILL GET $650,000 FOR RESULTS

Senator Norris, Republican, Opposes Proposed $5,000,000 Loan in Extremely Satirical Speech

Constitution Bureau, Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, November 24.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—One of the most highly sensational charges occurring at the capitol recently developed today when Senator Pat Harrison, democrat, of Mississippi, asserted on the floor that five negroes, prominent in republican circles, have a contract with the government of Liberia by which they are to receive a fee of $650,000 if the proposed loan of $5,000,000, now before the senate, is granted.

The Mississippi senator declared it was generally understood that the men had a contract of the kind, adding that "their presence has been very conspicuous around the corridors of the capitol, button-holing senators, and using every influence in order to obtain the passage of this legislation."

Already passed by the house and set for a vote in the senate, by agreement today, on Monday afternoon, Senator Harrison offered an amendment to the Liberian loan bill, which passed providing that no commissions should be paid in the event the legislation was approved.

Senator Harrison said:

Names Negroes.

"Mr. President, I have offered this amendment because it is pretty generally understood, I think, that certain persons have a contract with the government of Liberia that in the even this loan is made they are to receive a fee or commission of $650,000. It is pretty generally understood that the five persons who have this contract with the government of Liberia are members of the colored race. Their presence has been very conspicuous around the corridors of the capitol, button-holing senators, and using every influence in order to obtain the passage of this legislation. If the rumors that are flying everywhere are correct—and I hope someone can put us right if they are not true—the persons who are to receive this commission and share in the profits of $650,000, which the taxpayers of the United States will have to pay, are the following:

"William H. Lewis, of Boston, a very prominent republican member of the colored race. He was formerly an assistant to the attorney general when Mr. Wickersham held that high office.

"Emmet J. Scott, who is the secretary and treasurer of Howard university, Washington, D. C., and who is generally seen at republican conventions. He was, as I understood, one of the lieutenants for the manager of Leonard Wood, when he was a candidate for the republican presidential nomination, some time ago, and was frequently in conference with my distinguished and good friend from New Hampshire, Mr. Moses.

One Is Preacher.

"James A. Cobb, of the city of Washington, a very prominent colored attorney, who was assistant to the district attorney, when Mr. Wickersham was attorney general.

"Another one is a preacher, Rev. Ernest Lyon, of the city of Baltimore, who was formerly a minister to Liberia, under one of the past republican administrations. He is at present the consul general to this country, as I understand, from Liberia.

"Another is William L. Houston, a very prominent republican in Washington, who was recently placed on the board of education by President Harding.

"These men, it is generally understood, have a contract for $650,000 in the event this body is gracious and kind enough to pass the Liberian loan. If this contract has not been written and these facts that are so frequently stated are not true, then

my amendment can do no harm; but certainly it should be adopted so that these commissions should not be paid or any commission paid in the event the proposed legislation should pass."

Revenue Too Small.

Other starling disclosures were made in connection with the measure when Senator Heflin, Alabama, presented figures to show that the annual revenue collected by the Republic of Liberia, if devoted to that purpose alone, would not be sufficient to pay the interest on the loan. He gave the revenue figures at approximately $100,000 a year, and said:

"Senators, how do you ever expect to collect the debt, if made?"

Senator Norris, republican, of Nebraska, and one of the opponents of the bill, delivered one of the most satirical speeches on the subject heard at the capitol for some time. He provoked frequent laughter when he referred to the "accomplishments" of the "negro" republic of Liberia, during the war, how much "sorrow" it must have cost the kaiser when its lot was cast with the allies, and what a time the "dark colored statesmen" would have in Paris after they divided the spoils.

Wallows in Satire.

"Mr. President," said Senator Norris, "I am somewhat amazed and astounded that any senator should oppose the granting of the paltry sum of $5,000,000 to Liberia for the great effort she put forth and the great results she accomplished in winning the world war.

"How soon we forget."

"Senators have forgotten that when we were in the midst of that terrible struggle, and President Wilson was engaged in deliberation with the Liberian government with a view to having them come in on our side, how we all held our breath and prayed that he would be successful. It was a stroke of genius on the part of our president when he undertook to perform this masterpiece of diplomacy by getting that great government on our side. We seem to have forgotten it, Mr. President. When those deliberations were going on there were going up from all ports of our country hopes and prayers that he would be successful in these negotiations. Not only was there great hope on the part of our people and all of our allies that Liberia would lend her wonderful powers on our side, but there was great fear in the camp of the enemy that our president would succeed in getting Liberia in. Liberia came in, Mr. President, and when she did there was great rejoicing everywhere. Everybody knew that the issues of the world war were practically settled. They knew that in no war in history had the Liberian hosts ever been defeated or the Liberian navy conquered; and again the enemy shuddered with fear. The aim of the German soldier became less steady. The very foundations of the German government began to shake in fear and trembling. The kaiser himself turned from a dark brunette to a pale blonde. His hairs stood on end and his mustache straightened out when Liberia entered the war. Rich and poor alike were rejoicing over that great accomplishment of statecraft that our president had brought about. Even the shepherd on the hills, with a heart full of rejoicing and joy, turned his face to the rising sun and cried out: 'The world is made safe for democracy. . . . Liberia has entered the war!'"

Never Defeated.

"And she did not come in half way. She put her entire army into the fray. She put her whole navy out against the German submarines; and it is a historical fact, Mr. President, that during that long and bitter struggle the banner of Liberia never once went down to defeat. Her soldiers were so well trained, her officers were so well equipped in military affairs, that never once was a Liberian soldier captured as a prisoner, and Mr. President, within six months after she came into the war there was not a single solitary German submarine in the rivers or the harbors of the great continent of Africa.

"But Liberia did not stop at fighting the war. Her loyalty continued after it was over. She was at the peace conference at Versailles. It is true that at that time she was hard up; she did not have any money and the expenses of that delegation were defrayed out of the treasury of the United States. Congress has not appropriated any money, had not passed any act that authorized it, but knowing the wonderful help and assistance that Liberia could be to America at that conference President Wilson, or some of his advisors took the money out of our strong box and sent it to Liberia and paid their expenses—$26,000, Mr. President. I doubt whether our president would have succeeded in getting his league of nations over there if it had not been for Liberia; and think of it, Mr. President—those dark colored satesmen from Liberia in Paris with $26,000 good American dollars in their pockets. Ah, Mr. President, in this faraway, prohibition afflicted land, it makes your mouth almost water, it almost gives me the hiccoughs, Mr. President, to talk about it."

St. Louis Argus
11-24-22

Says Africa Is The Continent of Great Misunderstandings

Chairman Of International Commission Tells Of The Wealth of Resources, Natural Scenery, And Sanitary Possibilities.

Associated Negro Press.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Africa should be referred to as the "Continent of Great Misunderstandings" rather than the "Dark Continent," and its vast potential strength in raw materials and in the development of its native peoples should be stressed instead of emphasizing the jungle savagery; such is the theem of a report made by an international commission after an intensive study of African hygienic, social, and religious conditions. The report has been published by the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The commission, composed of experts in educational and missionary fields, spent ten months in Africa, during the fall of 1920, and the following winter, traveling more than 25,000 miles through West and equatorial Africa. Scores of schools and mission stations, supported by Churches of America and Europe were visited, Colonial officials and European traders were consulted and Native chiefs interviewed.

The personnel of the commission included Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, chairman, writer of the official report, Stokes Fund and author of "Negro director of education of the Phelps-Schools in the United States;" James Emnam Kweigyir Aggrey, a member of the Fanti tribe of the Gold, Coast who is a professor in Livingstone College, North Carolina; Dr. Henry Stanley Hollenbeck of Wisconsin, who for twelve years has been a medical missionary for the American Board in Angola; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wilkie of Scotland, missionaries of the United Free Church of Scotland, appointed by the Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland to represent the British Societies, and the Rev. Leo A. Roy of New York, an expert in industrial education, served as secretary.

Besides the backing of the various missionary societies, the commission was accorded the hearty co-operation of Government officials. Educated Africans showed members of the Commission every courtesy and gave them a cordial welcome.

The report says: "Of the many misconceptions that still tend to limit the investment of capital in African industry and agriculture, to hamper the efforts of Colonial governments and to discourage the support of missions, there are four of such importance as to require consideration in any effort to evaluate the educational possibilities. They are: Misunderstandings as to wealth of resources and natural scenery; the healthfulness of the continent and promising possibilities of sanitary improvements; the improvability of the African peoples; and European and American influence."

Dr. Jones points out in the report that the immense and varied physical resources of Africa are practically unknown to the civilized world largely because the researches so far have been made for private and governmental use and the results have not been published, and that there is sufficient evidence of potential wealth to convince the most skeptical that Africa is the undeveloped treasure house of the world. The diamond fields of Kimberly, the gold ridge of Johannesburg, the coal mines of Rhodesia, the Katanga copper plateaus of Belgian Congo and the oil areas of Angola are cited as specific instances of the country's richness in natural resources.

The report continues: "Africa's reputation for unhealthfulness was the result of the tragic experience of those who entered the continent without knowledge of the conditions or indifferent to the hardships always attending the entrance of pioneers into a new country. A fair comparison of Africa with other parts of the world will undoubtedly show that Africa will respond to modern methods of sanitation and hygiene in exactly the same way as other continents of similar climatic, economic and social conditions."

Setting forth that the most unfortunate and unfair of all misunderstanding is that the African people do not give promise of development sufficent to warrant efforts in their behalf, the report says:

"The improvability of the African people is clearly shown by their response to the efforts of missions, governments and commercial organizations. There are physicians, lawyers, and ministers who have completed the requirements of European universities. While the number is small it is sufficient to prove the capacity of the people. The clerical tasks of government, industry, and commerce, are largely entrusted to young African men. The mechanical operations on railroads, and in construction are more and more being taken over by African workmen. Every mission gives emphatic testimony to the value of the Native teachers and ministers."

The importance of a comprehensive educational system is emphasized and Dr. Jones recommends that equal opportunities be provided for the teaching of both boys and girls. His plan also calls for the development of colleges and professional schools for the training of the native leaders without whom Dr. Jones says the general welfare of Africa cannot be advanced.

High praise is given missionaries. "Through their devotion to the people, their efforts in behalf of education and their emphasis on morals and morale, they have made the most fundamental contribution of all," says the report.

The idea of making a comprehensive study of Africa originated with the Protestant Missionary Boards of North America, which enlisted the co-operation of representative British missionary societies, the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the Colonial offices of Great Britain, France and Belgium.

Race Problem—1922

Africa.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

A. P. O. 8-5-22

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

The following correspondence which passed between the Acting Secretary of the Aliwal North Branch of the A.P.O. and the Railway Department is a further indication of the continuance of differential treatment on the South African Railways, which are evidently run only for the convenience and comfort of the European travellers and for pitchforking poor whites into positions where they can ill-treat and assault non-Europeans.

12 Durban Street,
Aliwal North,
21st June, 1922.

The Divisional Superintendent,
S.A.R., East London, C. P.

Dear Sir,

I am instructed by my executive of the "African People's Organisation," A.P.O., local branch, to inform you that our Secretary Mr. G. H. du Preez, left for Cape Town on the evening of the 16th inst. He had a second class ticket.

We wish to know if it is fair that all unreserved compartments are supplied with "Foot Warmers" and the "Reserved" compartments are not, though the fares are the same

The officials refused to supply our secretary with one. Therefore we strongly protest against such differential treatment on the Railways.

We hope this matter will have your attention.

Thanking you in anticipation,
I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) A. E. BARNES,
Acting Secretary

("Reserved" compartments, it should be explained are for non-Europeans.—Ed. *A.P.O.*).

(Copy).

R.S. 279/3.

Divisional Superintendent's Office,
East London,
22nd June, 1922.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st instant relative to the non-supply of foot-warmers in the "Reserved" compartments. This discomfort experienced by your Secretary is much regretted, and I am taking the matter up strongly with the staff concerned to obviate a recurrence.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) A. S. COVELL,
Divisional Superintendent.

Mr. A. E. Barnes,
12 Durban Street,
Aliwal North.

BLESSINGS OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION.

A. P. O. 8-5-22

AFRICANS SWELTERING UNDER THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

It is daily becoming more and more evident that none of those inestimable benefits which we have been taught to believe will flow from European civilization has yet reached the African. Not even the Great War, which it was declared would cleanse mankind of its great vices, has brought relief to the African. There has been a change of masters, but so far with little or no beneficial results.

Slave raiding and slave trading have disappeared. But the European nations have parcelled out the continent of Africa among themselves. They have by a system of land tenure and by ruinous taxation and compulsory labour laws virtually once again reduced the inhabitants of Africa to slaves.

According to the *Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society* heavy taxes are levied on the produce of the West African Native. In the Gold Coast the Native has to pay nearly one half of the value of his produce as an export tax.

"In Nigeria trade has been almost ruined owing to excessive taxation. Railway rates have been increased fifty per cent. and large profits are made by the British Government on West African Railways, and, as practically everything that goes into the Colonies is taxed from 10 per cent. upwards, one can imagine the total amount of taxation the Native consumer and producer has to pay."

But apart from being overtaxed, the Native finds that the lands over which he roamed from time immemorial have all been annexed by the Europeans powers. In Togoland and the Cameroons the vacant lands have been declared to belong to the French Republic, and in the whole of British East Africa no Native retains any title to land. The land has all been alienated and is being given out to white settlers. Similarly, in South Africa the Rehoboths have lost large tracks of land, which have been cut up into farms and given to Dutch farmers. The Bondelswarts were taxed into rebellion; and in Northern Rhodesia the Native hut tax has been doubled with the object of forcing him to go hundreds of miles from his home and seek European employment in Southern Rhodesia.

Turn where you like—North, South, East or West—and you will see the same process of depriving the Native of his land and compelling him to work for a white man. Under western civilization the African has lost his freedom, and he is gradually being enslaved under a system more harsh and more cruel than anything which obtained in the most barbarous days of the past.

Mafeteng Camp.

Star of Basutoland, Africa, Aug 4, 1922

The "*Mochochonono*" of the 19th ultimo, gave a publicity to a report of its Editor's short trip to Mafeteng during the month of July. This report is worthy of notice, especially that part of it which deals with the location of Mafeteng. He says: "The natives of this village are well to do and progressive. This is evidenced by their beautiful township of large houses with iron-roofs, large windows and glass doors, well furnished and clean. The gardens are mostly of stone wall and are fairly large, with tree plantations." He further says: "The streets are broad and parallel. I may mention with regret that streets in tne native township are rugged and dangerous."

The natives of Mafeteng are not better off in wealth and progress than the rest of the Basuto of this country. Of course, an onlooker or traveller may have this impression if he see these nicely built iron-roofed houses, with nice gardens and well-arranged trees. The truth is, this was the mistake made by the late Mr Kennan, who encouraged the native inhabitants to build this an "*eyesore*" of his successors and other government officials. He would never give a site to a native man who was not prepared to build a nice healthy home. He was not of the type of officials who believes that "a native won't do." He believed they would do and this village is a testimony of that belief. He encouraged the building of stone walls and the planting of trees. What our friend saw are the results of his efforts. We need not tell you that he had the interests of these people at heart, the village itself testifies that. He cared for the streets and were kept perfectly clean healthy. There were no dongas and pitfalls such as you see now in the middle of the streets and on sidewalks But now they are there because nobody cared for these streets after he felt. We wrote time after time hammering it into the ears of the authorities but no one appeared to care. Representations by the local natives to his sucessors were fruitless We cannot say how many times promises were made that the government would be asked to supply money for the repair of these streets. Old Thomas Pitsa offered his services the cheapest that could be got, but nobody worried about him. Perhaps the authorities wondered why Mr Kennan had made such a mistake which turned the Mafeteng nigers into hotheads. Fancy, asking for the repair of the roads in their village! What will be done for the white people?

The ashes are the last efforts made by the women after assuring themselves that men's representations had failed, and every Assistant Commissioner that came and lived at Mafeteng left here with boots and dress soiled by these ashes. When seeing these ashes he would only turn to the headman of the village and say, "you must tell women to stop this, and I will ask the government to advance money for the repair of these roads." Nothing ever happened after that talk.

The Resident Commissioner has

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not been seen on that side of the township but we have no doubt that he has the knowledge of the dongas and the pitfalls that are there, and that the roads are unhealthy for him to go through, and further he would not like to give a sport of "high jump and "long jump" in the streets as his juniors have to do when they are out here on duty.

These dongas in the middle of the village are the most unhealthy parts of this township, because there are men and women responsible to no one in this camp who, at night time, use these dongas for sanitary purpose; and when the weather is wet no person who bear the smell from them. Those who have the misfortune to be near them, have always been compelled to keep doors and windows shut. There are some who have suffered losses from these dongas in the streets besides a scotchcart that capsized and a man who broke his leg.

The sanitary condition of Mafeteng is not worth speaking about, is simply shameful. It has brought a blot upon the morality of this camp. Amongst black and white no one, we believe, has escaped the disgraceful sight of it. It is a great pleasure to hear of the povernment intention to make the Basuto a progressive nation while there is no such intention at the back of such a talk.

C.N.T.A. Resolutions

Imvo Zabantsundu 8/22/22

The following resolutions were passed by the Cape Native Teachers' Association at the last General Conference, held at King William's Town on June 23:

1. That in view of the inadequacy of the native teachers' salaries, this association resolves respectfully to request the Union Government to take steps to put into operation the provisions made for native education in the Financial Relations (Fourth) Extension Act, section 10, subsection 2; that immediate attention be devoted to the improvement of educational facilities amongst natives, and the adjustment of salaries of native teachers and scales of payment and grading of schools.

2. That this Conference requests the Union Government to earmark the £12,000, formerly war bonus granted to some married teachers, now on the Estimates, as a permanent increase of salaries of native teachers.

3. That this conference of Native Teachers of the Cape Province strongly protests against the proposed municipalisation of Kafir beer and the exclusion of coloureds and Asiatics from native locations or townships, as contemplated in the Native (Urban Areas) Bill now before Parliament.

4. That this Conference urges the Education Department to consider the necessity of paying every teacher who is appointed to a new post either the same or a higher salary than that which he received at the last post he relinquished.

5. That the Conference calls the attention of the Education Department to the inconsistency and irregularity obtaining in some inspectoral areas relative to the appointment of female teachers, where married teachers are given preference to unmarried ones; experienced widows and unmarried lady teachers should receive the first consideration.

C.N.T.A. Conference.

Imvo Zabantsundu

Who's who: What's what at the Conference.

[By B. A. T. U. S. A.]

8-8-1922

D. D. T. Jabavu Esq. B.A. (Lond). This gentleman is the President and Founder of the C.N.T.A. His presence among Bantu Teachers at such gatherings is of immense benefit. His versatility and amiableness easily make him the most popular figure at the Conference. He is a Lecturer in Bantu Languages at the S.A.N.C. Fort Hare Alice.

Rev. James Henderson, M.A., D.D. is the Treasurer of the above-named body of teachers. To the world at large he needs no introduction as he is widely known as the Principal of our greatest educational centre, Lovedale.

Nathaniel Nyaluza Esq. a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. One of the only two Bantu Teachers holding the T2 Certificate. A man of irreproachable character whose life has lent dignity to the teaching profession. A clear thinker and an urbane speaker.

Alfred J. Ayliff Esq.: An experienced and successful teacher of many years standing. Now principal of the United Mission School, Bedford. A constitutionalist at Conference and an effective speaker, Quite up to-date in every respect.

Daniel Time Esq., Among the Urban Areas delegates he is known as "Dinner Time." He has endeared himself to Conference delegates by his humorous reminiscences. The man who saw the inception and the burial of the N. E. A. a teachers' association of the early eighties. Well-seen, Time!

Wm. Time Esq. known as "Woa Time," an ex-service man as he had been to France with the S.A.N.L. Battalion. Another popular figure at Conference. He rejoices that he is a Native in preference to Bantu.

Gladstone Njokweni Esq. easily the tallest man at Conference. A very popular figure. He is the Vice-President of the Association, deserved too, as he is an indefatigable worker for the organisation's cause. Boarding Master at the Healdtown Training School. A young man full of promise. A fine entertainer possessing a deep bass voice.

Cornelius R. Moikangoa Esq.: This is the newly elected Secretary of the Association. A very useful and well informed member at Conference. A successful teacher and photographer of Lovedale. A keen debater at conference.

Nicholas V. Cewu Esq, the late Principal of the Practising School St. Matthews. The first General Secretary of the C.N.T.A. An honest and conscientious worker deserving of the high compliments accorded him by the President during the last conference.

Knight Marambana Esq., Principal of the Ayliff School, Peddie, late Assistant Secretary of the C.N.T.A. A popular teacher of whom great things are expected especially at Conference where he has not yet fully availed himself of the opportunities to scatter historical gems which rumour attributes to him.

E. R. Maliza Esq., the Consultant General of the I.I.I. Principal of the Higher Mission School, K.W.T. A man who has made his mark there. Renowned for steadiness of character and devotion to duty. At conference not a frequent speaker, but making up for this by his hospitality and an ever smiling face.

D. Mkosana Esq., one of the most useful members of the King T.A. An enquirer after truth and an ardent worker for his fellow-workers' cause. He participates freely in debates at conference.

P. P. P. Ntsiko Esq., of Port Elizabeth, a fine humorist known for his "advice." No conference entertainment should be without him. Jesters like him ease off physical ailments and make us forget our woes. This was his first appearance at Conference. Well-hit Ntsiko.

Robert Haya Esq., a successful Secretary of the King Vigilance Committee. An old politician, a progressive farmer. In his days he was a keen cricketer.

M. E. X. Pelem Esq., the conductor of the Local Choir that entertained the delegates. A fine musician. From these efforts the King "Iliso Lomzi" kindly enriched the coffers of the C.N.T.A. by Seven Pounds Sterling to the good. *Dank u mense! Hoor, hoor!*

Rev Coke Mji is the local minister of the Wesleyan Church. His hospitality to conference is beyond our gratitude. Actions speak louder than words: *Dank u ook Meneer!* To welcome the delegates the Rev. gentleman allowed his six-years-old son to play that difficult piece "The Destruction of Gaza." Master Mji's playing was an eye-opener to many delegates. He came out with flying honours through the ordeal.

A. Mac. Jabavu Esq., Manager of the Imvo Co, Ltd., A fine organist and singer. His contributions to the Nights entertainments were highly acceptable. A popular motorist of King Wms Town. Good old Mac!

Wilson W. Jabavu Esp. A powerful singer and gifted Organist. Helped much to make the evening's social function a success. A teachor by profession.

J. W. Jabavu. Esq., a cousin to the above-named. A Consultant Agent of the I.I.I. A hard-worker for King Central. Like his cousins, the future promises well for him as youth and health are on his side. At Conference he has begun to participate in debates. Here he has to learn that a low tone annoys the auditors or listeners however useful the remarks or speech may be. *Luister kind!*

H. Mbelle Esq. is the interpreter and Clerk to the Chief Magistrate at King, under the Native affairs Act of 1920. An all round man. He possesses a beautiful and delicately-toned tenor voice. It was charming to listen to his singing at the C.N.T.A. Welcome Concert. *Dank ou maat.*

Langa W. Masiza Esq. President of the Transkei Teachers' Association. One may hope that this gentleman's plea for opening the doors of the C.N.T.A. will not fall on deaf ears. *Laat hulle kom: ons wacht vir hulle met ope hande en harte* [*Let them come: we wait for them with open hearts and hands*].

J. K. Mohotsi Esq. another hospitable member of the Lovedale Bantu Staff. A clever tactician. A successful teacher. It is a pity to see that his health leaves much to be desired. *Makatandaselwe. Qalani Ngoku.*

B. B. Mdledle Esq, of Lovedale is the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the C.N.T.A. Those who remember Mr Mdledle's effort at reciting during the last Summer School at Lovedale will agree with me when I say he is a "tryer." His selection is therefore justified. *Hoor, hoor! So gese, so gedoen.*

Timothy Matodlana Esq. of Sheshegu A new member of the Executive, A keen debater and patriotic teacher Sacrificed a good billet along the coast for the sake of his compatriots further inland. One wonders whether he likes the change, L.S.D. makes all the difference. How's that, "Tim"?

H ka Ben Mazwi Esq, of Queenstown the Captain of the Lovedale Summer school team. Another fine humorist and popular entertainer. An allround sportsman. He is the principal of the Higher Mission School, Queenstown. His first appearance at Conference.

F. H. M. Zwide Esq, of Port Elizabeth The Secretary of the Federation of South African Native Teachers' Associations. An ex-Executive member of the C.N.T.A. A keen debater at Conference. This is the man who proposed the honorarium to the retiring Secretary and was told to be rash when he suggested Three Guineas at the least. Was the discussion on the honorarium necessary, one would like to know.

Venue. It seems that the Kaffrarian Teachers think of no other centre than King Williamstown for the Conferences of the C.N.T.A. Of course there is the question of expense to consider. One wonders how long distant delegates will submit tamely to this. If Conference is to be "knee-haltered" at King, things will "hum" yet. Pas op!

The President. One wonders whether the time has not yet come when we as teachers, should thank Prof. Jabavu for his swift constructive movements by which he has achieved so much, by giving him his likeness done in oils by an A.R.C.A [Art Master]. Is this again rash?

Centralisation and Localisation. If the C.N.T.A. must have its headquarters at Alice, it does not follow that all its Executive members must be resident in Alice or Kaffraria. Such a body is not representative of the Cape Province. The present Executive consists of more than six members from *One Association* and a few more from the K.W.T district. One would like to know whether the C.N.T.A is a Kaffrarian affair. Such is the result when the power of voting undermines the dictates of fair dealing. Urban areas outside of Kaffraria are not represented. How's that?

Race Problem—1922.
Africa.

A CONTRAST.

Exemplary Conduct of Natives while White Miners act as Blacklegs.

a.p.o. Cape Town

In view of the recent happenings on the Rand, it may not be out of place to reprint some notes written by the Inspector of Labour on the Native mine workers strike which occurred in 1920. The comments are from the Annual Departmental Report. The Inspector writes: 8/25/22

Native Mine Workers' Strike.—This strike commenced on the 17th February and ended on the 26th, although several days prior to the latter date the bulk of the Natives had resumed work. Approximately 71,000 Natives were concerned, 22 mines being involved. Although 8,616 white men were affected, the mining houses paid these men full wages. The only loss incurred was by men on contract work, which would only mean a small amount. The demands of the Natives were as follows:

(1) Increased wages to meet the higher cost of living, which was largely actuated by the drought in the Native Territories.

(2) Recognition of Natives with ability to carry out with efficiency more responsible work than they were allowed to do.

(3) Dissatisfaction with regard to the treatment and methods of reef storckeepers.

The outstanding features of this strike were, firstly, the organisation of the strikes; secondly, the behaviour of the Natives; and thirdly, the attitude of the white mine workers.

With regard to the first feature, general surprise and consternation were felt at the way in which the strike was engineered, the general impression being that some of the principal movers were white men. There is no doubt that there was an element of agitators amongst the Natives themselves, and, although the strike fizzled out in a harmless manner, it would not appear at all unlikely that the strikes amongst the Natives and Coloured workers in the future may be of greater importance and more frequent.

In dealing with the second aspect regarding the behaviour of the Natives, with very few exceptions no complaint can be raised on this score; in fact it is more than surprising, considering the large number of Natives affected, that some more concerted attempt at violence in one form or other was not seriously attempted. The only cases of rioting which occurred were on the mines where the police had occasion to enter compounds, and such risings were soon suppressed. Had the strike continued for any lengthy period, in all probability it would have been more difficult to keep the Natives in hand.

In so far as the third feature is concerned, practically every white worker was opposed to this Native strike, and to enable the mines to carry on and also to demonstrate to the Natives that white men could very well do the work without Native labour, the white workers on several mines performed all kinds of work including the "pick and shovel" work.

With regard to second demand, this grievance would appear to have a good deal of justice in it, in so far as it has been stated before commissions and inquiries that there is a percentage of skilled Natives in the mines who are prevented by the "Colour bar" from improving their position and earning powers. From the final report of the Low Grade Mines Commission, it will be seen that although 7,057 white men were occupying positions prescribed in the Mining Regulations ("Colour bar") as positions which are to be entrusted to white persons only, 4,030 white men were occupying positions in which the employment of white men is not prescribed by regulations, a proportion of which positions could be filled by Natives and Coloured men, and which would not be against the Mining Regulations.

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

African World
Southern Rhodesia
4/15/22

(Specially reviewed for THE AFRICAN WORLD.)

It can safely be asserted that no one who takes a real interest in South African history can afford to be without this unique publication. The author is Eric A. Walker, Professor of History in Cape Town University, and the publishers are The Oxford University Press, which of itself is sufficient in the way of recommendation. It represents an immense amount of work and a tremendous amount of research, though the author has relied in the main upon well-known and recognised authorities. It is a book, and yet not a book, for the letterpress only amounts to 26 pages, and these are entirely descriptive of 32 most interesting maps. Indeed, the interest lies mainly, if not entirely, in these maps, and yet the publication is not an atlas. Most students of South African history, I know, experience trouble in remembering the ever changing frontiers both of the whites and the blacks, and this is particularly difficult in the Eastern Province after the landing of the 1820 settlers. A reference to maps 11, 12 and 13, with the explanatory letterpress, makes all this perfectly clear. Then again I, personally, have never known the precise area of the "Conquered Territory," or of the "Griqualand West" lands which included the diamond bearing areas.

The maps again leave one in no doubt at all. Other maps show the probable movements of native tribes, "trek" operations of the Boers, "Bantu" devastations of 1820 onwards, and the four provinces as we know them to-day, passing through their transitional periods. There is a special group of political and economic maps, and No. 21, which shows the density of native and European population within the Union, is particularly interesting. Nos. 1 and 2, however, intrigued me most of all, for they show how the Portuguese in the early days of the fifteenth century linked up the West with the East via Cape Town and South Africa generally. Truly, they were a wonderful people in those days, but, although I always knew this, I don't think that I ever realised it clearly before—till the maps compelled me to do so. I sincerely congratulate Professor Walker on his latest work, and it is a pleasure to recognise that he and one or two others who hold similar appointments in the Union are rapidly making up the years of neglect of historical research. We know that all the materials are in existence. They only want scientific handling and co-ordination.

WM. CULLEN.

BISHOP VERNON INTERVIEWED

Diamond Field Advertisers Quotes Methodist Prelate

Rev. Public Opinion

During the brief visit of the Right Rev. W. T. Vernon, Resident Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in South Africa, a representative of the 'Advertiser' had an interview with the reverend gentleman on questions affecting the welfare of the native and colored races of South Africa, and obtained some interesting views from the Bishop thereon.

The Bishop spoke of South Africa as a country of tremendous possibilities; for a young country it has gone forward rapidly. He thought the people of South Africa had not let the world ouside know of the bigness of the country as regards to its resources, and a more generous advertisement would bring in the sort of immigrant desired, as well as bring in capital from other countries.

Asksd for his views on the industrial problems as they affected the colored and native races, the Bishop said politically he had no views. He was here by the courtesy of the Government as the Bishop of a Church controlled by the colored people of America, and he felt it would be a breach of confidence for him to have any political bias or seek to give gratuitous advice as to what should be done in a political way.

"The one thing we seek at all times," he added, "is to have our people understand that they must be loyal and in harmony with the Government and stand for law and order. Our mission is purely educative and missionary; we have one desire, and that is to contribute our share towards the uplift and betterment of the conditions of the colored and non-European population of South Africa.

"South Africa is a rich country, with illimitable natural resources. I am agreeably surprised at the progress and development here. South Africa is far away from the center of things that compartively little filters through the world of the events and conditions here. Only a small portion of the people of the world realize that civilization here is as thoroughly progressive as the civilization we find in Europe. Your great cities and industrial centers give the appearance of the most progressive American cities, with the exception, of course, that we may have larger cities, but in the matter of appointment, diversified interests, orderliness, and general appearance your cities take rank with the best of them."

Invited to give expression on his views of the colored question, Bishop Vernon said: "I hope to be unbiased and to give a thoroughly honest opinion. It may be that I have not been here long enough to speak as one having authority, but I have attempted to make a study of one of your outstanding problems. The best minds of South Africa, regardless of race or political affilation, I am sure, are anxious that South Africa should go forward and not be unnecessarily impeded in her progress. This can be accomplished when all elements of her people are progressive. To have a population of one and a half million or two million Europeans going forward steadily, probably half a million colored people of varying degrees of success, and millions of natives, many thousands of whom are civilized, with a considerable number educated and aspiring, and yet countless numbers in heathenism and darkness will not admit of a cohesive progressive effort such as will make the best interest of South Africa.

What is the Remedy?

"I believe it possible to provide a remedy for this situation. An intelligent satisfied man is an asset to any community, and an ignorant dissatisfied man is for ever a liability. It is not my purpose to make a white man out of a black man or to make the slightest effort to discuss the social relationship of the races. I believe, however, that Christianity and humanity, from which spring the highest motives, as well as enlightened self-interest, demand that in so far as is possible the native and colored races should be so equipped mentally, morally, and industrially, that they may never become a menace to the peace and prosperity of South Africa, but always prove a source of happiness and blessing. This can be accomplished by making the humblest man to feel that he

(Continued on Page 3.)

BISHOP VERNON INTERVIEWED

(Continued from Page One.)

is granted full protection of the law and that right living and honest endeavour will have their rewards whether this man be European or non-European.

"The native of South Africa is the laborer of South Africa; in the Industries, in the mines, and on the farms he is absolutely indispensible. He will become a better laborer if he is made an intelligent laborer. His presence will at all times mean security to his employers and the people of the country generally if he is given an opportunity to accumulate something for himself and become the possessor of property, thus feeling more and more his responsibility and duty as a citizen of South Africa. No man can go forward for ever trying to hold another man down. I find the native who is educated has his ideas of what is due to his people, and while he may not outwardly agitate he will inwardly cogitate. If he becomes restless, sullen, discontented, the State loses rather than gains. He can go among his people, and because of his superior training and advantage, be listened to, and in his and their language spread views that do no good.

Skilled Trades for Natives.

To my mind, the establishment of industrial schools in South Africa for the natives where the latter could not only receive training, but where could acquire a knowledge of skilled trades, would mean much towards fitting him for useful service for himself and his fellows. I believe also that a closer and better understanding between the various denominational groups in every missionary endeavour would greatly strengthen the hands of the Govern

merge from the darkness into the light, and cross over from heathenism to the customs and temptations of civilization, they would go down for all time. There may be those who would begin to argue about personal liberty and a man's right to do as he pleases with his own money, but it is the right of those who see the light to bring the light to others. There is a higher and nobler right, and that is to protect the unfortunate and weaker brother even from himself. No man can afford to see another going to destruction and fail to call a halt to the unfortunate victim's self-desruction. No matter how much money may be gained by licensed traffic in liquor, nothing can compensate for the loss of self-respect, self-esteem, morals, and common decency that naturally ensues. To my mind, an appalling situation will come when our native people in South Africa are encouraged in the sale and purchese of drink."

Finally, speaking of this impressions of Kimberley, Bishop Vernon said: "I have found the Europeans quite sympathetic and obliging. The colored and native people have been most hospitable and kind. Their condition, if not the best, is quite the equal to that of any of our people in South Africa. They betray so much of the characteristics of the American Negro as to make one quite comfortable and at home among them. They are thoroughly progressive and an asset to the race In addition, high ideals, race loyalty, proper acquisition, and those things that make for progress they are unsurpassed by any of our race group in South Africa."

—"Diamond Field Advertiser" (Daily.)

ment and the people generally in efforts to better the conditions among the native races. If the leaders of the various denominations are suspicious of each other, or feel that there is likely to be encroachment on the mission grounds of others, then we have duplication, opposition, misunderstanding, and unnecessary waste and loss in missionary endeavour. There are millions to be reached, and for many generations to come there will be work for all to do in the matter of evangelisation and education.

"I believe that the best minds of Europeans, those who honestly desire a correct solution of the problem, should get in touch with the educated, sensible native. I think that questions affecting us should be discussed frankly, without reservation and without suspicion. I am sure that many things will be brought to light relative to the mental attitude of the natives that are now hidden because of this fear that to tell the truth will lead him into difficulties. I believe that such a course will mean the evolving of a policy that will prove a blessing to all of the present generation and those to come. Unless an effort is made along these lines, to my mind it simply means driving further apart the European leaders and the native elements of South Africa This divergence of views can only lead to complication in the future Peace will come by united effort in which each is willing to be considerate. The European may probably not feel he can concede everything the native desires at once. The native leader must be willing to understand that great cities are not built in a day. As long, however, as the native leader can see that better conditions are coming to his people, that improvement is being made in the situation, whether in the cities, in the mines, or on the farms, that the native is in a greater measure receiving the rewards of his toil, that efforts are being made to provide education for his children, so that they will become decent citizens, that he does have a chance to secure a home and own some land, then I believe a better spirit will come, and where there is discord, discontent, suspicion and distrust, there will be peace, harmony, happiness and prosperity."

Our representative discussed with the Bishop the question of prohibition.

"Prohibition in America has come to stay," emphatically declared the reverend gentleman. "Those of us who observe the distress of mothers and wives the nakedness and hunger of children, and the profligacy and utter ruin of countless thousands of men, are deeply grateful that we have prohibition legislation. Since prohibition became an assured fact, there is less drunkedness in America, banking accounts are increasing, home buying has become more universal, more children are in the public schools, crime has decreased, and the social fabric generally has been improved and society elevated. Here and there there may be a lawbreaker in the liquor trade, but the Government is firmly resolved that these law-breakers must go. As an American colored man aside from my calling as a minister of the Church, preaching temperance, I rejoice to see the liquor traffic abolished. It has meant much for the American Negro; it will mean so much, if not more, for the native people of South Africa.

"To my mind nothing would be more fatal to progress of the native than to give him facilities for the purchese of the sale of liquor. It would mean that a race of people who are furthest behind in the matter of education, wealth, and advantages, will have an evil handicap which would be constantly dragging him down. With the restraints of the law, language, and tribal restrictions passing away as they e-

Sierra Leone.

African World London England 4/1/22

Kroo Seamen's Plaint.

There is a palaver in Sierra Leone in connection with the Kroo contract case of seamen, sea headmen (each in charge of a gang of Kroos), and Chiefs. The seamen in revolt against the practices of their sea headmen, and the sea headmen trying to force the blame on another. Apparently the sea headmen have not only been mulcting the men (pretty severely, if the charges be true) of part of the wages advanced by Messrs. Elder Dempster *without interest* to the headmen, but have also been levying a premium of from 5s. to 16s. per man before employment was allocated. It is stated that by means of certain ingenious devices the headmen have obtained 66 1-3 per cent. of the seamen's money for every voyage made, besides little extras, and part of the rations of beef and rice given by Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., and intended for the men.

Complaints were made to the company, and Mr. Archer, the agent, took action through the Chief. When the headmen found that the 20 per cent. they had been deducting from the advanced money (on the score of interest!) could no longer be obtained, they retaliated on the Chief. But the Government stepped in, and some of the headmen who have been leaders in the trouble, it is stated, are to be expelled from Sierra Leone. In the meantime the Creoles, who are apparently unaware of the facts of the case, are protesting against the expulsion of these Kroo headmen as aliens, and alleging the blame for all the unrest is the Chief's.

In an open letter, evidently a translation of the presentation of the case by the seamen, this paragraph occurs:—

"It is like this, Sir, and the Governor knows it well, so does the company, who has more to do with us than anybody else:—there are a few men speaking (for about 80 to 100 Sea-headmen who are robbing our wages) against our Chief and his Committee and Elders, because these are trying to prevent over 1,500 of us from being robbed: there are our wives, children and families who are suffering like us from the robbery of our wages. Is it right, then, for Creole people to believe that the majority of the Kroo people do not want the Chief, and do they expect us to join and say we do not want 'Juarry' because he is trying to help us, and because all this trouble has been brought upon him because of us and our complaints?"

In conclusion, it is stated that the Mendies are suffering similarly, and there is a significant allusion to the Mendie-Kroo trouble which agitated Sierra Leone some time since.

Mr. Eric Gordon Barker, who succeeds Mr. W. Cramer Bostock on his transference from the general managership of the Sierra Leone Government Railway to the Nigerian Government Railways, has left England for Freetown. For eighteen years he has been chief mechanical engineer of the Sierra Leone railway, going to the Company in 1904, when he relinquished the superintendentship of the Wirral Railway.

N. Y. C. TIMES

A GERMAN SOLUTION OF OUR NEGRO PROBLEM

We Might Colonize Germany's Former Possession in Africa, Says Dr. Schnee.

APRIL 17, 1922

BERLIN, April 16—(Associated Press.)—"Could the United States dispose of her surplus colored population by distributing it among the former German colonies in Africa under some agreement with the present European mandatories?"

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"Assuming that the Senator means the transfer of the mandatory powers, and not annexation, the scheme would seem both feasible and desirable, provided United States control would mean a continuation of the American open door policy, admitting the co-operation of all nations," said Dr. Schnee.

"This," he added, "would be exactly opposite to the present régime, which excludes all but the nationals of the occupying powers. We still hope that our colonies, now held in trust by the Entente powers, sometime will be restored to us.

"Doubtless the German African colonies would be able to support thrice the present native population. Indeed, there is room there for 50,000,000 colored people now, and there will be more room as development progresses. German East Africa, Southwest Africa, Togoland and the Cameroons aggregate an area of more than a million square miles, rich in natural wealth and abounding in the raw materials the world sorely needs. Moreover, most of them have zones suitable for white settlers, but their tropical coast line regions are entirely suitable for colonization by millions of colored people.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem

Africa.

ARMED REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Strike of the gold miners on the Rand, fomented by political radicals, develops into a small war, with hundreds of casualties—Uprising suppressed by rigorous military measures

Current History

4/22

[PERIOD ENDED MARCH 15, 1922]

THE Rand miners' strike reached a climax on March 11, presenting the gravest crisis that had arisen in South Africa since the Boer War, more threatening even than the secessionist rebellion during the conflict with Germany. Systematic and widespread fighting began on March 10, and by the following day the strikers were in control of most of the suburbs of Johannesburg and had been reinforced by mounted commandos of Boer farmers, armed with rifles and bandoliers. Benoni and Brakpan were captured, with heavy casualties on both sides. An aviator, Captain Cairey Thomas, was shot and his airplane blown up. Later another aviator, flying very low, bombed and blew up the Benoni Trades Hall, which was crowded with strikers, most of whom were killed. At Brakpan a commando attacked a mine, defeated the police and shot the manager and two of his assistants.

Fighting continued on Saturday and Sunday, March 11 and 12, at the end of which time there appeared to be some easing of the situation. General Smuts, hurrying to the scene of fighting on the Rand, was fired at and a bullet struck his automobile, but the Premier was not hurt. Airplanes dropped bombs on revolutionary commandos and a large number of strikers were killed or wounded in attacking cavalry at Ellis Park. In retaliation for bombings the strikers burned many houses at Benoni. Two thousand men attacked the police station at Newlands, forcing Lieutenant Long and forty-seven policemen to surrender. Leaders threatened that all prisoners would be killed if the police attempted to force the position. Benoni and Brakpan were recaptured by police, aided by the Transvaal Horse Artillery, after a desperate struggle. Troops captured 1,500 revolutionists at Sophiatown and Brixton Ridge, besides clearing the neighboring ridges. It was estimated that more than 800 persons were wounded on the Government side in the four days' fighting, and 180 killed, the casualties among the strikers being unknown.

By March 13 troops were rapidly converging from all points on Johannesburg, which lies immediately north of the central part of the main gold reef. The veldt to the south, east and west of the city is dotted with tall chimneys, battery houses and the compounds of the laborers. The "Rand," meaning edge or border, is a series of low, rounded hills which envelop the district. About one-fifth of the world's gold production comes from the region within twenty miles of Johannesburg. Desperate efforts were made by the commandos to gain control of the town before the arrival of the Government troops under Major Gen. J. L. Van Deventer, who had been appointed to the supreme command, and Brig. Gen. Conrad Brits.

According to all accounts, there was more than a mere strike in the disorder, and even more than a political revolt. Money for the revolutionists is said to have been supplied from abroad. Many of the captured strikers wore red rosettes and cockades and frankly admitted that their aims were Bolshevistic. Premier Smuts issued a statement on March 13, saying that the movement was the work of extremists, who were using the strike at the mines as a cloak for the dissemination of syndicalist views. He added that while the general strike had been called for the whole of South Africa, the mass of workers and trades unionists outside the Rand refused to join it. The oustanding feature of the situation, he said, had been the exemplary behavior of the natives. More than 2,200 strikers were taken prisoners.

The Rand strike began in November in the coal mines. By Jan. 10 it spread to the gold and diamond mines, both of which were shut down, but the coal mines in the Transvaal continued to be operated with colored labor. The strike originated in the refusal of the coal miners to accept a five-shilling cut in wages. The climax came in February. In Johannesburg a meeting of 3,000 strikers passed a resolution, on Feb. 5, favoring a republic. Tielman Roos, leader of the Transvaal Nationalists, dissented, saying the party had pronounced against a revolution, and urged that the strikers confine their efforts to a demand for more wages. The Labor Party leader also declared the idea of a republic unattainable.

In the first days of March the strike seemed to be collapsing, and it was reported that 5,000 men had returned to work. Four days later conditions took a turn for the worse. The Executive Committee of the Industrial Federation issued the call for a general strike on March 8, and the miners were reinforced by mechanics, railroad employes and workers in many occupations, also by some Boers who have remained steadily opposed to the Union of South Africa in the British Empire. Martial law was proclaimed on March 10. Artillery, cavalry and other units were mobilized to put down the growing disorder, and at the end of four days the Government had the situation well in hand. The rebels made their last stand at Fordsburg, which was taken on March 14, after a bombardment of seventy-five minutes, the Government forces using artillery, tanks and machine guns. The next day it was officialy announced that all armed resistance had ceased.

COLONIZE NEGRO IN AFRICA ON FORMER TERRITORY IS PLAN

Montgomery Ala.

Suggestion Made That United States Could Distribute Surplus Colored Population Across Ocean

Advertiser 4/17/22

BERLIN, April 16—"Could the United States dispose of her surplus negro population by distributing it among the former German colonies in Africa under some agreement with the present European mandatories?"

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LATEST MAIL NEWS.

4/4/22

African World London, England

(From THE AFRICAN WORLD's Resident Correspondent.)

MONROVIA, February 17, 1922.

It is expected that a Call Session of the Legislature will take place shortly, the thirty-fifth session only closed on January 31, as certain important matters remain to be carried out. Even in two busy months, all the work to be done in connection with the American Loan Agreement could not be completed. It is stated that though the agreement was passed, bills in connection with the Financial Commissioner, etc., were not presented, and present bills connected with the General Receivership were not repealed, so that nothing affecting the financial scheme under the new Loan Agreement has yet been put in order.

There is also discussion that the Bill making the Bank of Liberia, Ltd., the national bank was not passed, as it is stated that the financial standing of the country wants raising. Complaints are being made, as well, that the Centenary celebration of the Republic is not meeting with the amount of attention such an historic occasion demands.

It is recognised here that His Excellency President King has secured for Liberia an international standing such as the Republic did not enjoy before.

There has been some consideration in political circles of allowances under the Loan Agreement, viz., the President's 20,500 dollars yearly, the Minister to Washington's 17,000 dollars yearly, and the Secretary of State's 4,500 dollars yearly. It is felt, as well, there should be an Assistant Secretary of State since the Chief Clerk of the Department cannot deputise for the Secretary in the event of his absence or illness.

Mr. Aaron J. George has been appointed Police Magistrate, and Mr. James A. Gittens Clerk of the Police Court.

Postal Department records show that since 1833 eight official delinquents have been found guilty of dishonourable behaviour—from misuse of information to thefts of money, stamps from letters and stamps.

GENERAL SMUTS'S TROUBLES.

New York Times 3/19/22

When General SMUTS, Premier of the Union, told the legislative assembly that the country was facing one of the gravest crises that had ever arisen in South Africa, he must have been thinking more of the causes underlying the collisions between the striking miners and the police in the Rand district than of the casualty list, which had been unusually heavy in the previous forty-eight hours. On March 9 the Government mobilized artillery, imperial light horse and other units to reinforce the police, for the strikers and their sympathizers were in a very ugly mood. In the first days of March the strike seemed to be collapsing. On the 5th the New York agent of the National Bank of South Africa received a dispatch from the manager of the bank at Pretoria saying that the

strike (apparently the gold miners' and not the coal miners' strike) was entering its final stage.

Four days later, however, conditions took a turn for the worse. The Executive Committee of the Industrial Federation had issued a call for a general strike, and it was admitted, in a dispatch to London, that there was "a fairly wide response." What accounts for the encouragement given to the strikers as reflected in attacks in force upon the police defending mines at Benoni, Brakban, Fordsburg, Jeppes and other places? The strike had apparently failed, and suddenly the men still out were reinforced by mechanics, railroad employés and workers in many occupations. Moreover, in the rioting that followed unreconstructed Boers took a hand.

In the end of January observers on the spot said that a general strike might have the effect of driving the strikers and their sympathizers into General HERTZOG's republican movement. HERTZOG is much too wily a leader to meddle with the strike himself, but there is a certain type of Boer that is always "spoiling for a fight." It has boycotted British goods, it has opposed British immigration, and it does not need much encouragement to join lawless strikers in a battle with the authorities. As to the strikers and their sympathizers, most of whom belong to the Labor Party, they have long been hostile to the Smuts Government. At Johannesburg, on Feb. 6, a great meeting of these elements cheered a resolution calling upon their representatives at Pretoria to work for a provisional government and a republic. As bearing upon the radical sentiment among the labor people, it must be considered that they have never been satisfied with the legislation affecting their interests by the combination of the Unionists and the South African Party that kept General SMUTS in power by appealing to the voters to condemn the separatist program of the Nationalists.

There is a feature of the present disturbances more disquieting to the Government than the tendency of the Labor Party and the Nationalists to get together. It is the excitement of the blacks working in the mines, who have armed to defend themselves against a vicious element among the strikers. Kaffirs have been killed and wounded. In the Union (not counting Rhodesia and Basutoland) there are more than 6,000,000 Kaffirs to 1,500,000 whites. No party has a courageous and consistent native policy. Self-determination has profoundly affected these black people as a principle. They will not permit the white workers to "shoot them up." Martial law in the mining districts should be effective with the organized troops at General SMUTS's command, but a crisis exists when he has to deal not only with intriguing Nationalists and an exasperated labor element, but with an ugly race question.

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New York Times 4/17/22

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THE WORLD UNREST.

A. P. A.—Cape Town 3/23/22

To our mind the many upheavals in human society throughout the world, are proof positive that in civilization there is a cankering evil that must be uprooted, ere permanent peace can be hoped for. Any surgical attempts to remove a diseased portion of the body without removing the seat of the disease are vain and fruitless. They merely cause unnecessary pain. So all attempts to crush social disturbances without removing the underlying cause of such disturbances, create or accentuate pain and vexation, and intensify rather than moderate the passions of Communities. Such will undubitably be the case on the Rand. In Egypt a great effort has been made to secure a genuine healing of the unrest that has, in the past, caused such serious loss and misery, and there is no doubt that there will be peace in that quarter of the world for some years. In Ireland there is hope of improvement, if only the healing surgical operations be finished quickly and the patient be not kept too long in the operating theatre.

In India the great mass of people are hungering for the movement which is bound to bring rest and quiet, but the parasitic few who have thriven on the distraction of the people, still cling to their easy but dangerous existence. In every civilized country there have been sectional social disturbances; and it is a matter of surprise that statesmen will not listen to the opinions of the thinkers and philosophers who have repeatedly told them of the root cause of the trouble.

At various times Committees have been appointed to inquire into the cause of such outbursts of passion as are displayed in industrial strikes. The reports of these Committees all agree in one respect. They recognise that the quarrel between Capital and Labour is bound to continue with increasing virulence, until the principle that the measure of service to humanity is the true basis for all payment be recognised fully. The old wage system, based on the principle that a human being's services are a commodity that must be paid for according to the so-called economic law (?) of supply and demand, must be scrapped for ever. Man will not rest until that is gone. Men are not mere "hands." Their services are something more than an economic commodity. To enforce that view is what all Unions, Federations and combinations of workers should be out for. In their efforts to serve their ends, it is unfortunate that revolutionary firebrands will join in the struggle and bring temporary disrepute on the efforts of those who are struggling for the amelioration of the lot of mankind in a laudable manner. The existence of such revolutionaries, be they called Communists, Syndicalists, or Bolshevists is natural. They, however, give a chance to the forces of "law and order" to deliver a temporary smashing blow that may mean a set-back to legitimate aspirations for human progress; but the struggle for advancement by the real workers of the world will continue. The lesson we should all learn from the Rand disturbances, despite the fact that the movement was, in its origin, not at all friendly to the cause of non-European workers, is that the governing authorities of this country must get a quick move on, and take immediate measures to remove the control of any national industry from directors who are primarily dividend mongers, and from the white trade unions who are actuated by colour prejudice. The State must get fuller control over the conditions under which men work, and in the mining industry the State must exercise its undoubted rights to a fair share in the output to itself as well as to capital and labour. If that be done, and done quickly, it may avert a greater cataclysm that otherwise awaits us in the near future. That implies, too, that the Native worker must be considered, and his wage, his opportunities of advancement, and his conditions of living must be improved.

Any settlement, however satisfactory to the State, to Capital, and to the white worker, but which does not simultaneously include due recognition of the invaluable national services rendered by the Native workers, or their legitimate and growing aspirations, may bring temporary relief to South Africa, but must inevitably end in disaster.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
OCT 16

Race Problem — 1923
Africa.

HOW TO LIVE LONG IN WEST AFRICA.

West Africa
London England.

ONE of the most enlightened and sensible pamphlets on African hygiene has just appeared, under the title, "Advice on Hygiene." It is from the pen of Dr. Spire, a well-known French authority on African diseases, and chief of the Board of Health in Dahomey. The pamphlet contains advice on every subject relating to health. Primarily, it is meant for Africans, but there is in it much of great value to everybody in tropical Africa, and its preparation and publication reflect equally creditably upon the writer of it and upon the French authorities responsible. In the preface Dr. Spire gives a warning to African travellers who find themselves in strange villages. "Be suspicious of everything," he says. "Guard yourself against the rays of the sun; do not eat strange fruit or roots; and, above all, do not drink water of which you do not know the source." The pamphlet is divided into 11 chapters. The concluding chapter is devoted to the care and attention demanded by children. Dr. Spire deals largely with the danger of neglecting the two elements—fire and water. "The foundation of most of the diseases in West Africa," he writes, "is laid by heat and cold. During the two hours of the day when the sun is at its height, everybody should remain in his hut, and where that is not possible, rest under a shady tree." Dr. Spire urges the African at the same time to throw open as much as possible all entrances to the hut after the prescribed couple of hours are over, for the sun will thoroughly purify all habitations. If the sun's rays are fatal to the African, the cold weather is equally so. The doctor estimates that between August and September the largest percentage of African children die. Why? "Because," he says, "those months are in the rainy season, when the air is chilled and when the dampness causes so many fatal childish diseases." He quotes the case of a hen and chickens. When the weather is cold, the chickens have the warmth of the mother wing. Little African children have no such shelter. They are often left without even a loincloth to face the dampness of their huts. "In Dahomey," writes the doctor, "the nights are often cold and damp, and that is why at Kotonu, Whydah and Porto Novo so many of the people suffer from rheumatism. Their limbs swell, and their movements are stiff and constrained. If only they had slept in beds or on mattresses instead of the bare, damp earth, they would never be subject to these maladies."

In his chapter on germs, Dr. Spire explains instructively how certain illnesses can be avoided by precautions. Cleanliness in eating and drinking, a continuous turning out of the [illegible] insects, boiling all drinking water, and avoiding contact with infected persons, are a few of the expedients quoted for preserving life. The danger which may be found in the air forms another interesting chapter. "Just as human beings exist and thrive on the flesh and blood of sheep, cattle and fowls, so, he explains, do insects thrive on the blood of man. "As long as the skin of an African remains hard and healthy, he writes, "these insects do no harm. They prick, but they do not penetrate very far. But when a man has bruised his skin by cutting down trees, or hammering stones, he is an easy prey. A wound is formed, and the insects' bites take effect." The advice Dr. Spire gives in the case of a bite is as follows: "Take warm water (as warm as a hand can bear) and wash the wound thoroughly. If the bite is on the feet, put them into a deep vessel, with as much hot water as they can stand. As the water gets colder, replenish it continually. Then cover the wound with a leaf of banana or a piece of cloth, and pour over it a little gin, soaking the cloth in the gin." The doctor gives further advice as to the complete healing of the wound: "If, as is common, the bites are worse in the feet, the only way to effect a cure is to rest in the hut, with the wounded limb well stretched out." Upon the subject of smallpox—an often-recurring disease—the doctor naturally advocates vaccination, and warns the Africans to take no heed of the popular idea that the European makes the African his slave when he "brands" him with his small instrument. "No," he says. "The European wishes to save your life from the terrible sickness which comes to Dahomey." And the doctor further points out that, just as the African is essential to the European, by producing palms, cottons, etc., so is the European necessary to the African, in buying produce from him. Perhaps the strongest and most earnest chapter is one dealing with the drinking water of the African. "You drink," he writes, "water from any source—well water, rain water from the roofs, pit water; in fact, all kinds of water." And, in his opinion, this indifference is at the root of most of the intestinal troubles from which Africans suffer. Dr. Spire says that all Europeans in West Africa boil or filter their drinking water. We hope so. Most African children, asserts this authority, suffer from a kind of worm, which reduces them in time to an almost starved state. Their stomachs protrude until they are almost deformed, but it is purely a swelling, with no substance within the body. The eggs of the worms are found in the water, and naturally breed in the intestines of the children. And the advice given to African parents by Dr. Spire is this: "When your child suffers, go to a doctor at once; do not employ remedies such as putting salt in his eye, etc. They only hurt the child, and perhaps cause his death." No book dealing with West Africa would be complete without mention of the mosquito, and the pamphlet deals extensively with the subject. In several pages of good advice Dr. Spire warns his African readers against this pest. Every family, he asserts, ought to use mosquito nets, for this insect is a deadly foe to the human race. From its sting arise sleeping-sickness, elephantiasis, fevers and many other diseases. "From the dusk to the dawn," he writes, "guard yourself from these insects, whose bite is feared even by the wild animals, and take refuge under the mosquito net." The pamphlet concludes with a chapter devoted wholly to the various ways of rearing children. The African mother, Dr. Spire informs us, is a kind and devoted parent. When she errs it is partly through ignorance and partly through a dogged conservatism which prevents her from trying modern methods. "My mother and grandmother used these remedies; why shouldn't I do the same?" is her cry, and it is a cry not confined to Africa or Africans. Against this doctrine Dr Spire contends vigorously, and warns his African readers against opposing the hygienic laws proposed by earnest, intelligent well-wishers. We hope the pamphlet will be widely and purposefully studied, not only in French, but also in British and Belgian Africa, whose Governments might well pay it the well-deserved compliment of circulating it among their own people.

THE KOLA-NUT INDUSTRY.

West Africa
London England.

On the Coast, its native country, the kola-nut begins to yield a crop about its fourth or fifth year, but not until its 10th year is it in full bearing. A single tree will then yield an average of about 120 lbs. of seed per annum.

After the tree reaches maturity the flowering is almost continuous, so that a large tree bears flowers and fruit at the same time. There are, in fact, two collections—the June flowering yields fruit in October and November, and that of November and December in May and June. When the fruit is ripe it takes a brownish-yellow colour, and in this condition dehiscence of the capsule commences along the neutral suture, exposing red and white seeds in the same shell, and it is at this period they are gathered. According to some authorities, there exist two varieties of kola, one yielding exclusively red seed and the other white, but such is not the case. The same capsule may contain up to 15 seeds, varying considerably in size, white and red together, the white not less ripe than the red.

The carpels are from six to nine centimetres long, and three to five thick, and the spongy pericarp is two or three millimetres thick. As many as five ripe carpels may result from a single flower, and these may each contain five to 15 seeds; but in some cases carpels are to be found containing only a single seed. The seeds removed from their envelope weigh, according to their development, from five to 25 or 28 grammes. The epidermis is the principal area of the colouring matter, and beneath it is a tissue of a mass of cells gorged with large starch granules, comparable with potato starch. It is in these cells that the alkaloids, caffeine and the theobromine, are found in the free state.

On the Coast the collection of the fruit is conducted with great care, and is usually made by women. The seeds are removed from the husk and freed from the skin. In order to maintain their value among the people, it is necessary to keep them in a fit state and in good condition. They are, therefore, carefully picked over, all damaged and worm-eaten seeds being removed, and the sound seeds are then placed in large baskets, made of bark and lined with leaves of bal. The seeds are then heaped up and covered with more bal leaves, which, by their thickness and dimensions, contribute not a little to the preservation of the seeds by keeping them from contact with dry air. Packed in this manner the seeds can be transported a considerable distance, remaining free from mould for about a month, during which time it is not necessary to submit them to any treatment in order to preserve them fresh, beyond keeping the bal leaves moist. But if it be desired to keep them beyond that time, the operations of picking and packing have to be repeated about every 30 days, the seeds being washed in fresh water, and fresh bal leaves placed in the baskets. I have known a whole truck-load spoil in transit from Lagos to Kano, a matter of about six days' journey, owing to the seeds not being repacked before railing, especially last year, when the railing facilities were so bad. The trader in this way lost considerably.

Each package usually contains about 3 cwt. of seed. It is in this condition that kola is sent to foreign countries, where the principal dealers are Hausas. In Kano and Northern Nigeria they are sold to merchants travelling with caravans into the interior, and make a very agreeable, stimulating and nourishing beverage. It most frequently arrives at Sokoto and Kouka, in the Western Soudan, also Timbuctoo, where large sales of the seeds are made in the fresh condition. From the Soudanese markets it

is carried by caravan to Tripoli, and from Timbuctoo to Morocco.

As might be expected, the value of the kola increases as it makes its way into the interior, and some tribes, far removed from the sea, are even said to pay for dry powder the same weight in gold-dust.

Kolas play a most important part in social life, and in Nigeria you find them in almost every house. An interchange of white kola between two chiefs is indicative of friendship and peace, while the sending of red kolas is an act of defiance. When a young chief proposes for the hand of a lady, he sends an offering of white kolas to his intended bride's mother. If she returns white kola, the suitor is accepted; but his hopes are blighted if red is sent back. The absence of a supply of kola from among the marriage presents would probably endanger the whole arrangements; therefore all the guests take kolas to a

EVANSTON ILL INDEX
MARCH 15, 1922

SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLT WANING

Chinese mine laborers.

Premier Smuts.

With the capture today of Fordsburg, rebel stronghold, the revolt of miners in South Africa, has been virtually broken down. For several days the mining district known as the Rand has been in the throes of bloody revolution. Striking miners are said to have been fighting for the establishment of a soviet. Great throngs have stormed the law courts for permits to remain in the streets at night following a declaration of martial law. Many soldiers and civilians have been killed and wounded. General Jan Christian Smuts, South African Premier, has personally directed the operations against the rebels and has been at Johannesburg, seat of the trouble. The shades area in the map shown herewith is the district affected.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

African World
March 25 1922
London England

(FROM OUR KAMPALA CORRESPONDENT.)

As time goes on here we are feeling with increasing acuteness the want of proper facilities in the matter of transport.

If there is one thing more than another which is starving or stifling the progress of the country—apart, of course, from the need for capital—that thing is the want of mechanical transport.

It is true we are to have loco-tractors. This is to be a Government provision, and when it is well established it will prove its worth in no time. But there are, naturally, places where even a light two foot gauge railway cannot go, and it is to feed such a service line that mechanical transport will be of immense benefit to the Protectorate. In the cotton season thousands of porters or labourers are engaged in the effort to shift the raw cotton from the buying centres to the ginneries. This is mainly done by handcarts, and by the still more primitive method of head-loads.

This want of mechanical transport strikes at the very root of our prosperity, and it will easily be seen that were this properly provided for, thousands upon thousands of natives could be released for other more remunerative or serviceable work. It would give a filip to our cotton industry such as is scarcely creditable; it would help the planters in innumerable ways; and it would pay handsome profits to those who are in a position to take it up.

The gross weight which our roads will take without doing much damage may be estimated at 6 tons. When, however, our roads are put in thorough repair, there is no doubt that they would sustain a much greater weight, and, as is well known, much expense would be saved if heavier lorries were used on the main roads. If our Government were assured that mechanical transport would be adopted pretty generally there need be no fear that bridges and culverts would be made substantial enough to bear the burdens. African natives can be trained as drivers, and though, of course they cannot be expected to come up to Indian drivers, they are fairly reliable.

Speaking of mechanical transport in Uganda the report of the development Commission of 1920 states:—"We consider that private enterprise in connection with mechanical or animal transport should receive every encouragement. Any such services would be of great utility in releasing Government lorries for other districts. It would be of great assistance if the Government would undertake repairs for private firms, and supply spares, when possible, at slightly over cost price."

It is desirable that we should have a good service of mechanical transport. The time is ripe for its inauguration, and though we have a fair number of Government motor vans running here and there throughout the Protectorate, and which we appreciate, this service barely touches the fringe of the need. The firm or firms who are enterprising enough to take this matter in hand on a liberal scale and properly organise the service to the wants of the country will have struck a good thing, and have no reason to regret having embarked on the venture.

IN BANTULAND.*

African World
March 25 1922
London England

In this interesting and informing book, Mr. Campbell carries us into the very heart of primitive Africa, through his comprehensive descriptions of the habits, customs, dialects, and secret societies of the Bantu-speaking tribes, amongst whom he has lived for twenty-nine years, who inhabit that part of Central Africa which stretches from Lobito Bay to Katanga. "These Bantu peoples," says the author, "are worthy of interest because of their being the only existing modern witnesses of primitive humanity as it existed thousands of years ago, after it had extricated itself from the swaddling clothes of pure animality. In these Bantu peoples there remains the only hope, ere civilisation floods the earth, of finding out the secrets of life lived by the world's earliest inhabitants. Here is a field where one may expect at any time the re-discovery and re-emergence of a lost world." We will not dispute this, but, however that may be, Mr. Campbell has given the ethnologist and anthropologist much valuable material for his studies in the comparative beliefs and customs of primitive races. And the value of his book is not confined to the academic student. To the African administrator it is a mine of information on African mentality. "How many Europeans take half-an-hour's trouble to study and try to understand the negro?" indignantly asks the author. Perusal of "In

Race Problem — 1922.
Africa.

A HUMAN BOOK ON TROPICAL AFRICA.*

West Africa 3/25/22

PROBABLY most British people connected with tropical Africa will agree that to British authorship and publishing belong the fame of the most human book on the life and people of tropical Africa ever published. The reference is, of course, to Mary Kingsley's classic volume, which in essentials it seems reasonable to say is never likely to be excelled.

We now have a volume, in "On the Edge of the Primæval Forest," worthy of companionship with that immortal work. It is not British authorship this time we can take pride in, though we are glad that it is to a British publisher that the author, Professor Albert Schweitzer, has brought his work, helped thereto by a translation by Ch. Th. Campion—whether lady or gentleman we do not know—which renders the original into English so free and idiomatic that it is a delight to read it. Professor Schweitzer is an Alsatian, and has a European reputation as a musician. Some years ago he became, like so many "good Europeans" before him, possessed with the ideal of serving Africa. Doctor of medicine, as well as musician, he threw up his practice in Alsace and gave up the amenities of cultured European existence and betook himself to the Ogowe district of Gaboon, and here he has been at work, accompanied by his wife, a qualified nurse, for something like a decade. He has returned for a space, on account of health, but his zeal for his real life work is unabated, and he is returning to the scene of it. It is a fine thing to make the acquaintance of a man with these high ideals; it is much finer to know that, after years of experience of the hard realities of tropical African life in a district in which fatigue and anæmia make themselves disagreeably perceptible after a year's residence, his enthusiasm and his belief in the people among whom he works and his desire to serve them continue as strong as ever.

The book is an extremely difficult one to review, for the simple reason that, if we could follow our bent, we would reproduce every word of it in successive numbers of WEST AFRICA. It is a book which the young official, the young commercial man, the soldier, the missionary, or any other European who is casting in his lot with tropical Africa may be advised to read again and again; and those among us who are sending out recruits to West African life ought to see to it that they are well versed in what Dr. Schweitzer writes. And not these alone. Just as confidently is the book to be recommended to that large and growing section of educated African men and women scattered over British, French and Belgian tropical Africa, who live, for the most part, in the larger centres, and perhaps are nearly as far as are many Europeans from realizing the enormous difference between their own cultural development and the condition of dim millions of other Africans against whom climate and disease and poverty have conspired only too successfully. Surely it must be just as impossible for an educated African to read this book without admitting the vastness of the gulf separating him from the primitive people and the greatness of the work being done here and there by Europeans to narrow this gulf, as it must be for any right-minded European living in tropical Africa, or about to live there, to read it without responding to Dr. Schweitzer's moving appeal.

It follows naturally from what is said above of our wish to reproduce the whole book, if that were possible, that we scarcely know which of the chapters, all of them admirable, it is possible to quote here, but here are two extracts which will perhaps as well as anything serve to indicate the spirit in which Dr. Schweitzer writes:—

> The greater the responsibility that rests on a white man, the greater the danger of his becoming hard towards the Natives. We on a mission staff are too easily inclined to become self-righteous with regard to the other whites. We have not got to obtain such and such results from the Natives by the end of the year, as officials and traders have, and therefore this exhausting contest is not so hard a one for us as for them. I no longer venture to judge my fellows after learning something of the soul of the white man who is in business from those who lay as patients under my roof, and whose talk has led me to suspect that those who now speak savagely about the Natives may have come out to Africa full of idealism, but in the daily contest have become weary and hopeless, losing little by little what they once possessed of spirituality. That it is so hard to keep oneself really humane, and so to be a standard-bearer of civilization, that is the tragic element in the problem of the relations between white and coloured man in Equatorial Africa.

That just and true word for the official, and perhaps even more the commercial man (who often fails to realize what a great work for civilization he can do with his peaceful commerce), has not been said so well since the day of Mary Kingsley. And now here is an equally necessary and true word of quite another figure in the life of tropical Africa:—

> How far does the Negro, as a Christian, really become another man? . . . Ethical conversion is often incomplete, but in order to be just to such a convert one must distinguish between the real morality which springs from the heart and the respectable morality of society; it is wonderful how faithful he often is to the former. One must live among them to know how much it means when a man, because he is a Christian, will not reap the vengeance which he is expected to take, or even the blood revenge which is thought to be an obligation on him. On the whole, I feel that the primitive man is much more good-natured than we Europeans are; with Christianity added to his good qualities wonderfully noble characters can result. I expect I am not the only white man who feels himself put to shame by the Natives. . . . How is it that traders and officials so often speak so unfavourably of Native Christians? The fact is that Christianity is considered responsible for the unfavourable phenomena of intellectual emancipation.

Such remarks, which we could multiply many times, indicate the spirit of a work which for its broad human appeal, its intellectual honesty and its faithfulness in dealing with stronger and weaker elements among Europeans and Africans alike, deserves an honoured place not only in the libraries, but in the thoughts of all connected with British, French or Belgian tropical Africa.

*"On the Edge of the Primeval Forest: Experiences and Observations of a Doctor in Equatorial Africa." By Professor Albert Schweitzer. (London: A. & C. Black, Ltd., 4, Soho Square, W. 1. 6s. net.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Voters' Qualifications.

Cpe T.P.O. Capetown
3/25/22

In a previous issue we stated that the franchise qualifications of Southern Rhodesia, in force at present, are practically identical with the pre-Union franchise laws of the Cape Province. Further investigation has proved that, while we were right in stating that there was no Colour Bar in Southern Rhodesia, the qualifications have been raised by the Rhodesian Ordinance, No. 14 of 1912, which repealed the High Commissioner's Proclamation, No. 17 of 1898.

Every person now claiming to have his name placed on the Voters' Roll must (a) possess immovable property valued at £150 or more, or (b) have an income of not less than £100 a year, and (c) be able to read twenty words in the English Language.

By Ordinance No. 9 of 1914, the Franchise was extended to women.

Every person whose name appears on the Voter's Roll is eligible to be elected for Parliament.

Up to the present, non-Europeans have evidently taken little interest in Rhodesian politics, for their number on the Roll compiled in 1920 is exceedingly disappointing.

Indigenous Natives	Nil.
Non-Indigenous Natives	20.
Mixed races	3.

Now that a referendum is to be taken on the question of accepting responsible Government, non-Europeans are evidently taking a greater interest in politics. We are assured that a great effort will be made to augment very considerably the miserably small number of non-Europeans on the Roll.

THE RAND REVOLUTION.

An Impressive Survey.

The Question of Stopping Alien Emigration.

3/18/22
African World London England

(*Special cable to "The African World" from W. S. RAYNER, Editor, "The Pretoria News."*).

PRETORIA, Thursday night, March 16.

The reign of terror is now over, having lasted for exactly a week. The whole Reef Line and Pretoria were in a state of war, complete restrictions on the movements of people being enforced. The sale of liquor and of petrol was forbidden, with the strictest Press and other censorship in practice. The Defence Forces Headquarters issued *communiqués* twice daily. There was a general scramble amongst the public to get into war kit—one youth, wearing knickers, was turned down at the recruiting office, but accepted when he disguised himself later in long trousers. The Transvaal University College furnished a platoon of students officered by masters. One young farmer, still crippled by war wounds, came in from a long distance, hoping he could serve in some capacity. Captain Ulric Rissik, M.C., son of the former Administrator of the Transvaal, could not be found when called up. It transpired he was already fighting, having joined the Imperial Light Horse as a trooper. All the recently retrenched Generals came back at once. In addition to military recruiting, civic guards were recruited for police patrol work. It took quite a couple of days for the people to realise the necessity for giving an instant and decisive blow, but recruiting had to be stopped even long before the rebellion was quashed. Whilst it lasted there was intense and grim fighting all along the Reef

Line. It has transpired that here and there rebels still lurk in hiding, well armed and well ammunitioned, which fact alone calls for the most serious inquiry. The Government forces employed at least one tank and a couple of armoured trains, as well as several squadrons of aeroplanes and batteries of artillery. One of the most remarkable sights was a tank proceeding down Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, into action. The daring displayed on both sides may be gathered from the fact that three of our aeroplanes were brought down during the operations. Our casualties may be heavier than first estimated, as we had to attack in the open, whilst the rebels utilised every possible point of shelter, and also resorted to most despicable trickery, misusing the Red Cross and women's clothes. Most of our casualties came from the ambushing of the Transvaal Scottish, which, however, behaved very bravely, as did all others. Some of their fellows, as well as the police, got besieged, and were thus cut off from food and ammunition supplies. The Revolutionaries were probably much encouraged by the exemplary patience and amazing restraint shown in early stages by the police, but once the military took charge the final issue became undoubted. The most dramatic moment of this whole brief campaign was probably the sudden appearance of General Smuts on the scene when most people thought him still at Cape Town. It now appears he had a very narrow escape, his car being badly hit. Sir Wm. Hoy, who did fine work in organising, also had a narrow escape when defending railway property. These incidents provide a very piquant contrast to the services rendered by the strike leaders, especially Messrs. Madeley and Waterston—of "Republic" fame—both of whom remained safely at Cape Town, trying to kill the Government with their mouths. The campaign on our side was conducted throughout on lines made familiar in the late war, the tactical movements which led to the fall of Fordsburg being most impressive and carried out with deadly precision. The Rebel dispositions and arrangements also showed considerable connection with lessons learned during the late war, notably in constructing trenches, but their finest stronghold appeared to be the urinal on Fordsburg Market Square. Generally speaking, the Rebels fought until they became invisible. They were also dangerous when acting as "handsuppers." The military are now busily engaged in sorting out the 6,000 prisoners, many of whom must be admittedly innocents, as they were in the fighting area because they could not get out.

It is hoped that in the residuum will be found all those who made the dastardly attacks on natives and ffeely misused the Red Cross, and also all those leaders who have not yet been killed. Some of the suspected instigators have been arrested. The general hope is expressed that the hand of the authorities will not be stayed until the actual instigators and leaders have all been suitably punished. It is felt that the heinous crime of taking up arms against the King should in no way be minimised. Experience here proves that leniency creates mostly a mistaken impression. Every incident in the progress of the strike now indicates on broad consideration that the Communists collared the strikers and used them for their own ends, and that these Communists relied on the extreme section of the Nationalist party as well.

These Nationalists probably would have joined had they not suspected that the Communists would be as much against a Nationalist Government as against a South African Party Government. This Communist move certainly raises the question of alien immigration. There is very good reason to believe many rebels were aliens. The "Pretoria News" is the only paper which has touched this point so far. A more urgent problem, however, is the immediate provision of money to alleviate the distress and great damage which this affair has caused, and which, of course, cannot be extracted from the rebels. There is no doubt that the whole thing has set the country back for quite six or even twelve months. As Sir Abe Bailey has just told Parliament, the country must at least have the satisfaction of seeing these Communists made absolutely impotent for any further uprising as far as South Africa is concerned.

"PRESTIGE IN WEST AFRICA."

To the Editor of WEST AFRICA.

Sir,—I have read in your January 7 number the letter of "Maikuka" on my letter under the above heading, which appeared in your issue of December 17 last.

Africans who have had the advantage of knowing the Briton in his own country have realized the truth of what your correspondent admits—that "the average Englishman is reserved and clannish, snobbish, if you will." This fact does not, fortunately, eliminate the existence of the better class of Englishman, who has the spirit of the English gentleman in him. If your correspondent has lived in Africa, he might have noticed that, so far as clannishness is concerned, the African is himself particular on that point, and is, likewise, reserved in demeanour towards others. Moreover, the African (like the Briton) is endowed with a certain amount of caution and self-pride or respect, and will not fraternize with others indiscriminately.

Your correspondent states that "the trouble is that some 'educated Natives' are only partially educated. They absorb a portion only of education, consisting almost entirely of a knowledge of the English language and some degree of scholastic attainment." I take it from the above that the "average Englishman" of the West Coast is exempt from such disqualifications—is to be considered a fully-fledged university man, according to your correspondent; and, therefore, superior to the "educated Native," who, nevertheless, may be a university man, and have distinguished himself in more ways than one, which information would not be written upon the countenance of the African concerned, and, consequently, be unobservable to the Englishman also concerned. Can your correspondent affirm that the greater percentage of Englishmen in these Colonies is of what the Briton would call the "educated" kind; and that they are of such quality that your correspondent would himself unhesitatingly extend to them at sight his "friendly relationship"? Is it not a fact that many of them cannot sign their names legibly, or speak their language grammatically? And is this defect absent in England itself?

The reference to the "possession of a sufficient quantity of currency notes" as not being a password for the African to gain admittance to the "friendly relationship" with the Englishman is, to my mind, unfortunate as a form of expression. Will your correspondent deny that (honourably provided with a full supply of the—to your correspondent—ignoble currency notes referred to) the African can do, and has done, well in England and elsewhere as regards his educational progress; in spite of the fact that he has to go through such studies in a foreign language and climate—to which latter he is by nature a stranger? How many are the instances of brilliant successes in several professions (notably the legal and medical) on record in your own paper? And can your correspondent assert that such African gentlemen are not fit for his personal "friendly relationship" in business or otherwise? If this be the case, perhaps it were better so, as far as the African is concerned.

The railway incident related by me is a story given me by an eye-witness many years ago; and it appeared to the point when penning my letter. As to my lack of truthfulness, your correspondent seems to be labouring round the central issue, which is that the old African military gentleman was of senior rank to the other officers—whether a colonel or a general matters little. I acknowledge with thanks the information that "there are no African colonels of regiments." What regiments? Your correspondent refers to "*British* officers in a railway carriage." Might I suggest that he reads over again carefully that portion of my letter in your issue of December 17.

Your correspondent further emphasizes his opinion that the Briton is the all-being and all-wise of humanity, and association with him by the African can only be possible by passing through the process laid down by your correspondent, viz., in the "possession, or otherwise, of characteristics held in esteem by the Englishman, which decides the question." Further, also, that we "Natives of West Africa should cultivate what are considered by the Briton" (again the supreme authority!) "as the primary and essential qualifications to friendly association." This is magnificent, but it will be interesting to know what those qualifications are precisely in their nature, and I wonder if the same strict rule is observed with regard to "friendly relationship" with the African's unfortunate female relatives?

It would appear your correspondent finds that the "cap fits" in the matter of the subject under discussion; and if so, he, likewise, might "cultivate what are considered" (by the African) "as the primary and essential qualifications to friendly association" with the Englishman of the right sort, for whom we Africans always have the greatest respect and regard, and who are a credit to good old England's name, wherever they may go or reside.—Yours truly,

Nigeria, February 3. NEGRO.

FRANCE AND THE LIBERIAN LOAN.

There has been a certain liveliness in the French Press over the American loan to Liberia. A leading newspaper refers to what it calls the "poignant emotion" with which the terms of the Agreement between the United States of America and the Liberian Government will be read. It is contended that these terms are such as to approximate rather to annexation than even to a protectorate, and that Liberia loses thereby its independence and becomes an African colony of the United States. Under this interpretation it is pointed out that France has something more than interests in Liberia and something which closely resembles rights. We do not share French apprehensions. The loan is necessary for the rehabilitation and development of Liberia, and if the American terms are somewhat stringent towards securing that this rehabilitation shall be seriously attempted, that is all to the good, and will inspire confidence in the future. That French interests or rights will suffer is scarcely to be apprehended. After all, British and American capital, so much more heavily interested in the Republic than the French, are not likely to permit the unfair or inequitable treatment of Allied interests in that promising African area which has now such great potentialities.

REVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Race Problem — Land

Africa.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT.

THE BRITISH TAXPAYER AND "CROWN" LAND.—A NEW PRINCIPLE ADVOCATED.—MR. G. A. MOORE'S DEFENCE OF BRITISH TRUSTEE POLICY AND TRIBUTE TO WEST AFRICAN PROGRESS.

West Africa. London England

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4/15/22

At the annual conference of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, held at the Hotel Victoria, under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., on Wednesday, April 5, the following resolution on "Reservations of Crown Lands in British Possessions" was moved by Sir Algernon Firth:—

That this Association of British Chambers of Commerce is of opinion that in the development of British possessions and Crown Colonies, it is desirable that provision should be made wherever possible for the reservation of Crown lands in return for any expenditure from the national exchequer for administration or for the development of such possessions and Crown Colonies, with a view to reimbursing in the future such outlays and providing that a share of any possible future increment from such expense for development shall accrue for the benefit of taxpayers in this country, and requests the Executive Council to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to receive a deputation on the subject.

Moving the resolution, Sir Algernon Firth said:—

This question of the development of the Crown Colonies and Dependencies is one that has received the attention of Chambers of Commerce for very many years. I will refer you to a meeting held in Manchester in 1904, when Mr. Emmott, now Lord Emmott, moved a resolution again urging on the Government the great importance of increasing means of transport in our Colonies and Dependencies by the construction of railways and roads and the improvement of waterways, in order that the resources of these countries might be more rapidly developed. In 1910 I brought forward a resolution in the name of the Halifax Chamber, which was carried, with one dissentient, in a very large meeting. Subsequently, we had a deputation to the Colonial Office, and were received by Lord Crewe most sympathetically. He expressed the view of the Colonial Office that the principle of recoupment for outlays had full sympathy, and ought to be encouraged. But he was not so sure about the question of future increment in return for the expenditure of the taxpayers of this country in return for the capital laid out on railways and the physical protection afforded by the army and navy, which enabled Dependencies to borrow money cheaply. The deputation was followed up by a resolution in 1911 on the lines of the resolution I am proposing to-day. We want to get the principle established that the British taxpayer should have some return for what he does in the development of the Colonies. It is desirable that we should put forward constructive proposals for the rehabilitation of our trade, and that, I maintain, is done in this resolution. We have heard during the last two days references to two questions which must be pre-eminent in the minds of all of us. The greatest difficulties from which we are suffering are over-population and unemployment. If a proper, well-thought-out policy is adopted in connection with the development of our possessions all over the world, I maintain that we would provide a remedy in great measure for both of these evils.

Let me take first the question of over-population. Often we do not realize the extent to which the population of this country has grown in recent years. In 1861 the population was 28,900,000; in 1901 it was 41,500,000, and to-day it is 47,500,000. I will read what Mr. Edgar Crammond, one of our best statisticians and financiers, said to the National Union of Manufacturers. It was:—

In the past 20 years the population of the United Kingdom increased by 7,000,000. The population is far beyond the capacity of this country to maintain and feed on our internal trade. In another 20 years we shall have added another 7,000,000 or 8,000,000, making a total of about 55,000,000. We cannot provide for this vast number of people and maintain a reasonable standard of life unless we lay our plans carefully for the development of the Empire in the next two decades on such lines as will provide on the one hand an outlet for our manufacturers, and on the other fresh sources of supply of foodstuffs and raw materials.

That, I think, expresses the opinion of most of us who have thought at all about this subject. We are all convinced that it is in the interests of this country that the British race shall continue under the British flag, and that there shall not be inducements to emigrate to America, but to our Dominions and possessions, which we know will always be loyal to the flag.

We must realize that every day our force of men and women seeking fresh employment is added to by 410. We cannot provide employment for them unless we have a systematic principle of developing the Empire. The area of the British Isles is 121,000 square miles. Under the Peace Treaty we have taken responsibility for 999,000 square miles, in addition to what we owned already. The British Empire consists of over 14,000,000 square miles. The developments which we can stimulate with a proper return to us in this country are chiefly our African possessions. Before we took on Tanganyika, another 384,000 square miles, we had 4,500,000 square miles under the British flag in Africa. That is divided into three categories, each of about 1,500,000 square miles. The Cape and the area surrounding the Cape, including German West Africa, which is under the mandate of the South African Union, is about 1,500,000 square miles. Egypt and the Soudan are another 1,500,000 square miles, leaving a balance of 1,500,000 square miles in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda and Nyassaland. There is precious little being done in the way of development of these possessions. In 1904 Lord Emmott maintained that the Government had shown neither thought, forethought, method nor providence in the development of our Dependencies. Whether that is true or not to-day I leave to you, but I must remind you that Lord Emmott was subsequently Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies for two years, and I do not think there has been very much improvement since.

I think we are alive to the importance of some of these areas in producing materials we need for our population and in creating customers for British goods. If they sell us their products and those things which we need, they will need supplies of all sorts of commodities which we can produce for them in this country.

The point of the resolution is this. We need to develop our Empire. We have responsibilities to all these territories. Not only that, but it is to our self-interest to develop them. We want to lay down lines of policy which will give confidence to those who will put down their money for developing these enormous territories. The Dominions can look after themselves, but these territories are, many of them, lying waste because of the want of railways, waterways and roads. They are, in fact, in the position of undeveloped estates. We would condemn the condition of estates in the case of a private individual or company, but we do not condemn them sufficiently when the nation is at fault in not taking remedial measures. Our interest is to develop these estates. We can send supplies of railroad materials, machinery of all kinds, create customers for our goods, far in excess of what we have at the present time, and bring the produce of these territories to this country.

At the present moment there is a line of railway we built to Uganda through the Kenya Protectorate. It was built under the Salisbury Administration really as a strategic railway. At the same time, it opened up a road into the Great Lakes district of Africa. It was 550 miles long, and cost £5,500,000 sterling. The railway at the present time is earning a certain amount over its working expenses. It was estimated last year that it would earn a margin of £350,000 a year, but owing to bad trade, it only earned £155,000. But that which it did earn would have been sufficient to pay the $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. interest which was originally charged on the loan for building the railway if it had not been necessary to use it for the re-equipment of the line and improvements in the line.

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Therefore, you will find in the Government returns that they still carry in the capital account a total cost to the British taxpayer of about £10,000,000. That money is being provided by the British Government, to whom the railway belongs. It has been paid for by interest and sinking fund amounting to £319,000 per annum, and we are still paying for it. But in the year 1925 those payments will cease, and the railway will belong absolutely to the British Government. Lately you have seen the prospectus of a loan issued by the Kenya Government for the construction of another railway running north from the Uganda Railway through a most fertile belt, where we are at present occupied in endeavouring to settle a large number of ex-soldiers on the land—one of the most valuable forms of colonization we can have.

That railway will belong to the Kenya Government. The other railway belongs to the British Government. When it was constructed the British Government reserved land for a mile on each side of the line for the railway company, which virtually was the British Government. I believe the Government have deemed it advisable not to enforce any terms of ownership in connection with that land, but they welcome the settlement of any settlers on it, and have left the administration of it to the Kenya Government. But there is dual ownership of lines of railway in the Colony, and that alone is evidence of want of system in the development of these possessions.

Take, again, the Nigerian Railways. There you have a railway 750 miles long, which has been an immense boon to the country. The railway was built by money borrowed by the South Nigerian Government in the London market, and belongs to the Nigerian Government. Now the Nigerian Government is using the surplus revenue for the construction of another line, which will tap the tin country and be an immense benefit.

There are 1,126 miles now operated in this possession. Complaints from nearly every district are of shortage of rolling stock, and the necessity for capital being poured into the land. If capital is sent for the development of the country, we shall get business here, and it would be a profitable investment.

If you want to develop these territories you have either

got to get private enterprise and be prepared to give liberal concessions to those who will put their money in and take the risk, or the Government itself has got to do it. The Government ought to arrange when capital outlay is made that some benefit shall accrue from development for the relief of taxation in this country in return for the protection which we afford enabling them to borrow money, as the South Nigerian Government did, at 4 per cent., and as the Kenya Government is doing at the present moment. There should be some return, not only for the benefit of the speculator, but also for the British taxpayer. Lord Crewe promised to consult the Treasury on the matter. Now that the war is over, unemployment is so great, and the population is growing beyond the point at which the country can support it without a large export trade, we should again approach the Colonial Office and urge upon them the importance of the development of these territories, and recommend the adoption of some system which is reasonable and sensible by which money can be poured into these territories for their development and for the benefit not only of their own inhabitants, but of the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. Stanley Machin seconded. He said: We want this matter dealt with on business lines. We are prepared and anxious to help the development of our Crown Colonies, but we have a right when we run the risk of investing our money that, in the event of success, we shall receive at least some of the reward. I was one of the deputation to Lord Crewe some years back, and he gave it his consideration, and seemed very interested. The war stopped our activities. I hope the executive will take the earliest opportunity of again approaching the Colonial Office and doing its best to drive the matter through.

Mr. G. A. Moore (Liverpool): I have been engaged in the West African trade all my life. I paid a visit to Nigeria in 1879. To speak about the Colony as not having developed since then is most extraordinary. These Colonies on the West Coast of Africa have developed in a most extraordinary manner. The resolution as proposed applies practically to Uganda only. The British taxpayer has not found a single penny for the Nigerian Railway. The railways there have been a most striking success—more successful than any, with the possible exception of Argentine. The Nigerian loans and the Gold Coast loans stand at a very high price in the London market, and they have not the slightest difficulty in borrowing as much money as they wish on the security of their own revenue in order to develop the Colony.

If you pass this resolution with the idea that you are going to reserve lands in any of these West African Colonies, you are passing it under an altogether false impression. Certain rights have been retained by the Government in those Colonies, but only in a very restricted manner. The principle has been laid down by the Colonial Office for years past that the land in these Colonies belongs to the Native community, and not to individuals. On that principle no British merchant has been allowed to acquire a freehold, except in a very few cases, in the actual town of Lagos—those date from almost prehistoric times.

Since I went over there in 1879 the West African Colonies have developed about as rapidly as they possibly could. When I went out there you could not go 100 yards up the river without being shot at, but to-day you can cycle safely over the whole country, and require no protection. There is an extraordinary amount of water-carriage, which is used as fully as possible. The great drawback in the development of these Colonies has been the climate. We have been gradually getting over that, and it is now becoming a place where people can live much more safely than before. It is important to remember that the British taxpayer, so far as Nigeria is concerned, has paid nothing.

Sir Algernon Firth: Mr. Moore has said that not a penny has been paid by the British Government in Nigeria. That is quite true. But why has the Nigerian Government been able to borrow money at 4 per cent.? Simply because of the protection which the British taxpayer affords the Nigerian Government. Mr. Moore also says there are no Crown lands. There are some Crown lands in most of these Dominions, but they belong to the Colonial Administration, and I say that some of them should belong to the British taxpayer. The resolution was carried.

LEADING ARTICLES.

THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS AND THE CROWN COLONIES.

West Africa London England

WE give in another column a verbatim report of a discussion on the development of tropical Dependencies at the annual conference of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. African readers will study this with particular interest. We hope they will do so without undue anxiety. At first sight it seems reminiscent of the project of the so-called Empire Resources Development Committee, and we give the report in full because it is always well to know the mind and aims of any man or body of influence expounding a policy regarding West Africa which threatens to be injurious to West Africa and Britain. Sir Algernon Firth, whose speech forms the main part of the report, is, we believe, a cousin of Mr. Asquith's, but although he has played a prominent part in British industrial life, his speech shows failure to grasp, as Mr. Asquith long ago grasped, and has for many years lucidly expounded, great principles that underlie and govern all enduring success in trade, whether on the part of Governments or individuals. His arguments are unpleasantly reminiscent of those used by Mr. Bigland, the late Mr. Fox and others associated with their propaganda; and it is regrettable to find a body like the Associated Chambers of Commerce endorsing such views, instead of ranging itself with such authorities as Sir Frederick Lugard, Sir Hugh Clifford, Lord Leverhulme, Mr. Batty and the Association of West African merchants, and advising the Colonial Office to apply in West Africa a trade policy in keeping with the needs of the country. One explanation is that the authorities just named know their subject, while nine out of 10 members at the Associated Chambers' conference know little, if anything, about West Africa, and might have done better to have voted the previous question. It will be seen that in the main it appears to be East Africa which is appealing to the arguments of Sir Algernon and those who think with him, though West Africa is also to some extent brought into the discussion. But our African fellow-subjects there may take confidence in remembering that when the Empire Resources project was brought forward it evoked definite, uncompromising condemnation by past and present West African Governors and by leading British commercial men connected with the countries. We confess we had hoped we had heard the last during our lifetime of this particular blend of bad politics and economics. To our mind the significant feature of the discussion now reported, and a hopeful feature it is, is the speech which it drew from Mr. G. A. Moore. That gentleman is no sentimentalist; he is a man of long and tried business experience in West Africa and Liverpool, and we may take his pithy condemnation of the resolution as final, logical proof that business men know that there is no hope in a policy such as that advocated by Sir Algernon Firth. If the last-named gentleman is open to conviction by facts, he cannot do better than study the references to British West Africa in Lord Leverhulme's speech of last week, or the proofs of progress adduced in Mr. Dudgeon's latest book, published by the Imperial Institute and reviewed in another column to-day. Another aspect of the case is put by our distinguished financial and economic contemporary, the *Statist*, which says of British West Africa in its current number: "As the wants of the Native are few, and subsistence is not hardly earned, there is no great incentive for the attainment of a range of earning power exacted by the adoption of a higher standard of living." Those words, used of millions of people away from the coastline, are exactly true. Sir Algernon Firth may not mean it, but we can assure him that the result of the adoption of his policy would be to drive back to a low standard of life the hundreds of thousands of people living along the coastline.

Sir Algernon Firth's resolution, if ever the British Government acted upon it, which we earnestly trust it will never do, could not help either Britain or West Africa, but would only make their relations impossible. The passing of such a resolution, however, by such a body as the Associated Chambers suggests afresh the question whether all the Crown Colonies and Dependencies would not be wise in their own interests to found an association in London which could watch the interests of and speak for all of them, upon matters affecting them as a whole. We do not mean, of course, any body which would interfere in the slightest with the work so well done by such institutions as the Association of West African Merchants, the Ceylon Association, the West India Committee, and so on. Needless to say that we neither can nor would lessen the authority of any of these by one iota. But we suggest to all of them that, in face of the fact that many uninformed people in Britain regard the Crown Colonies as places of vast natural wealth, whose inhabitants can be brought to acquiesce in any exactions whatever, it would be the part of wisdom to set up a body which could speak with authority for the Dependencies as a whole, whenever proposals, such as this fathered by Sir Algernon Firth, or the worse one of the Empire Resources Committee, were brought forward.

[Since putting the above article in type we have received a report of a discussion on the subject by the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which will be found elsewhere.]

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem - 1922
Africa.

JUBALAND IDEALLY SUITED FOR COTTON PRODUCTION.

SIR HENRY BELFIELD FORESEES GREAT OPENINGS FOR COLONIAL GROWERS.

Special Interview with the "African World."

The potentialities of East Africa as a cotton growing country have long been recognised. Numerous articles have been written on the subject with the happy result that considerably more attention is being devoted to production within the Empire than was the case for years. The cotton industry of our East African possessions is on a thoroughly sound footing, though those who have done the pioneering have yet to reap the reward for which they have expended so much effort. Eighteen months ago they suffered almost disheartening setback. A splendid crop was produced, but, alas! the bottom fell out of the market and growers were practically faced with a dead loss.

Perhaps the future has better things in store. Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G., certainly thinks so. Sir Henry, it will be recalled, was formerly Governor of the East Africa Protectorate before the war, and subsequently High Commissioner of Zanzibar, positions which he filled with distinction; while in the course of his crowded career he has occupied many other posts of great responsibility. Cotton production within the Empire is a topic in which Sir Henry has long been deeply interested. He has always been keenly alive to its possibilities, and foresees expansion on a large scale in this direction. He has recently returned from a tour in East Africa, or, to be more precise, the Juba Valley, a large tract of which is owned by the British Cotton Growers' Corporation, of which Sir Henry is a director.

In an interview in London with an AFRICAN WORLD representative, Sir Henry Belfield showed himself thoroughly expert with all the problems connected with Colonial cotton production, and discoursed eloquently on them in a manner only possible by one who is master of his subject.

What the War Proved.

"It has occurred to me," declared Sir Henry, "during the war and since the armistice, that the commercial communities of our country have never sufficiently realised the importance of producing their own raw materials within the boundaries of the Empire. Take, for instance, the case of oil, of all descriptions. The war found us almost entirely dependent on foreign countries both for the supplies of oil fuel for the Navy and the materials required in the manufacture of high explosives. There was practically no production of these various classes of oil within our Empire."

The conversation next turned to cotton, and Sir Henry pointed out how, for years past, Lancashire relied almost wholly on America for her supplies. In fact, the millowners and spinners had become so accustomed to looking to America for their needs that they had never troubled about growing their raw materials within their own dependencies.

"In my opinion," added Sir Henry impressively, "the time is not far distant when we must either supply Lancashire with cotton from within our own boundaries, or else Lancashire will gradually be starved out of her requirements."

Asked on what he based such a conclusion, Sir Henry replied that there could be little doubt that the cotton from the Americas was likely to decrease very materially, and it was even possible that in a few years' time the quantity imported from the United States might become quite negligible.

Lancashire, of course, obtains a large supply of cotton from Egypt, and here Sir Henry sees a possible development which may have far-reaching consequences and give a fillip to production in the colonial dependencies. Lancashire, he pointed out, should remember that the status of Egypt had undergone a radical change, and it was not at all improbable a large proportion of Egyptian cotton might be diverted to the Indian markets. India was fostering the cotton industry as much as possible, and Egypt was one of the likeliest places she would turn to for high-grade materials. For these reasons it was incumbent on all who were interested in the manufacture of goods in the North to ascertain in what way they could best assist in the development of the cotton fields within the Empire. It was quite true intelligent inquiry had been directed to this question for some years, principally owing to the activities of the Empire Cotton Growers' Corporation.

What fields have been covered in these investigations?

Investigations have been made into the possibilities of production, replied Sir Henry, in East and West Africa, certain parts of Australia, and South Africa, but these investigations, though they interest them so closely, have not been initiated or pushed forward by the cotton manufacturers themselves. Any discoveries relating to the possibilities of Empire cotton production were due to the effort rather of those who realised the needs of the future rather than to any endeavour on the part of the manufacturers themselves.

When Governor of East Africa.

Asked what first focussed his attention on Jubaland as a likely area for cotton, Sir Henry explained that when he was Governor of East Africa he paid a visit to Jubaland, and on that occasion inspected a small developed portion of an estate under private ownership. He was much struck by the potentialities of the soil in the Juba Valley for cotton production. This particular piece of land, together with a larger block some 100 miles up the Juba River, was acquired by the Co-operation last year from the previous owners, the East African Plantations Company. He had had an opportunity on his recent visit of examining the soil and conditions of the Juba Valley in more detail than was possible before, and he had come away satisfied that the whole of the Juba Valley for a distance of fully 100 miles from the mouth of the river constituted a cotton-growing area which was probably inferior to none of the better known areas now being developed.

The writer referred to the disappointment sustained by the East African cotton growers eighteen months back through the slump.

Sir Henry replied that he was concerned with the present and the future rather than with the past. The slump did not apply to the Corporation, which at that stage was not operating. However, it was their intention to act cautiously.

"Can you give us any idea of what you expect to produce this season?"

"We shall probably be harvesting 500 acres of cotton towards the end of the year," answered Sir Henry, and emphasised that the cotton was grown from the best seed obtainable in Egypt, with the kind assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture in Cairo. They had no intention of taking any risks in connection with the importation of any cotton pests in the seed, which was carefully fumigated and prepared for export before it was shipped from Egypt.

Asked if the Corporation had exported any cotton as yet, Sir Henry said a small amount had been shipped to Lancashire, and had been most favourably reported on. Only Sakellarides, the best type of cotton, was being developed by the Corporation, which also enjoyed the advantage of not being at the mercy of the rainfall. All the water necessary was obtained by irrigation. During the week Sir Henry visited Manchester in the hope of impressing his views on the Lancashire millers and spinners. He had a most cordial reception. E. M.

SOMETHINGS WE OUGHT TO TAKE NOTE OF

By PATRIARCH J G CAMPBELL

April 20 1922

Native Administrations

The Native Administration is Sir Fredrick Lugards creation. It must take sometime before one gets himself reconciled to what is a native administration in the real sense of the world for it seems to me to be an Administration within an Administration and there the difficulty lies If my memory Serves me well the Kabaka or King of Uganda on his asecssion to the throne swears allegiance to the Crown after taking the usual oath to be true and faithful to his people. Who then do our Natural Rulers swear to to the Crown? or to the Nation this is a very important question, and if it is not heeded now it will prop up at some future date.

ABEOKUTA POLITICS

I have been very reticent in commenting on Abeokuta Politics because as I find out although Abeokuta can boast of more enlightened and educated natives as citizens than all the other native Administrations yet it seems that a greater portion of the educated Egba's does not know their own mind and I have seen no definite programme by them suggesting some progressive movement for the Government of their country Abeokuta in my opinion has not improved one inch more than where Edun has left it.

THE ALAKE OF ABEOKUTA ADEMOLA (II)

Much is expected of His Highness Ademola II when he was elected to the throne of His ancestors. I had thought that the first thing the Alake would have done is to point out to the Government in Lagos the absolute necessity of not appointing the Alake to a seat in the Judicial Council as the appointment does not in any way enhance the dignity of the Alake. The Alake's time should be spent rather in going about his country and bring in not only necessary reforms but also necessary improvements. The Alake himself being a prince who had visited Europe I thought two or three young men would have by this time being sent to England to study improved Agriculture and some Industrial work so as to act as teachers to their own people.

ENLIGHTENED NATIVE RULERS

When we plead that enlightened princes should be preferred than unenlightened ones we mean that during their reign they having aquainted themselves with foreign history they will be able to formulate schemes for the improvement of their people and will so enhance the dignity of their poisition that the white man will be obliged to acknowledge that knowledge is power. Therefore we wait to see how far educated princes will justify their election to the throne of their country But we should pray for them

THE AKARIGBO OF SHAGAMU JEBU REMO

The Akarigbo of Shagamu is still

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young in years and has some education he does not need an interpreter when dealing with the British officials It is some time now since I have visited Shagamu but rumours say he has justified his position and he is trying to instil into his people progressive and enlightened ideas let us wish him Gods blessing and pray always for him

KINGS COLLEGE

Kings College is an acquistion for which Nigeria should be proud Already the number of applicants for admission is above the capacity of will soon be made when students will the College we hope arrangements be able to pass for the B.A. and M.A degrees here and when also we shall have a fully equipped Industrial and Technical College

PRINCE J. B LOSI HISTORY OF LAGOS

The second Edition of the prince's History of Lagos is out I have read and reread it with evident interest and pleasure and I congratulate the prince at the pains he had taken on the compilation of so important a work I noticed that the prince does not give in detail the entry of the different denominations of Christians into the country and the change effected both in the life and dress of the people perhaps the worthy prince has left this for a compilation of a future Lagos Church History however we all wish prince J. B. Losi of Abeokuta long life health and prosperity.

LEASES AND FREEHOLD PROPERTY

In His Excellency's reply to the People's Address mention is made that the complain made that Ikoyi plains seems to be specially reserved for European residencies is not correct and even as a matter of fact the people have shown no inclination to extend that way The simple reason in my opinion is, when about ten or twelve years ago that the Government acquired Ikoyi plains and offered several portions for leases to natives the better class natives I mean the Traders have an aversion to Leases as a Lease hold has not the same high value as a free hold but I am certain that if the Government offer these places for sale as a Free hold it will pass of like hot loaf and in a few years substantial buildings will be erected thereon.

CAPTAIN ROSS C. M. G RESIDENT IBADAN

Captain Ross has our sincerest congratulations for the honour conferred on him by His Gracious Majesty I must conscientiously tell the worthy and noble Captain that at first the greater part of his people did not easily understand him and all begin to conjecture what is the Captain's motive for studying Yoruba and for seeking to unite into one whole or group the scattered Kingdom of the once anciene Oyo, his task was indeed a heavy one jealously watched and criticised by the Educated Native but he carried through thick and thin with a conscientious regard for the duties of his office and now I can confidently tell Captain Ross that no officer is more loved by his people than the genial Captain. In the Aseyin incident we were all satisfied that the Captain come out spotless and this enhanced him the more in the eyes of us educated natives. There are times when an officer receives an Imperial Recognition and we simply laugh at our boys without saying our minds but let Captain Ross bear in mind that we congratulate him from our hearts and hope it will not be long before the K is added to the C M G may he be endowed with a Long life health and strength.

J G CAMPBELL

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

On Monday 3rd April His Excellency attended by the Aide de camp and Mr A. B. Russell, was present at the Inter-School Sports Meeting and afterwards presented the prizes

The Honourable the Secretary for Native affairs had the honour of dining at Government House.

On Tuesday 4th April the Inspector General, West African Frontier Force, the Honourable the Commandant Major and Mrs Hickes and Captian Milne Home arrived at Government House from Ibadan.

His Honour the Acting Lieutenant Governor Southern Provinces had the honour of dining at Government House.

On Wednesday 5th April Commander and Mrs Hall had the honour of dining at Government House.

On Thursday, 6th April Major Vonour O.B.E arrived at Government House from Ibadan

On Friday 7th April Sir John Hunter K.B.E. arrived at Government from England

His Excellency entertain the following to dinner.

The Honourable the Chief Secretary
His Honour the Acting Lieutenant Governor S.P.
The Honourable the DeputyTreasurer
The Deputy Chief Secretary and Mrs Scott
Commander and Mrs Hall
Doctor Stewart
Mrs Coode.

On Saturday, 8th April His Excellency attended by the Aidede Camp, inspected the premises of the new hotel opened in Broad Steet under the auspices of Mons·Rahm and expressed himself very pleased with all that he was shown.

The inspector General West African Frontier Force and Captain Milne Home left Govement House for Accra.

On Sunday, 9th April His Excellency attended by the Aide de Camp was present at Mass at Holy Cross Cathedral.

In the afternoon His Excellency and party paid a visit to the water Works at IJU·

On Monday 10th April the following had the honour of dining at Government House to meet Sir John Hunter K.B.E.:

The Honourable the Chief Secretary
His Honour the Acting Lieutenant Governor S P
The Honourale the Commandant
The Honourale the Director of Marine and Mrs Hughes
His Honour Mr Justice Pennington KC
His Honour Sir F. Van der Meulen and Lady Van der Meulen
The Honourable the Secretary Southern Provinces
The General Manager Nigerian Railway and Mrs Bland
The Acting Director of Public Works
The Deputy Chief Secretary and Mrs Scott
Major and Mrs Hickes
Mr and Mrs Bostock
Miss Heard

In addition to those who dined at Government House, the following were present at a Dance given by His Excellency later in the evening:—Doctor and Mrs Aitken Mr and Mrs Crutchley Mr and Mrs Drayson Mr and Mrs Garvey Doctor and Mrs Gray Mr and Mrs Henderson Commander and Mrs Hughess Commander and Mrs Hall Mr and Mrs Irving Miss Mackenzie Doctor and Mrs Pirie Mr and Mrs Plant Mr and Mrs Thomas Major Smith Major Summee Messrs Pickworth Prethero, Russell, Choate Lloyd Wells Drummond Hay, Young. Bate Grover and Dunkley.

AGIE—LAPAI DIVISION.

It is notified for general information that the Headquarters of the Agai-Lapai Division of the Nupe Province have been transferred from Baro to Agaie.

2. There will in future be no Administrative Officer stationed at Baro.

3. The Telegraphic and postal address of the Officer in Charge of the Agaie Lapai Division is Agaie via Badeggi.

NIGERIAN RAILWAY.

SUBURBAN TRAINS

Referring to Notice on page 110 of Gazette No 15 March 23rd 1922 it is hereby notified that on and from

THE

NIGERIA GAZETTE.

EXTRAODINARY.

Published by Authority.

TITLE.

An Ordinance to provide for the Service of the Colony of Nigeria for the Year ending the Thirty first day of March One Thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-three. 31st March, 1922.]

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT.

Race Problem — 1922.
Africa

THE AFRICAN SOCIETY.

EARLY TRAVELLERS IN ABYSSINIA.

4/8/22
African World London England

(Specially reported for "The African World.")

Sir E. Denison Ross lectured before the African Society at the Royal Society of Arts on Wednesday evening, March 28, on "Early Travellers in Abyssinia."

The Earl of Buxton presided, and in introducing his paper Sir E. Denison Ross said he did so with feelings akin to guilt because he was to talk about a country which he had never visited. The position of Abyssinia on the map did not account for the peculiar isolation which this country had enjoyed in the earliest times, but it was certainly due to the conformation of the country that the Abyssinian people should have throughout their history been able to maintain their independence, and, above all, to withstand their inveterate foe the Mohammedan. Down to the fifteenth century the Abyssinians were as little curious about the outside world as the outside world was about them. A good example of this country's ignorance of Abyssinia was contained in an Admiralty Order for H.M.S. "Octavia" to visit if necessary Gondar, which implied that their lordships did not know that Gondar lay 300 miles inland.

The first link between Abyssinia and Portugal was the Mission of Matheus, probably an Armenian, but certainly not an Abyssinian. The lecturer dealt with the exploits of the Portuguese in the Red Sea in 1513, when Dalboquerque led a fleet with the object first of entering Abyssinia and diverting the waters of the Nile; and secondly, of landing a force at Jedda and destroying the holy places of the Moslems. In 1517 Lopo Soarez made another equally fruitless expedition into the Red Sea, and in 1520 a large fleet was sent into the Red Sea, and Matheus was at long last landed again in his own country, together with the Portuguese Mission under Don Rodrigo de Lima. This mission spent no fewer than six years in Ethiopia, and of their adventures Francesco Alvarez, who was the priest of the party, had given a full and vivid account. In this account Alvarez gave a curious description of certain Franks and Europeans whom they found living in prosperity under Prester John at the time of the mission's arrival. These men had been taken by the Turks, and held captive in Jedda. The mission wandered over the country, and Alvarez, in his work, relates how Prester John sent them a map of the world, with the message that if the letters on the map said what the countries were they should put the letters they had brought him at the foot of the countries so that he might know what these countries were. Alvarez described the amusing sequel to the granting of this request.

In April, 1526, the mission got away, and their departure was followed by an invasion by the Moslems under Iman Ahmad, which lasted nearly twenty years, and the irruption of the Gallas, which was undoubtedly promoted by the Moslem invasion. Although the Iman Ahmad, during the period of twenty years, led his troops more than once from Bali in the south to the Tigre in the north, and made many converts wherever he went, he never succeeded in colonising the country with Somaris, who were of far lower culture than the Abyssinians, and, of course, numerically far fewer.

Proceeding, the lecturer said the Mohammedans naturally set about a campaign of conversion, and the people often found it preferable to accept Islam rather than pay the tribute and endure the ill-treatment of the invaders. Monasteries and churches were pillaged and burnt, and the clergy remained steadfast and displayed heroic courage in the face of death. It looked as if all Ethiopia were to become a Moslem State. The incursions of the Gallas was a very different matter. In the first place, they were far more numerous than the Somaris, and they had to deal with a population worn out by their continued fighting with the Moslems; moreover, they brought with them their flocks, and established themselves in the best pasture grounds in the heart of the Abyssinian kingdom. Having no interest in converting the inhabitants to their own religion, they ruthlessly murdered all who fell into their hands, and had it not been for the want of unity and cohesion among the various Gallas tribes, they might very well have swamped the whole of the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia. The Abyssinians in their writings account for their defeat at the hands of the Gallas by explaining that whereas all the Gallas were fighting men, the Abyssinians divided their men into ten classes, of whom nine never took part in warfare. The Gallas to-day were distri-

THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR STRIKE.

GENERAL STRIKE PRECIPITATES GRAVE CRISIS.

African World London England
March 25/22

JOHANNESBURG, March 3.

The strikers are returning to work in increasing numbers, over a thousand of them having now gone back, and that with the officials and others there will at the present time five thousand men at work along the Reef.

There are indications to-night of a progressive resumption of work if the present calm continues, and there is more talk of peace to-day than there has been since the beginning of the strike. The Men's Federation summoned an emergency meeting to-night and a conference at Germiston to-morrow, which will be attended by representatives from the whole of the Reef, the Witbank and Vereeniging districts. There has been much talk of a break away to-day, especially at Germiston, while in the outlying districts intense interest is taken in what is described as the Germiston "peace conference."—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, March 3.

The Industrial Federation are debating:—(1) The advisability of opening fresh negotiations, (2) a resumption of work, (3) the taking of a ballot among the men on strike.

It is understood that the crux of the situation is the suggested resumption of work, and the Executive are being urged to recommend this. At a strikers meeting in front of the Town Hall to-day, it was announced that the Council of Action were not prepared to accept any settlement arranged by the Industrial Federation, but that they demanded a ballot.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, March 4.

After an all-night sitting the Industrial Federation decided to negotiate direct with the Chamber of Mines to-day.

The Chamber of Mines on the other hand has refused to enter into fresh negotiations with the Industrial Federation and has announced that it will not recognise the Federation in future, but will recognise the men's own Trade Unions.

The mine managements declared that there is a large influx of strikers who are applying for work.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, March 4.

In a day of big strike events the Industrial Federation's decision to take a ballot regarding the acceptance of the Chamber of Mines' terms is an outstanding feature, and many people believe that it means the end of the strike. Before this decision was reached there was a demand for a general strike, and the engine drivers passed a resolution to stand firm. The Federation to-night has issued a vehement denunciation of the tone of the Chamber of Mines' letter, in which it was stated that the Industrial Federation was no longer representative of the bulk of the men.

The Federation affirms that the Trade Union issue is now of far more consequence than the present strike, and asserts that the Federation still has a useful life on behalf of the workers before it.—Reuter.

No Fresh Ballot.

JOHANNESBURG, March 5.

The strike committees of the whole Reef to-day held an independent conference to consider the action of the Industrial Federation in calling a ballot on the question of a return to work.

It was announced at a mass meeting of over 3,000 men at the Town Hall here that this conference was opposed to the Federation taking a ballot and that it demanded that the Federation should call a general strike. It was also proposed that a new committee should be appointed to conduct any further negotiations with the Chamber of Mines.

The Chairman stated that at a meeting of engine drivers, at which over 300 were present, it had been decided to refuse to participate in a ballot.

One of the representatives of the Federation met with a hostile reception while explaining that a ballot was necessary for the purpose of giving the Federation a mandate to continue the strike, and the meeting developed into a demonstration in favour of a general strike. Two resolutions to that effect were enthusiastically received.

JOHANNESBURG, March 6.

A general sympathetic strike has been called by the joint executives of the Industrial Federation and the Trades Unions. The conference of strike committees of the whole reef rejected the Industrial Federation's decision to call a ballot on the question of a return to work. Crowds consisting of thousands of people awaited the decision at the Trades Hall. When announced in English the crowds were silent, but the Dutch version was received with wild cheering.

Johannesburg has so far been quite quiet this evening. The general strike begins at seven o'clock to-morrow morning. In well-informed circles it is considered that just as the support of the municipal employees gave fresh impetus to the movement, this new phase in the situation may rally the waverers and add a fortnight to the duration of the strike.—Reuter.

General Strike Opens.

JOHANNESBURG, March 7.

The general strike, which the extremists have compelled the Federation and the Joint Executives to call has hitherto met with small response.

The crux of the position lies in the railwaymen, who are working normally. The only exception to be recorded is that of one train in the Johannesburg area, which was stranded on the veld through the fires being drawn, while an attempt to prevent a train leaving Springs failed. In the meantime, the commandos have made some fruitless efforts to pull several station staffs out. The position of the railwaymen is that they will only take instructions from their own unions.

The builders are fairly unanimous in favour of the strike, but the response in the other small unions is very half-hearted.

The commandos have started intimidation by ordering the large stores to close; such intimidation may spread, but the police are very much on the alert, and will, it is believed, be able to afford complete protection to threatened enterprises.

The Typographical Union has an agreement not to strike, but the usual newspapers may be prevented by intimidation from appearing in Johannesburg.

The centre of Johannesburg presents an amazing spectacle. The streets and the market square are constantly filled by moving squadrons of mounted police with rifles at the carry, and commandos of strikers carrying red flags and banners, and armed with formidable bludgeons, such as pick-handles.

The whole scene is reminiscent of preparations for battle and the getting into position behind the front line.

Only in Johannesburg in the whole of Africa could such sights suddenly dwarf every other activity. An astounding thing is that the citizens appear to have given up work for the day and to have become spectators at an obviously dangerous pastime.

A commando visited the buildings of the "Johannesburg Star," but were dispersed by a squadron of police. Foot-police are now protecting the building.—Reuter.

Statement by General Smuts.

CAPE TOWN, March 7.

In the Union House of Assembly to-day General Smuts made a statement on the position on the Rand, which he said was somewhat worse. He deplored the tone of the Chamber of Mines' reply to the Industrial Federation, but said the latter had blundered in dropping the ballot proposal, which he had hoped would bring about a settlement. After outlining the position, General Smuts said the one bright spot in the whole situation had been the exemplary conduct of the police. He strongly deprecated the Labour allegations against the officer responsible for ordering the police to fire at Boksburg.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, March 7.

A huge crowd of strikers this afternoon surrounded the Post Office, and some even succeeded in reaching the upper storeys to "pull out" the staff. The police arrived and cleared the premises and are now protecting the Post Office, but it was impossible to get messages there for about an hour. Later there were disturbances at the Telephone Exchange and outside the fire station, the commandos trying to turn out the employees. The police were severely pressed, and one man was wounded with a bayonet. They were then compelled to fire with blank cartridges. The commandos.

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amid much jeering and booing, occupied Van Brandis Street. The larger unions are locally affected by the general strike, 9,000 men belonging to the Engineering Union and 8,500 builders being out.

The ugliest incident in the strike, so far, occurred in Van Brandis Square, when revolver shots were fired from under a green flag against the police. The police then pushed forward with fixed bayonets, and with aeroplane and armed lorries supporting them, cleared the vast crowds.—Reuter.

Attacks on Natives.

JOHANNESBURG, March 8.

Firing continued in the Brixton district at intervals throughout the night and broke out afresh this morning. For a half-hour the strikers kept up a heavy fire, mostly on natives and coloured men. It is known that one Indian woman was killed. Other details are lacking. A grave feature of the situation is a not unnatural disposition on the part of the natives to retaliate. Apparently there is no reason for the firing and it is attributed to sheer wantonness.

Two explosions occurred in the town during the night and there were many on the East Rand, but no particulars are yet available owing to the widespread cutting of telephone and telegraph wires, while the Pretoria-Germiston railway line has been blown up at Sialkot.

As a result of the firing by the strikers early this morning two natives were killed in the Vrededorp district, while three received injuries necessitating their removal to hospital. A native doctor was wounded.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, March 8.

The Germiston commando this evening marched to the Primrose Mine at the change of shifts and started to intimidate the workers. The latter stood firm, and a fight ensued. Two strikers and two natives were killed, the mine manager was wounded in the wrist, there being other wounded on both sides. The police arrived to protect the mine, one of their number being also hit.

The Government has mobilised artillery, the Imperial Light Horse, the Transvaal Scottish, the Railway and Harbour Rifles, the Pretoria Regiment, and an Ambulance Corps to reinforce the police in Johannesburg.

The Government is determined to put an end to the present situation. The public has also been warned that aeroplanes will use their machine-guns.—Reuter.

Mob Law on the Rand.

JOHANNESBURG, March 9.

Several more natives have died and twenty-seven are seriously wounded, mostly with shot guns. Two more were shot in cold blood yesterday evening outside the town compound, and five have died as the result of the shooting at the New Primrose Mine. The strikers are at their wits' end to find an excuse for the killing of innocent natives. The authorities say they endeavoured to spread reports of a native rising in Witwatersrand, but this is officially stated to be false. It is evident to every citizen that the natives are doing their duty to-day, and are still trusting their white masters.

JOHANNESBURG, March 9.

The strikers this afternoon hoisted the "Red Flag" to the main flagstaff at the front of the Town Hall, and simultaneously vowed to close every business in Johannesburg by force of the commandos. Large bodies of mounted police are stationed at vantage points. Mob law rules in the East and West Rand, and only in Johannesburg are any ordinary activities possible.

JOHANNESBURG, March 9.

The mail train from the Cape was derailed near Germiston this morning. Fortunately it was going quietly up an incline. The engine and six coaches left the rails, but no one was injured.

DURBAN, March 9.

The local Federation of Trades, after a sitting lasting all day, has called a general strike to come into operation to-morrow evening.—Reuter.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE AND TAXATION.

African World
London, England
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THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE REPORT OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE COMMITTEE

Owing to the many complaints made in regard to taxation in British West Africa, in the light of present trade difficulties, the Secretary of State for the Colonies last June appointed a Committee to report upon the questions raised.

The names of the members of the Committee, of which it will be recalled Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., Governor of Nigeria, was chairman, have been published in our columns on more than one occasion.

More than three months have elapsed since it concluded its sittings at the Colonial Office on November 23, after eleven meetings. On Tuesday, March 7, its long-awaited report was issued. Frankly, it is a disappointing document from the point of view of any advocacy of sensational changes, but the Governor of Nigeria had hinted this at Liverpool prior to his departure, when he said it was not an epoch-making document. His other generalisation that it would be found that some of the opinions were wrapped up in thick cotton-wool is equally true. The cotton-wool is very thick, indeed. But having said that, it must be confessed that the members of the Committee have been extraordinarily patient and impartial, despite the heat with which some of the matters have been treated when publicly discussed elsewhere, and it is noteworthy the Report is a unanimous one—all the members of the Committee have signed it.

The Report opens by stating that at the first meeting of the Committee a majority of the unofficial members raised objections to the Terms of Reference, and the following resolution was passed by them, the official members present refraining from voting:—

> "That the unofficial members of this Committee cannot usefully serve unless the Terms of Reference are extended so that they may consider and advise upon expenditure and the allocation of the same to capital or revenue, in which case they would be willing to consider all the other Terms of Reference."

The text of this resolution was in due course submitted by the Chairman to the Secretary of State, and at the meeting held on October 12th, the latter's reply was communicated to the Committee. It was as follows:—

"Mr. Churchill regrets that he is unable to agree to any extension of the Terms of Reference in the direction indicated. The Committee originated in a request from the Joint West African Committee of the London, Liverpool, and Manchester Chambers of Commerce for the appointment of a Committee to report on the question of the maintenance of export duties on produce, and the Secretary of State has never had any intention of appointing a Committee to enquire into Government expenditure in the West African Colonies, and sees no reason for doing so. Apart from this reason, experience has shown that enquiries into the expenditure of a Colonial Government cannot be effectively conducted by a large Committee sitting in England, but can only be usefully undertaken by a small body which must be able to spend a considerable time in making a detailed examination on the spot. Moreover, a Committee composed in part of officers of the West African Governments is not, in Mr. Churchill's opinion, a suitable body to review the expenditure of those Governments.

"If, however, the Committee considers that owing to the limitations imposed by the Terms of Reference on their investigation it is unable effectively to deal with any of the subjects enumerated in those Terms of Reference, it should so report in due course, while submitting its recommendations with regard to such subjects as do not appear to it to fall within this category."

The Committee thereupon decided that in the first instance, it would concentrate its attention upon the subjects included in the Terms of Reference with which the unofficial members agreed that they were in a position to deal.

All forms of taxation at present in force in the Colonies are fully examined in the document. British West Africa's present financial position is made abundantly clear. The prohibition of "trade" spirits and its effect on revenue is discussed, as also the French omission to fulfil the terms of the Convention of St. Germain and the consequent illicit traffic in "trade" spirits, which find their way over the French colonial borders into British territory. After an examination of its content, the Committee come to the conclusion that the letter to it from the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee is not "a serious contribution to the discussions upon which it is engaged."

The various export duties are tabulated, and their effects on production and exportation set forth, and it should be noted that it is the low prices that operate against the volume of export rather than these export duties—" though the export duties on kernels was suspended in Sierra Leone from February 1 to August 10 of the current year, this action has no stimulating effect upon the exports " of palm kernels. When prices were high, the export duty imposed no check.

It is recommended that the Gold Coast timber duty be temporarily suspended or reduced.

The most important part of the Report is, of course, the conclusions. Briefly they are "that the financial position of the British West African Colonies with the exception of the Gambia, is far from satisfactory, and the Governments of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone are to-day incurring expenditure in excess of the revenue which they have a reasonable prospect of obtaining from existing taxation";

That fictitious prosperity has led to Public Department reconstruction on too lavish a scale;

That the taxation at present in force "imposes upon commerce and upon the West African producers burdens which they are ill able to bear in existing circumstances," and that expenditure should be revised and taxation remitted (when possible);

That public works should be abandoned or postponed unless "they can be financed out of the revenues, which the Governments concerned have a reasonable prospect of obtaining in existing conditions.";

That expenditure on public works not chargeable to loan funds, but which are permanent improvements at the expense of annual funds, should be reduced to a minimum;

That it should be the endeavour of Governments to decrease and, if possible, eventually to abolish export duties on produce;

But that, owing to the present financial positions of the Colonies, the Committee can recommend *no immediate reduction* of existing export duties or *any alternative means* of raising revenue.

On the £2 differential duty on palm kernels the Committee winds its way eventually to the conclusion that "from the standpoint of the interests of the British West African Colonies . . . . " an open and unrestricted market is unquestionably to their best advantage and considers that there is no sufficient justification for the retention of the differential duty."

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Race Problem — 1922
Africa

GROWTH OF THE EMPIRE.

11/18/22

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD ON "THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE BRITISH TROPICS."

West Africa

The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Lugard, C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., gave an address on "The Growth of Empire," at the fifty-fifth session of the Royal Colonial Institute, on Tuesday. His evening meeting was held at the Hotel Victoria. There was a good attendance.

Sir James Masterton Smith, in introducing Sir Frederick Lugard, said the lecturer required no introduction from him in the room. "I hope and believe," he said, "there is not an assembly of British men and British women to whom the name of Sir Frederick Lugard is not familiar. At least I am sure that in this hall he is very much at home."

Sir Frederick, at the outset of his address, pointed out that Empire was no longer an Imperium as the name implies, that in the recent treaty with Ireland it had for the first time legally and officially acquired its new title of "The British Commonwealth of Nations." The growth of Empire included much more than territorial aspersion, increase of population, or extension of trade and the prosperity of its various units. It included the progress in constitutional liberty and political institutions, and in social and educational advancement. These features were evidence of inherent vitality.

In so far as lateral expansion was concerned, the growth of the Empire had been very great during the last two decades of the nineteenth and the first two of the twentieth century. Its area in 1880 was 8,644,000 square miles. It now covers 13,388,000 according to figures kindly supplied by the Board of Trade, whose estimate is lower than that of the text-books. The Great War had added to its responsibilities, in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Africa, and the far Pacific, an area aggregating nearly a million square miles and eight millions of population. But the era of territorial expansion had now, so far as they can see, definitely come to a close.

In these four decades the Empire population had increased from 271 millions to 447 millions—over 60 per sent. The estimates were of course mere approximations.

Thanks to the efforts of Colonel Amery and others, this vital aspect of Empire growth was at last receiving more adequate attention.

In Tropical Guiana Indian immigrants with their wives might find abundant land and healthy homes in the unpopulated highlands 3,000 feet above the sea—away from the negro colonies on the coast, so as to avoid undesirable racial miscegenation, or social and political friction between the two races. "I venture with diffidence to put forward a suggestion," said the lecturer. "I do not know how far it would be welcomed by the non-officials who formed the deputation to India, but it would undoubtedly facilitate the objects they had in view. If the supervision of the administration of British Guiana, now vested in the Colonial Office, were transferred to that of the India Office, and the Government of India, it might be that it would become a field for Indian settlement, and Indian susceptibilities regarding Kenya would perhaps be solved.

This question of the movement of the coloured population of the Empire was manifestly one which needed very careful consideration and demanded immediate solution. For if the statesmen of the Empire, both here and overseas, could arrive at a policy by which the peoples of the British tropics could be more evenly distributed, not only would their physical well-being be vastly increased, but the Empire would have solved a great problem.

"But great as is the importance of the development of the commerce and resources of the Dominions," said Sir Frederick, "the potentialities of the tropical dependencies were even greater, and showed even more marked progress in recent years. Exports from them to the United Kingdom had in the last 20 years (1900-20) increased over 5½ times in value (from £51 to £275 millions), while the value of exports from the Dominions had only quadrupled (£70.6 to £285.5 millions), and that from foreign countries had little more than trebled (£415.5 to £1,372.7 millions), and our exports to them have increased in a similar ratio. The percentage which the exports from the British tropics bore to our total imports had also steadily increased from less than one-tenth in 1900 to nearly one-seventh in 1913 and 1920. Nor must they overlook the fact that as the self-governing Dominions and India became more and more industrialised, and as America increasingly consumed a larger proportion of her output of cotton, and restricted its export by higher tariffs, the supplies of raw materials from our younger tropical dependencies in Africa and elsewhere would become increasingly valuable.

"If, then, a study of the growth of trade and prosperity in the Empire led them, as it must, to an increased appreciation of its vital importance, no less to this country than to the various units themselves, they naturally asked themselves by what means this growth could best be promoted and developed. Apart from the vital need of shipping facilities, two ways suggested themselves by which the Imperial Government can assist the growth of Empire trade.

"The first was by a more extended use of Imperial credit, more especially in the less developed tropical dependencies. Loans raised in the United Kingdom by the Crown Colonies afforded one of the best methods of combating unemployment here, since the materials for railways and other works on which they are chiefly spent are for the most part purchased in England. The stipulation that the loan should be guaranteed by the British Treasury, provided that a fixed proportion was expended herein, benefits both parties to the transaction, enabling the colony to raise the loan on better terms, and stimulating British industry.

"The second method in which is has been proposed that the growth of the commerce of the Empire may be stimulated was by Imperial preference. This is now the declared policy of the British Government, and within the last few days has been applied to the mandate territories in Africa. If I understand it rightly, it may be defined as a voluntary offer made by any unit of the Empire to any other unit with the object of granting special facilities to its trade.

"In the Crown Colonies, where, as trustee for the material no less than the moral interests of the people, no preference, monopoly, or advantage which would in any way be detrimental to the trade of the colony or restrict its markets could be considered, there must be such reciprocal benefit as would make it fully worth while from a purely business point of view of the colony's interests. This might be secured either by reciprocal reductions in import duties or preferably by other means, as suggested by Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee.

"In the tropics they found all stages of political evolution. Of the two systems, the bureaucratic was undoubtedly the more efficient, though more costly than that of a limited Native autocracy, and where the population was in the earliest stages of tribal evolution, as in the greater part of Africa, or where, as in India, it consisted of different races, speaking many languages, and professing religions intolerant of each other, there was in the earlier inception of control no alternative. But bureaucratic rule, in spite of its efficiency, was a *cul de sac* which led nowhere.

"On the other hand, this type of evolution was natural to some small and homologous communities of the tropics—as in the West Indies—which have by long association with British trend of political thought, and by the diffusion of education, advanced far along the road which leads to representative forms of government. Since mandated territories must, for all practical purposes, be included in the Empire, it was pertinent to glance at this new form of addition to Empire responsibility. I confess," he said, "to having some misgivings myself regarding the mandate system.

"In the interest of the primary objects of the League itself," Sir Frederick added, "I should not therefore be sorry to see it divest itself of all responsibility for mandates before Germany and Turkey are invited to join it, and in the interests of the countries concerned, I am inclined to the view that plain sovereignty coupled with a solemn declaration in the terms of Art. 22 of the Covenant would be more to their advantage.

"My aim in this address," Sir Frederick said in conclusion, "has been to emphasise the fact that the keynote of the growth of Empire is Liberty, whereby each unit can live and grow, and attain the measure of political independence for which its stage of evolution fits it, without prejudicing the welfare and happiness of the mass of the people."

The Chairman said Sir Frederick Lugard's address was one of the most compressed he had ever heard. There was not a paragraph or sentence that would not form a subject for interesting discussion. He for one was interested particularly in the suggestion Sir Frederick had thrown out regarding the more effective conduct of Imperial business, and the setting up in West Africa, maybe, or East Africa of a High Commissioner or Governor-General to relieve the Secretary of State for the Colonies of a deal of his duties, working from Lagos or Nairobi, and so helping Downing Street to settle the multitudinous and hazard problems that were constantly arising.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN WEST AFRICA.

West Africa

MRS. HAYFORD ON "THE THREE R's" AND "THE THREE B's."

11-18-22

Mrs. Casely Hayford, wife of the Hon. Casely Hayford, barrister-at-law and member of the Gold Coast Legislative Council, after a two years' tour in America to raise funds for a technical and industrial training school for girls in Sierra Leone, has returned to London somewhat disappointed financially with her mission, but full of practical knowledge in the methods of education, which can be put to good use when she returns to West Africa in the early days of the new year

Mrs. Hayford arrived last week from the United States with Mrs. Moton and Dr. Moton, Mr. Booker Washington's successor at Tuskegee, and with their party she attended the Scottish Mission's conference at Glasgow last week at which the problems of West Africa were well to the forefront in the discussions.

Speaking to a representative of WEST AFRICA between the Missionary sessions at the Scottish commercial capital Mrs. Hayford said that she hoped to be in Sierra Leone about the first week in January. As her mission to America had not been a financial success she hoped to inaugurate a lecture campaign on her return to the Coast to enlist the support of her own people, but before leaving this country she hoped to lecture before the British public in order to make known more widely on this side the educational needs of West Africa.

Paying warm tribute to America for the way she was received Mrs. Hayford said that she went to the United States in fear and trembling, but she had not been treated so badly, as she had come back 24 lbs. richer in weight, and America had taken 10 years off her age. Though her visit was not a success financially she thought it was an unqualified success educationally and the African people there had been glad to have an opportunity of seeing descendants of the stock from which they themselves had come. Miss Easmon (since married) and herself had not only done good spade work but had impressed the Americans with the sincerity of their purpose. Everything was difficult at the start, but they were not discouraged over the financial failure of the mission as the contact had been so extremely helpful. Their eyes

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had been opened to see the possibilities of their own race if given the chance and fair play.

"The solution of Africa's problems lies in education," said Mrs. Hayford, "and I have no desire whatever," she added, "to start an individual effort on the Coast, I want the Government, the West African merchants, and the missionaries as well as our own people behind the movement. I feel that the white man in Africa is useless without the co-operation of the Native and the Native must have the help of the white man. We need each other. We can talk of Native leadership when it can be got.

"Conditions are such in Africa to-day that we must introduce a technical industrial training, and this will mean better business relationships. In my lecture tour in West Africa I hope to preach the necessity of this education and with the help of the Phelps-Stokes Fund I hope to form a responsible committee in London, composed of all sections of the community interested in West Africa, so as to enlist all-round sympathy in this vital programme, which really means life to the coming generations in Africa.

"A school where technical and industrial knowledge can be acquired is one of Sierra Leone's most immediate necessities. In America the schools keep in close touch with the family. Parents are visited and the welfare of pupils is discussed. The advice of the school is sought as to the future careers of the scholars and the teachers, from personal observation, are able to say for which career the scholars are best adapted. The dignity of labour is taught, and that, to my mind, is the most essential lesson the West African can learn. In America, in even the wealthiest houses, the children are taught to do without help, and one of the foremost objects in the school curriculum in Sierra Leone will be the bringing home to the pupils of the fact that there is nothing undignified in labour.

"I am specialising in the girls because the girl of to-day is the mother of to-morrow, and if we improve the girls we improve the type of men. The greatest need is a finer kind of home training for the girls, but I am desirous that three suitable African girls should be sent over with travelling scholarships to America and England to be thoroughly trained in domestic science, stenography and dressmaking, and when fully qualified they will help to form the future staff of the school. For this purpose £500 annually should be available.

"The Native industries and the arts and crafts of West Africa are in the hands of illiterate people. The little hand loom, on which cloths about 4 inches wide are woven, is hopelessly out of date. The machine must take its place if the work is to be carried out expeditously. Clothes would then be sold at a cheaper rate and a greater volume of work would be accomplished, and a greater output of work is absolutely necessary on the Coast as the African can no longer live on 3d. a day.

"I am in favour of setting up new fashion laws in West Africa. We are everlastingly copying, sartorially, at great expense, European dressmaking syles which are unsuited to our country and to our personality, and thereby trying to camouflage our race. African dress is more suited to the climate and it is more becoming to the African and I intend to wear it and keep to my nationality.

"It is scarcely credible but in West Africa to-day we get our milk supply in tins. Surely something better than that can be done. We have the cattle, all that is wanted are the dairy facilities.

"It was the cry of the girls of the Gold Coast that sent me to America, but I am also going to plead and work for the people of the hinterland. I want to break down tribal prejudices, and this will help to build up a united African community on the West Coast. At present there are Government schools and mission schools, but they do not go far enough. We want something further to fit the people for the future environment and the battle of life. The educational methods I have been studying at Tuskegee, at Hampton, at Atlanta, and other colleges for our people in America are the methods we want in West Africa. Training on the spot is wanted for the masses. My effort in this direction is my contribution towards the solution of the inter-racial question. A real all-round education is essential to fit men and women of all colours, faiths or creeds, for the battle of life, and it must be established in West Africa. It will be the real safeguard, in my opinion, against inter-racial misunderstanding.

"Girls should be trained in domestic science if they are to understand the duties of the home. It will also be our duty to set up community centres for those who are at the wage-earning stage when the school is inaugurated, and for these child welfare will form an important section in the curriculum. Instead of the three r's, we want to instil the use of the three b's—the Bible, the bath and the broom."

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

11-25-22 KAMPALA, October 20.

If there is one thing more than another which is responsible for the slow progress being made in the Uganda Protectorate it is the question of labour. Not that we haven't plenty of it. We have, but it is not that: it is the general handling of labour all round.

In this article I want to have a plain talk with the Labour Party at home, with those misguided but well-intentioned people who are ever on the look-out for fault-finding in the matter of the general treatment of the native here; and with the Government here who so grossly mismanage the labourer.

First of all, let me say that I am not personally antagonistic to the Labour Party of the United Kingdom; I am an admirer of their fairness in many things, and, if anything, my political sympathies have had a leaning towards their great ideals for as long as twenty years past.

That kind of clears the ground, as it were, and as it is fact, I am not out to argue on it.

Natives and Disappointments.

When I came to this country, some ten years ago or so, I had the most distorted vision imaginable of the native: what he looked like and what his outlook was and how he was treated. I must confess that three months in the country completely shattered my imaginings and my opinions, and showed me, with great disappointment indeed, the native as he was and is to-day. I say disappointment advisedly, and I will tell you why.

I know what hardship is. I was born and bred in Ireland and have travelled over and over again its many counties. I know what the condition of the Irish labourer was 20 to 30 years ago, have known year in year out families of twelve people existing on 12 shillings a week; and I have known the parents to be thankful that they had the privilege of earning even that. I have seen the peasants of Ireland starving—literally starving—before they would consent to go to the shelter of charity of the workhouse; and knowing this, it cannot be said that I am not in a position to make comparisons between the poorer people at home as I know them and the "poor" native of Uganda as he is to-day.

There is no such thing as a "poor" native here.

So long as the sun shines, so long as the rains come, so long as the breezes blow, the natives of Uganda will never be poor in the same sense as the Irish labourer has been.

Degrees of Intelligence.

The native of Uganda, contrary to certain idealistic opinions formed of his unsophisticatedness, is anything but a simple Johnny standing with his mouth open in wonder at the white man and his doings.

Let me say *en passant* that there are degrees of intelligence in the different tribes, but, taking the native as a whole, he is a cool, calculating, cunning being; and it is a recognised fact here amongst the people of the country—I'm not speaking of the Government—that before a native commits himself to anything he first goes to his hut and has a good think over it.

In the matter of a bargain over domestic necessities, in the matter of the sale of his land, in the matter of wages and daily tasks, he will "cavil on the ninth part of a hair," as Harry Hotspur said. He is lazy, untruthful, deceitful, and a thorough thief. A nice character surely, but true and richly deserved. There are exceptions, of course, but they are as one in a thousand, and are scarcely worthy of mention, were it not for the fact that when you meet a good one he is worth fostering and worth holding on to.

The average labourer's pay in Uganda ranges from seven shillings per month to anything up to twenty-five shillings. And if he is working in the fields in most cases he feeds himself.

Shocking! Not a bit of it. For the work he does, for the manner in which he does it, for the amount of highly-paid supervision which his work entails, he is not worth a penny piece more, and many of them are a source of continual worry over a hundred and one things which crop up in the daily routine of employers.

"Skilled" natives—God save the mark—are paid from sixteen shillings per month to sixty-five shillings and over per month. Some of these are carpenters, so-called masons, clerks (you couldn't trust a native clerk to count an addition sum of three figures), engineers, motor-drivers, etc.

The Government of Uganda is responsible for the ridiculously high wages paid these men. The Government is the largest individual employer of labour in the country, and in order to get the labour, the prices were raised, absolutely irrespective of merit. I knew a Public Works Department "mason" in receipt of twenty-four shillings a month who did not know the difference between a handsaw and a trowel. Hundreds of cases parallel with this are to be found, and the result is as can be conceived, the labour of the country is upset, and is going from bad to worse at such a rate that the question is being raised by the employers as to why Chinese labour should not be imported.

Properly and closely looked after, some work commensurate with his wages can be got out of the native. But it means continuous, concentrated supervision, and in the end he will get the better of you because of the inequality of the fight. He wears you down. His tricks and his wiles are responsible for more sickness and worry in the white man than all the other adverse circumstances of the tropics combined. He goes home at night to think how he will do you the next day. He turns up to work at will; he upsets all calculations; he gets drunk whenever he can; and his brain, what little he has, is, five days out of seven, muddled through his immorality.

The Money Box.

This is the class of being for whom questions are raised in the House of Commons. This is the class of being for whom subscriptions are raised at home. This is the character for whom in days long past I hawked about a money-box in the sure and certain belief that I was helping the suffering and the starving. Ye Gods!

Oh, you Labour men, you hard-headed sons of toil, what a mistake you are suffering from. Look to the towns in your own vicinity for cases worthy of sympathy and attention, but for Heaven's sake keep your hands from meddling with a thing which you don't understand, and in which your judgment is as misplaced as it is unnecessary.

There is no starvation here. There is no such thing as out-of-work—genuine out-of-work, of course. There is work to be done here in the developing of this country, the results of which would feed all the starving poor of the United Kingdom—and the greatest drawback is labour, and the impossible conditions and precedents set by a Government who never seem to worry over it, except when an individual member has to pay out of his own pocket.

Hundreds of square miles of rich uncultivated land is in the hands of the Chiefs, one of whom, and one of the most prominent of them, owns, it is said, over sixty square miles all to himself, and who is still engaged daily in buying up all he can get his hands on—at a price.

This is a true picture of the state of the labourer in Uganda to-day. Pampered by the Government, molly-coddled by the good-intentioned at home, is it any wonder he is laughing in his cheek at the men—at home and abroad?

Race Problem—1922

Africa

Basutoland Council.

Star of Bastiland 11-3-22

(Continued)

The Seventeenth Session

6th SEPTEMBER 1922.

Cr. Chokobane also confirmed the views of the previous speakers. He wished the chiefs to pardon him because he voiced the wishes of the Basuto nation. There were matters which although he felt reluctant to speak, he nevertheless spoke because he was under obligation to the nation There were the rights of the people which the chiefs gave away without consulting the nation. The people always suspected that the chiefs must have got something in return for the rights of the people so conceded by the chiefs.

At other places livestock from outside Basutoland come and graze at "maboella," (reserved pastures) where the stock of the Basuto are not allowed. Evidently the chiefs hire these places to outsiders. Those kind of things and many others were great injustice and infringement of the people's rights. There are chiefs who claimed that they the sons of Moshesh have the exclusive right to the landed property, and the people could only make claims to the dowries of their sisters and daughters, not to the soil. They sold reeds and other thatching materials, which under the rule of Moshesh were held in common by the nation.

Cr. Leloko said he would welcome the measure, protecting the land of Basutoland with pleasure, but he took exception to the protection of the nation's rights because they were not even innumerated. He would not be so anxious if the proclamation was to be drafted by them. He thought they would word that proclamation better. The legal language was very difficult for them to comprehend its meaning. He would approve of the proclamation if it gave no rights of signing such concessions of land to any other person. But the way he understood the proclamation such rights are invested with the Secretary of State. They should be empowered to draft that proclamation so as to protect their rights better If that right was given to them they would delete the name of the Resident Commissioner and that of the Colonial Secretary from the face of that proclamation.

Cr. Phamotse said the proclamation by His Royal Highness was good. However there was misunderstanding among the councillors for which he blamed the Resident Commissioner. They had asked him often to bring translated copies of the proclamations which he wanted the council to give its advice on. He was not surprised if Cr Leloko did not follow the meaning of that proclamation. He would not have said what he said if the draft was translated in Sesuto. It would be a danger if they were to draft that proclamation themselves. It was quite right that it was drafted by learned men. To trust such work to them it would simply be playing with fire. That proclamation protected the chiefs also. He was grateful that His Royal Highness thought of providing them with such a shield. Chief Mots'oene supported Cr. Phamotse and said a child could not do better than his father.

The Resident Commissioner said he would wire to His Royal Highness asking him to wire him the draft of the contemplated proclamation and he would have that translated into Sesuto. The Council was then adjourned.

HARDING PROGRAM IS TOTAL FAILURE IN EXTRA SESSION

Atlanta Constitution

Observers Declare House Emasculated Ship Subsidy Measure by Amendment Before Passage.

12-1-22

LIBERIA LOAN FAILS IN UPPER CHAMBER

And Successful Filibuster Is Fast Putting Anti-Lynch Bill Beyond Hope of Success.

Constitution Bureau, Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, November 30.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—Thus far President Harding's extra session of congress, which will be superceded by the regular constitutional session of December 4, has shown all but a complete failure of the administration's legislative program, including the ship subsidy bill, according to statements made in political circles tonight.

Even though the subsidy passed the house yesterday it is looked upon as a barren victory for administration forces, insomuch as the vital body of the bill is said to have collapsed through an amendment requiring annual appropriations by congress before any money would be paid out of the proposed $125,000,000 subsidy fund.

If this amendment is retained in the senate, the whole project might as well be given up, it is said, as no future congress can be depended upon to vote a subsidy appropriation at each regular session or at any session.

Purpose Defeated.

Further light on the passage of the measure by the house is found in the narrow margin by which it was approved, observers declare, going on further to say that subsidy will be weaker still in the next congress, and that no ship builder or owner will enter into contracts based upon nothing more than a bare possibility that congress will keep up the appropriation in the future. In this way the purpose of the measure is declared to have been defeated.

Action of the senate in recommitting the proposed $5,000,000 loan to the republic of Liberia, effected during the week, is admitted to have sealed the fate of that measure. It is asserted that the senate committee will return no measure on the subject during the present session, and its passage by the house will be invalidated with the convention of the new congress next March. Passage is considered hopeless after that time.

At the same time the only remaining item on the administration legislative program brought up during the present extra session, the Dyer anti-lynching bill, likewise already passed by the house, is groping with the most scientifically executed filibuster on the part of democrats seen in the senate chamber in years. That republicans will be able to even place the measure on the calendar is said to be highly improbable, which, should they do, would never result in the measure coming to a vote. Like the old "force" bill of the nineties, democrats would talk it to death, they frankly admit.

Acknowledge Defeat.

Republican leaders secretly admit this, it is said, and, the caucus of Tuesday night to the contrary, they have no idea of carrying the fight much longer. Observers see in the agreement to adjourn over the Thanksgiving holiday, which was the first break in their expressed determination to hold out to the end, an acknowledgment of defeat.

At the conclusion of the first day's filibuster, marked by many incidents, senate republicans after a caucus announced a determination to fight the democrat coup to every extreme, expressing a willingness to remain in session throughout the holiday if necessary in an effort to break the program. Observers and political students, however, look upon the announcement as nothing more than political maneuvering or a play for party support among certain elements of the suffrage franchise.

Friday, it is said, the body will permit an adjournment until Monday when the new session commences and when the ship subsidy bill will be laid before the chamber. It is presumed by practically every one that administration leaders will consent to the withdrawal of the Dyer bill from the calendar, which the democrats demand, and excuse themselves to the country with the assertion that minority members obstructed consideration of the measure, thereby relieving themselves of another campaign promise said to be highly embarrassing to the party.

Other Enemies.

But while democrat leaders have expressed a willingness to permit the body to transact business and discontinue the filibuster, it is by no means assured that administration leaders will have easy sailing during the constitutional session beginning Monday. Indications are that the purely perfunctory matters and strictly routine business, such as confirmation of pending nominations, of which there are a great number including an associate justice to the supreme court, will be all the business transacted.

Basis for the assumption is found in the declaration of Senator La Follette, progressive republican of Wisconsin, that he is prepared to carry on a one-man filibuster against the subsidy bill. Borah also has announced a bitter opposition.

Considerable doubt therefore exists over the fate of the measure. With Borah and LaFollette leading the opposition, which will be joined by the democrats almost entirely, anything may happen, it is said.

Leaders At Sea.

Whether full filibuster tactics will be used depends a great deal upon the chances of the measure passing, it is said. If opponents think they have a reasonable chance to defeat it they will permit a vote; otherwise every effort will be made to delay final action until the new congress comes in, carrying with it apparently sufficient votes to insure its overthrow.

Meantime it has not fully developed to what extent the annual supply bills are involved in the proceedings. As the passage or delay of these measures will naturally influence the president in calling an extra session of the new congress immediately after next March, which the La Follette group of the senate desire, their consideration may be embarrassed. The coming week is expected to throw more light on this phase of the situation, administration leaders in the meantime being at sea over the outcome.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Group of Noted Educators Discuss Education in Africa

new York Age 12-9-22

Dnner at Columbia University Club Attended by Men From England, France, Belgium, Africa and America

Future Of Africa's People

Dr. Thos. Jesse Jones of Phelps-Stokes Commission Recounted Important Developments of Recent Tour Through African Communities

One of the most important developments of the recent study of education in Africa by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and dealing with the future of Africa and the African people, was the dinner given by the International Institute of Education at the Columbia University Club which was attended by some of the most distinguished educators of America and Europe.

Among those present were Dr. Stephen Duggan, director of the International Institute of Education; Dr. John H. Finley, of the New York "Times;" Dr. Sage of the Ceneral Education Board; Dr. Furst of the Carnegie Foundation; James Bertramo Robert Wilberforce of the British Library of Information; Dr. W. Carson Ryan, professor of Education in Swarthmore College; Dr. Wyckliffe Rose; J. M. Glenn; Dr. James H. Dillard; Fennell P. Turner of the Foreign Mission Societies of America; Thos. S. Donohugh; Prof. D. J. Fleming of Columbia Universtiy; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; Dr. A. C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary; Prof. Johnston Ross of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones; J. E. K. Aggrey; M. de la Jarri, representing France, and Mr. Mees, representing Belgium; Dr. E. P. Roberts, formerly of the Board of Education in New York City; Fred R. Moore of The New York Age; and Wm. H. Baldwin, 3rd.

One of the greatest injustices which stands in the way of the African people today, said Dr. Jones, is the doubt as to their possibilities. This impression has been brought about largely through the application of intelligence tests by various educational investigators to which the Africans have usually responded in a manner to show a lower average in per centage as compared with Eupropean students.

Intelligence Tests Unfair.

The facts are, says Dr Jones, that the tests and methods have been prepared for and adopted to the life and experiences of Europeans rather than to the life of Africans. If the European students were treated for intelligence with test by an African King, it is highly probable that his failure to measure up would be even greater than the European tests show the African to be.

What Africa needs, and what all other countries need, is education adapted to the life and needs of the people and the community. While Africans have responded magnificently to the training and teaching which they have received, and now occupy positions of importance in every country visited, the great misfortune is that the type of education and the methods of reaching the African people, limit opportunities to the few, and the great masse are still neglected. If Africa is to be lifted out of ignorance and barbarism the education of the future must be adapted to the needs of the masses and must include in its program provisions for health, recreation, farm and home and family life.

Refers to Liberia.

The Liberian civilized group deserves credit for maintaing itself and not being overcome by barbarous hordes from the interior. It is unfortunate, however, that in most other sects the educated and civilized Africans seem to be losing ground. Liberia needs port facilities, roads into the interior, and schools. Compared with adjoining British and French Colonies, Liberia is sadly lacking in practically all the facilities necessary for the development of the people and the country. Unlike the colonies of the European Powers which have sent men and material and money into their colonies to develop them, Liberia has depended almost wholly on the United States for assistance, and to date the United States has not made good its promises. The hopes of all the friends of Liberia are in the American loan the machinery for remeddying Liberia's ills may be started to moving. "All Americans," said Dr Jones, "owe it to themselves to see that Liberia is assisted."

Mr. Aggrey Speaks.

Mr. Aggrey followed Dr. Jones and presented the cause of the African people in his usual eloquent style, comparing Africa to the "Sleeping Beauty," saying that no matter how long Africa has been asleep or may sleep, she is bound to wake up some day and make her contribution to the civilization of the world. Mr. Aggrey was strong in his praise of the missionaries, and even though some of the traders had destoryed some of the good work of the missionaries, the African people have learned to place their faith, confidence and hope in those who came to live and work and die for the uplift of the native people.

Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes stated the policy of the Phelps-Stokes Fund to be one of cooperation and expressed the faith of himself and the traditinal faith of his whole family in the black peoples of the world. This faith was esceecially strong in the life of Miss Caroline Stokes, whose will made possibble the foundation of the Fund, referring to the fact that members of the Phelps-Stokes family made the first Liberian Flag in their home.

Other speakers were Dr. James H. Dillard, Prof. Paul Monroe and Fennell P. Turner. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan presided

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
DECEMBER 4, 1922

MORAL OBLIGATION OR POLITICAL GESTURE?

Whether the proposed Liberian loan, like the Dyer anti-lynching bill, was designed as a noble gesture by the administration, or whether this government really is under a moral obligation to lend the African republic 5 million dollars, may be debatable; but in any case the administration's purpose seems blocked for the present, as the senate has voted to recommit the bill to committee.

The facts in the case seem briefly these: Liberia declared war against Germany in August, 1917, and expelled all German inhabitants from the country. Under the general policy by which this government extended large credits to the allies—and which now constitute the European debt to us, amounting to about 11,000 million dollars—a credit of 5 million dollars was extended to Liberia. There were, however, certain conditions attached. Liberia was to use a part of the credit to retire her bonded indebtedness, a part of which was owing to Americans. The rest of the loan was to be expended in internal improvements—road building and the development of water power. A further condition was that Liberia's financial administration, then in the hands of Britain and France, should be taken over by Americans.

The war was over before these negotiations were even got under way, and they never were completed. Liberia sent a commission to this country, but it never succeeded in making arrangements with the government for the consummation of the loan. All that Liberia obtained was $30,000 for the purpose of sending a delegation to the peace conference at Paris.

The moral obligation thus rests on the action of the war administration in extending the credit. This government also extended a credit to Greece which was later withheld when Greece's performance turned out to be unsatisfactory. Liberia's war performance was, of course, nil. But it is probable nothing was expected of her, and indeed the credit does not seem to have been extended for war purposes. It was for the payment of national debts and internal improvement. But it is represented that Liberia suffered through her friendly act in declaring war on the side of the United States and the allies. Her industries were largely in the hands of Germans, and when they were expelled from the country her industries languished and died. This government is, therefore, in the administration view, bound in justice to set Liberia up again and repair her losses.

There are cynical senators, mostly Democrats it is true, who say the Liberian loan is just a political move made to conciliate the colored race in America. The Democrats seem to think that if that race is conciliated it will be for the benefit of the Republican party. The Democrats seem to think that would be very unfair to themselves, as they also need to conciliate a lot of votes between now and 1924. They are wondering where they can lend 5 million dollars out of the government treasury for conciliation purposes.

Of course, when we get moral obligations mixed up with political gestures the results are very confusing. That's why it's so hard to decide on the merits of the present case. If we misled Liberia we did a very unhandsome thing, but if Liberia misled herself that's something else again. Probably it's a little late to say so, but it seems obvious that Liberia should have grabbed that 5 million dollars when it was offered to her. Cash has a certitude about it that both moral obligations and political gestures frequently lack.

Dr. THOMAS JESSE JONES.

Who headed Phelps-tSokes Educational Commission on 14 months survey of Educational Conditions in European Owned Africa.

PEEL 16

Race Problem — 1922.
Africa.

THE NEW MAP OF THE GOLD COAST.

West Africa — 12-23-22

When I called at the office of WEST AFRICA a few days ago the sight of the new map of the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, which nearly covered one wall of the room in which I was waiting, set me thinking of the changes which have taken place during the 50 years which have passed since I first knew the country. At that time no Englishman living there had been more than three miles from the beach. No Englishman had entered Ashanti since Mr. Dupuis visited Coomassie in 1818, as British Consul, for the purpose of arranging a treaty to replace the one made by Bowdich in the previous year, which had been repudiated by the "Company of Merchants Trading to Africa" then administering the "Forts and Settlements" on the Gold Coast. An abortive military expedition in 1863 had got as far as Prahsu, but none of the merchants accompanied it, and the officers who had seen something of the interior returned to England. So little was known of the nature of the forest, which spreads inland from the coast to Coomassie and beyond, that in 1873 Sir Garnet Wolseley was allowed to include in his plans the building of a railway to convey his troops from Cape Coast to the Prah. At that time much attention was being given by the British public to the building of the South African railway across the veldt, on which a mile of rails was sometimes laid in 24 hours. It was apparently thought by those who were consulted that what had been done in South Africa could be repeated in West Africa, or they would have advised the General that the railway could not be built in time for his purposes. Of course, on the first trip which Sir Garnet and his staff took along the line of march to be followed (which was the same as that of the expedition of 1863), satisfied them that the construction of the railway in the short time before the troops were due to arrive was impossible, but I well remember the piles of sleepers for the projected railway which arrived before they could be countermanded, and were stacked outside the Water-gate of the Castle for months after the war was over.

As a result of this expedition the road from Cape Coast to Coomassie via Dunkwa—Mansu—Prahsu—Amoaful was laid down on a map, and Lieut. Hart, R.E., made a rough survey of the course of the river Prah from Prahsu to its mouth, but the geography was still of the interior otherwise unknown. Coomassie was almost the only town in Ashanti whose position was known with anything approaching accuracy. I remember hearing of Kintampon as a great market for cattle and horses a long way beyond Coomassie, but I never met anyone who had visited the place

When writing the report of the Commission on Economic Agriculture in the Gold Coast in 1887 I had to state that there was not a road in the country (outside the towns) along which a wheeled vehicle could travel, and that the only way of getting from one port to another by land was by following the beach. All land travelling was by hammock. For a journey from Cape Coast to Accra the traveller required eight hammockmen and four to six carriers for his luggage; the journey took three days. The hammockmen and carriers were paid 1s. 3d. each per day for the journey out and back, so that the trip cost £6 to £7. The traveller put up each night at the house of a friend, as there were no hotels.

The first serious attempt to develop the gold-bearing lands was made in 1877 by M Bonnat, a French mission agent who had been captured by the Ashantis in 1869, and held a prisoner in Coomassie till released during Wolseley's expedition in 1874. During his captivity he collected a great deal of information about the resources of the country and the gold-producing district of Wassaw. On his return to France he succeeded in obtaining financial support, and in 1877 returned to the Coast with a party of prospectors, who proved the existence of gold in paying quantities in the neighbourhood of Tarkwa. The news of his discoveries soon spread through England, and in the next few years a large number of companies were formed to work the gold deposits. The attitude of the vested interests, the established traders on the Coast, was not friendly at first, but the industry steadily expanded, and by 1889 had grown sufficiently important to induce the Governor, Sir Brandford Griffith, to make a visit of inspection to the Wassaw district and to make a special report on it. The formation of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation attracted the attention of English financiers, and the demands of the mining industry for transport led to the building of a railway primarily intended to serve the Tarkwa goldfield

This is the reason why the line was started from Seccondee in preference to one of the older ports, such as Cape Coast or Accra. The many disputes about their boundaries which rose between the mining companies led to the formation of a Survey Department. The first survey party arrived in the middle of 1901, under the command of Major A. E. G. Watherston, R.E., and laid several long traverse lines on which to base the survey of the concessions, and also cut several concession boundaries.

In October, 1902, Major Watherston returned to the Colony accompanied by Captain F. G. Guggisberg, R.E., and a large party of R.E. officers and men, with Queensland and New Zealand surveyors to survey concessions. By the end of 1905 upwards of 300 concessions were marked out, and the country was covered by a network of traverses, supplemented by a great deal of astronomical work for the accurate determination of latitudes, principally by Captain Guggisberg, who became Director of Surveys on the retirement of Major Watherston. In 1904 a map of Tarkwa and neighbourhood was published for the use of the mining companies, as well as a provisional map of the whole country on a scale of 1.014 ins. to the mile

The survey of the country was, therefore, undertaken primarily in the interests of the gold-mining industry, and the map, which set me thinking, may be considered as the youngest offshoot of that industry. The Captain Guggisberg who took so prominent a part in the work of opening up the country is now putting the seal on his work as Sir F. G. Guggisberg, the energetic Governor, whose work is therefore based on a wider and more intimate knowledge of the country and its resources than that possessed by any previous Governor.

W. F. H.

THE COMING SESSION OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Liberian News — 1922

Within a few weeks from now, the 4th session of the 34th National Legislature of Liberia will have convened in the city of Monrovia, and His Excellency C. D. B. King will pronounce his Third Message to that august body. Monrovia, Africa

This session promises to be one of the epoch marking sittings of this body, and we set ourselves the task within this limited space of jotting down some of the questions that must claim their attention.

The Loan.

After the hasty passage of the Loan Agreement by our Legislature on the 25th of January 1922, which has not up to the present matured, the Legislature, according to law, adjourned on the 31st of the same month with the flattering hope of coming back to a call session upon the passage of the Loan by Congress. Needless to say that those hopes have gone ugly and the Loan is no further than on the tapis of the Senate of the United States. In the meantime, disaffection has spread among the people as to the acceptance of certain terms of the Loan Agreement; this has led to the forming of another political party which has for its objective the overthrow of President King who signed this vexed document, despite the fact that the nation endorsed it at the first instance.

It is then *une question delicate* that the Legislature must handle.

The reversal of the Loan would likely offend America, our next and best friend; to accept the Loan as it is, on the other hand, means the beginning of internal troubles. This fact we should not overlook.

The Legislature will then find itself in an *impasse*, the only exodus out of which would be to impower the President to reopen negotiation with the American Government that in the execution of the Plan, those clauses that are offensive to the Liberian sense might be mutually compromised. It is absolutely necessary to the success of the Loan that the Immunity power should be vested in our President if at all it must remain in the Agreement.

The National Convention.

During the session of the National Legislature they will have to stop a few days to think of what the delegates will be doing in some as yet unknown rural settlement in the choice of the President and his Vice for the ensuing term 1924—1928.

In order that the "New Liberia" of which we dream and long to see might be a possibility, it is necessary to give the President a program that is constructive upon which he should operate, and we venture to suggest an Interior policy.

The Centennary.

During this session of the Legislature, the Nation will celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the Republic. The country will witness the unveiling of a 50 ft. obelisk in memorial of the event. While the eyes of the Legislature will survey this Cenotaph, their minds will review the history of this infant nation. But not less striking will be the thought of the Aborignes whom they met here and who, through ignorance at first strove with them but afterwards in peace and co-operation have lent to the realization of the dreams of the fathers of yore.

When the delegates leave from here and go to the convention grounds they will not forget, for they will support an Aborinee for the second place in the nation after 100 years struggle in nation-building

Ex-enemy Property

When as we believe, the members of the National Legislature will read of the sale of ex-enemy property in the Cameroons by the British Government, effected

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

on the 11th and 12th ultimo; and as these honorable men will sometimes walk to the German Cable compounds and elsewhere view some other property belonging to Liberians but mortgaged to the Germans which consequently fell to the administration of the Liberian Government; and when our Legislators see or hear how these valuable properties are allowed to fall to ruins, without any material benefit to the Govern ment, her own citizens or to the ex-enemy himself, I think it should claim the attention of the Legislators that it is not economy to suffer such wastage.

The German Cables should be disposed of in a manner beneficial to the Government rather than simply housing government clerks. Liberian property should be handed over to Liberian citizens *in pais* after 4 years of World Peace and respite from suffering.

The Commonwealth District.

There is an old maxim of law that says—*cessante ratione legis, cessat ipsa lex.* "The reason of the law ceasing, the law itself ceases." We think it attaches itself to the law creating the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was a baby that might have grown to be a stalwart youth, but it was born infirm in the feet. The salaries of the personnel of the Administration, anticipating the passage of the American Loan, were rated *pari passu*, without due regard to the revenue of the city itself, and thus the boys say that it is the same Mayor thing only under a different garb. Since the American Loan has not yet matured, the city has been compelled to t r e a d the winepress alone without the subsidy from the surplus of the Loan Agreement and thus the beautiful idea conceived for the Commonwealth has miscarried.

We do not know if the Legislature at some one's instance will take the city and turn it over to the Mayor and Common Council system and remain as before, a method for "feeding the boys".

OUR POLITICAL QUERIES.

Liberian news - 1922

Mr. Howard's politieal attitude towards the True Whig Party which he is looked upon as being one of the Fathers, and who has been its prima facie leader for upward of a quarter of a century, and now at this late period has bolted and formed another political party in opposition to his own, we can but say with uplifted eyes—"And we beseech Thee to have mercy upon him, Good Lord," and ask the following significant questions:—Monrovia, Africa.

Who was President of Liberia in 1918? Mr. D. E. Howard. Who was his Secretary of State? Mr. C. D. B. King. Why did Mr. Howard make Mr. King Secretary of State? Because of a compact entered into between them during the Howard's campaign. What was this compact? That Mr. King should support him during his administration, after which he would support Mr. King for his successor. Was Mr. Howard the people's choice at that time? No. How then did he acceed to the Presidency? It was thru the efficiency, influence, and diplomacy of Mr. King. How did the people regard Mr. King, the Secretary of State. He was regarded as President de facto. How was Mr. Howard regarded? He was regarded as President de Jure. Mr Howard knowing that Mr. King was regarded as President de facto, how did this effect him? It created a feeling of jealousy against Mr. King. On Mr. Howard retirement from office, what declaration did he make concerning Mr. King? He declared that Mr King should succeed him as President. Was he sincere in making this declaration? No. Why not? Because he had already made a secret compact with Mr. Harmon, who was his Vice President. Did he really prefer Mr. Harmon to Mr. King? Why, certainly so, don't you see that he has waged a political war against Mr. King. Since Mr. Harmon was Mr. Howard's choice, why was Mr. Harmon not nominated at the convention? In schuffling the political cards for Mr. Harmon all the trump cards fell into King's hand and he used them to advantage. Was this pleasing to Mr. Howard? No Sir. Why do you say that Mr. King's nomination was not pleasing to Mr. Howard? Because Mr. Howard said that if Mr. King became President and fail to carry out the American Program he would kill him. Did Mr. Howard say this secretly? No, he spoke it openly in a public meeting. Why do you think that Mr. Howard prefe.red Mr. Harmon to Mr. King? Because of that secret compact he made with Mr. Harmon. Do you know what this compact was? Why yes, in the face of that $1000 dollars pension which Mr. Howard receives, Mr Harmon was to appoint him his Secretary of State. Mr. Howard says that he is certain of winning in this campaign. Do you think it is Mr. Harmon that he means to elect? No, he has some body else in view. Whom do you think it is? Why, he has Mr. Arthur Barclay in view How is it then that he is using Mr. Harmon's name? Simply for a bluff, he knows that Mr. Harmon is too heavy to carry, for he weighs several thousand stones Do you think Mr. Barclay would allow the People's Party to use his name? No, Mr. Barclay and Mr. Howard are not political friends, and he would never consent to work with Mr. Howard. Suppose Mr. Barclay would consent, what would be the result? He would not only be looked upon as a bolter, but he would also be shamefully defeated. In fact Mr. Barclay being practically Mr. King's father-in-law he could not, without violating the rules of Social Propriety run against his son-in-law. Do you think Mr. Barclay care about Social Propriety when money and fame presents itself? Why yes, Mr. Barclay enjoys the reputation of being the Leading Figure in our Social Circle; and as for money he does not look upon it as a god. But should he make such a blunder, it would spell his social and political death, and this is just what Mr. Howard wants. Mr. Howard is a whole man—the short in statutue, he is sagacious, he is shrewd, and he is subtle and if one is not on the alert, he will overthrow him by his diplomacy.

PHELPS-STOKES FUND REPORT SAYS AFRICA IS LAND OF ALL CLIMATES

The Freeman
Indianapolis, Ind. 12-2-22

NEW YORK, Nov. — "Africa, like every other land of continental proportions, has all types of climates, due to differences in latitude and altitude," is a statement embodied in the report of the African Education Commission just published by the Phelps-Stokes Fund. For instance, British South Africa, which is one-half the area of the United States, is almost entirely in the South temperate zone. All the West Coast Colonies have some high sections where the tropical heat is favorably modified, while the great Congo Basin has an average altitude of one-thousand feet.

In further discussion on the subject the report says: "Even in the lower levels, where mosquitoes and flies have been a menace to health and life, missionaries, merchants and government officials are living with considerable safety and comfort. Members of the Education Commission were repeatedly impressed by the sight of European and Americans who have lived in these regions for many years. In one American mission station, just where the Congo River crosses the Equator, the Commission saw four American families with seven children, all in good health. In another station, in Lower Congo, there were two American missionaries and their wives who have served an average of forty years in that region, notorious for malaria and sleeping sickness.

"The health experience of the Education Commission is most re-assuring to travelers in Africa. This party of Americans and Europeans, with one native African, traveled 26,000 miles for ten months in coast and interior regions of Africa, absolutely without illness from any African cause. The only precaution required were helmets in the tropics, daily quinine in malaria regions, and boiled water where the supply was not supervised."

That the prosperity of all peoples is dependent upon co-operative relations with other peoples, and that the influence of the white races on Africa has so far been, on the whole, good, are conclusions reached by the commission. Excerpts from the report on the subject, follow:

"Some have thought that the influence of Europeans and Americans have been more for evil than for good. Some have thought that it would have been better to leave the African in his natural condition. Few have realized the importance of the movements that have been started and the changes that have been wrought. It must be stated that many mistakes have been made and many injustices perpetrated. In some sections the Africans have suffered tragically at the hands of selfish white exploiters. Evil influences originated by white people still persist in too many parts of Africa.

"It is, however, the emphatic conviction of the Education Commission that the gains that have come to Africa through the white man are far greater than the losses. Among the most convincing evidences of this conviction are those obtained from a study of the portions of Africa now ruled by European nations. The elements of life that reflect the changes introduced by the white groups have been the improvement of physical well-being including the decrease of sickness and death and the attendant suffering; the decrease and often the elimination of the power of witchcraft, a form of oppression exceedingly general and cruel; the overthrow of inter-tribal slavery; the development of friendly relations among tribes formerly hostile; the extension of the economic benefits of the country to all the tribes, and the opening of the doors of civilization to those who were formerly limited to the narrow compass of their tribes."

Admtting that the extension of commercial, industrial and even governmental influences sometimes have too often been attended with suffering on the part of the native people, the report continues: "The early periods of adjustment to the new forces are especially trying. But in the long run one of the best measures of the final influence of the white group upon the native peoples is the increase or decrease of population. So long as there are no records of the feelings of the native masses, we must rely upon the vital measure that reflects the condition of the majority of the group, namely, the power of the group to maintan life. On this basis, the statistics of most of the colonies show a decided increase in population and, therefore, an improvement in general welfare."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
RTL 16

Race Problem — 1922
Africa

Split in Labour Ranks.

That the Labour Party is something of a misnomer is shown by the lack of unanimity among the rank and file. The real working man in the Union, like his counterpart in England, has little time for the extremist leader, and if the rumoured amalgamation with the Nationalists takes place Colonel Creswell may find himself with a much depleted army of supporters. Benoni—one of the principal centres of labour in the country—looks like breakng away, and in mail week a movement was on foot to form a new party, which is to represent the man with moderate views. The recent industrial upheaval and revolution opened the eyes of many to the perils which beset the country when extremists obtained control of organised Labour. It is admitted by all who have first-hand knowledge of the recent revolution that many trade unionists were dragooned against their own inclination into active participation in the revolution. They could not help themselves, and in those terrible days to oppose the forces of the revolution was to bring oneself into danger and even risk of death. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the reaction following the revolution is believed to be an opportune time to start a new Labour movement which will rally to itself a very large section of the party which has always been convinced that constitutional methods are the best. Labour, run on sound, sane lines undoubtedly has a place in South African politicis, but there is no room for the hot-heads.

WORLD'S GREATEST RACE PROBLEM IN U. S. A, CLAIMS PROF.

Pittsburg Amer'n
Pa. 10/20/22

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—"No rosy future lies ahead for South Africa," Dr. W. W. Willoughby, professor of political science Johns Hopkins University, said in giving to his seminary class at the university his personal impressions based upon his recent trip abroad.

Dr. Willoughby returned about a month ago after five months in England and South Africa, and is preparing to sail next Thursday for South America. During his travels Dr. Willoughby visited Cape Colony and all the other provinces of South Africa, his tours through the South African continent covering 3,500 miles.

Although Professor Willoughby made no predictions as to the possible outcome of affairs, he said he found the race question more "critical" in South Africa than anywhere else in the world. The Negro natives, of whom there are more than 6,000,000, as against 1,500,000 whites, are increasing in proportion to the other races.

Dr. Willoughby said he found a marked resentment on the part of the white people against the offices of missionaries from all parts of the world.

"There is a popular saying," Dr. Willoughby said, "that there are two pests in South Africa—white ants and missionaries."

This hostile attitude, Dr. Willoughby said, is due to the fact that the white residents consider the effects of the missionaries' teaching as decidedly harmful. The Negroes are taught the ideals of Christian living, and the net effect, according to Dr. Willoughby, is to make the Negroes both restless and dangerous.

KEPT BE

Chief Khama Chris[illegible] and cate of Prohibition.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—For 50 years Bechuanaland, north of Cape Colony in South Africa, has enjoyed peace and prosperity under Chief Khama, with Great Britain lending a helping hand when needed. Khama, said to be the oldest native ruler in Africa, is now celebrating his jubilee. As he looks back over the years he sees much to make him happy, but nevertheless he is disturbed as to the future of the protectorate. His son and heir belongs to the new order, looks upon Khama as an old fogey, does not believe as he does, and shows no inclination of following in his footsteps. For 25 years the son has been away from home and has not seen his old father. He turned up only just in time to attend the jubilee celebrations.

According to the story of him told by the Bulawayo correspondent of the Morning Post, Khama is a remarkable man.

"Only in Bechuanaland," the correspondent writes, "do we find an exception to the normal rule that the coming of Christianity and civilization means the passing of the authority of the chief.

"Khama is a genuine Christian. He practices his religion. He succeeded in maintaining his influence over his people during the difficult transition period when the old order was giving place to the new. Khama was no namby-pamby ruler. He did not trust to the force of his own example alone. He made a law that none of his people should touch firewater and he enforced it.

"One of the secrets of Khama's success," writes the correspondent, "is his imposition of absolute prohibition of intoxicants within his land. Bechuanaland was dry before the Anti-Saloon League of America began to think of prohibition."

At the time of the Jameson raid in 1895 Khama needed help. He crossed the ocean and saw the "Great White Queen." Queen Victoria told him the raid would be stopped, and that as long as she lived his rights should not be infringed by any of her people. That promise was kept.

As part of the jubilee celebrations Khama's native army passed before him in review, and there was dancing and great demonstrations of loyalty. Many speeches were made. The resident magistrate, missionaries and white settlers showered congratulations on the venerable old man. The ceremonies lasted a long time. When they were done at last Khama rose to his feet and amid profound silence made an impressive speech. At its close, to the surprise of everybody, he made a pathetic appeal to his son, Sekgoma.

"I have a word for my son. I do not know him. He has grown up away from me and from his people, so that he cannot know my wishes and their ways. If he is willing to walk in the road that has been shown to me, all will be well. He has not yet given his heart to God. If he will give his heart to God I shall have no doubts."

AFRICA FLOWS WITH MILK AND HONEY, SAYS PHELPS. STOKES FUND

Montgomery Advertiser
Ala.

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK.—Africa as the Continent of Great Misunderstandings, rather than the Dark Continent, and as a land flowing with milk and honey instead of the Last Frontier for romanticists athirst for wild thrills, is the theme of a report published today by the Phelps-Stokes Fund for an international commission, which has just returned from a ten months' investigation. 12-1-22

The immense and varied physical resources of Africa are virtually unknown to civilizaiton, says Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, author of the report, because previous researches were made for private or governmental use, and the results were not published. He regrets that the popular conception of Africa was derived from journalistic accounts.

He found evidence to convince the most skeptical that Africa is the "undeveloped treasure of the world," with every colony possessing precious metals in merchantable quantities and possibilities in agriculture, animal husbandry and water power that scarcely have been touched.

Four general misconceptions are limiting investment of capital in African industry and agriculture; hampering the efforts of colonial governments, and discouraging the support of missions, Dr. Jones continues. The first concerns natural resources and scenery, the second the health conditions of the continent, the third the improvability of the people, and the fourth the European and American influences.

"The most unfortunate and unfair of all the misunderstandings is that the African people do not give promise of development sufficient to warrant efforts in their behalf." Dr. Jones reports, adding that the contrary is shown "by their response to the missions, governments and commercial organizations."

"Africans, he goes on, "occupy positions of importance in every colony visited. There are physicians, lawyers and ministers who have completed the requirements of European universities, and, while the number is small, it is sufficient to prove the capacity of the people.

"The clerical tasks of government, industry and commerce are very largely entrusted to young African men. The mechanical operations on railroads and in construction are more and more being taken over by African workmen. Every mission gives emphatic testimony to the value of the native teachers and ministers.

"Nor are the possobilities of the Africans to be judged only by those who have entered the ranks of civilization, whether in Africa, Europe or America. Their folk-lore, their handicraft, their native music, their forms of government, their linguistic powers, all are substantial evidences of their capacity to respond to the wise approaches of civilizatio[illegible]n [illegible] mm proaches of civilization."

Evil influences originated with the white explorer and still persist, but Dr. Jones is convinced that the native has gained more than he lost through the white man's advent.

"Ignorance, injustice, unrest in Africa will always disturb the peace of mankind elsewhere," he concludes. "The only cure for the so-called 'rising tide of color' and the 'revolt against civilization' heralded abroad with such anxiety by some alarmists of the present time, is in the development of genuine and sincere cooperation of peoples of all races, based upon an education of the native masses and native leaders in the common essentials of life."

AFRICAN KING IN EXILE, TAKES JOB IN GAYEST PAREE

10/21/22

Scion of African Dynasty Marooned in French Capital

The Call — Cleveland, O.

PARIS, Oct.17—(Crusader Service)—Paris continues to be the resort of kings in exile, as it was in Daudet's time, though not so much for the royalties who passed out of business by the great war as for those of an earlier date. Among the latter at the present time is His Imperial Highness Prince Brahim-Kachala Nengami, of Bornu, the great central African sultanate west and south of Lake Chad, and center of an ancient African civilization whose dynasties were counted back for thousands of years, but now forming a part of the French African empire, though the greater bulk of it has been incorporated in British Nigeria.

Prince Brahim—or Ibrahim— is of pure Negro blood and Mohammedan faith.. At the age of twenty he came to Paris, just about the time that Bernu was being robbed and partitioned by the European thieves.

Thus reduced to the condition of a king without a kingdom, he went in 1912 to Algeria, where he was a pensioner of the White Fathers, a French Religio-political institution; then to Constantinople, where he was surprised by the Greco-Turkish war; thence to Nice, in 1913, where several European sovereigns on their passage became interested in him. Thence he went to Brussels, Rome, Berlin, then to Vienna, where he was at the outbreak of the great war. Subsequently he returned to Paris where, as his subsidy has grown scanty, he is compelled to accept available work for his support. He is a man of education, speaking fluently French, English, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Arabic. He is now seeking to return to his home.

A Black Labour Canard.

African Mail 9/30/22

A statement in "Die Burger" declares that it is the deliberate policy of the South African Railways to substitute black labour for white labour over the system. The accuracy or otherwise of the assertion was the subject of inquiry by the "Star," and in reply to questions put to the railway authorities a distinct and emphatic denial is given to the "Die Burger" statement. So far from this being the case, highly placed officials say that not only is the statement as to substitution absolutely incorrect, but that the number of natives at work in the service has been very largely reduced during the last two years.

MISSIONARIES TO RECANT OR GET OUT

Christian Century

MONROVIA, Oct. 21.—Exorcised by the attack upon the Liberian Government, made by A. A. Graham, secretary of the Lott Carey Baptist Commission here, President King is said to have asked for an apology to the government.

Dr. Graham, it is said, must publish a retraction, and in case he doesn't the Lott Carey property will be taken over by the government and the Lott Carey missionaries deported.

Dr. Graham's report declares that Liberian towns are without post offices, that there is not a single school in the whole republic supported by the state, that the churches of Liberia can not pay their pastor's salaries and keep up the church edifices; that native people have no churches of their own; that civilized Liberia holds itself aloof from the native tribes, and that there is absolutely no intermingling of the two classes save in the capacity of "master and slave."

Throws Light on Africa.

An international commission, the cost of which was paid out of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, appointed at the suggestion of the Protestant Missionary Boards of America and the British Missionary Societies, has made a report on Africa that is full of important information. The commission also had the cordial support of government officials. The commission spent ten months in Africa and traveled 25,000 miles. "Africa is not the 'great Dark Continent,' but the 'continent of great misunderstanding,'" is the opening statement of the report of the commission. The physical resources of Africa are varied and are immense, according to the evidence given by the commission. Africa's reputation for unhealthfulness is not regarded as fair by the commission. Missionaries, officials, and traders live in all parts of Africa in comparative safety from the fevers that are so much feared. The people are declared to be much more capable and trustworthy than is usually thought. The customs and capacities of the natives in many tribes, even before being touched by civilization, are pointed out to refute the erroneous opinions held by many. Then it is shown that the missionary has done much to bring out the natives. Education and the other gifts of civilization, according to the report of the commission, have produced marvelous results. The African who accepts the Christian religion makes a type of Christian worthy of the highest praise. The commission predicts for Africa a greater progress and development within the next fifty years than any other portion of the world. The thing to be avoided is the taking of Africa away from the African. The Church must not fail Africa in these days of rapid development.

Ohio State Journey

Commission From Africa Tells of Vast Wealths

Says Africa Should be Referred to as Land of Unusually Great Misunderstanding

11-25-21

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Africa should be referred to as the "Continent of Great Misunderstandings" rather than the "Dark Continent," and its vast potential strength in raw materials and in the development of its native peoples should be stressed instead of emphasizing the jungle savagery; such is the theme of a report made by an international commission after an intensive study of African hygienic, economic, social and religious conditions. The report has been published by the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The commission, composed of experts in educational and missionary fields, spent ten months in Africa during the fall of 1920, and the following winter, traveling more than 25,000 miles through west, south and equatorial Africa. Scores of schools and mission stations supported by churches of America and Europe were visited, Colonial officials and European traders were consulted and native chiefs interviewed.

The personnel of the commission included Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, chairman, writer of the official report, director of education of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and author of "Negro Schools in the United States;" James Emman Kwegyir Aggrey, a member of the Fanti tribe of the Gold Coast, who is a professor in Livingstone College, North Carolina; Dr. Henry Stanley Hollenbach of Wisconsin, who for twelve years has been a medical missionary of the American board in Angola; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wilkie of Scotland, missionaries of the United Free Church of Scotland, appointed by the Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland to represent the British Societies, and the Rev. John T. Tucker of the Canadian Congregational Board in Angola; Leo A. Roy of New York, an expert in industrial education, served as secretary.

Besides the backing of the various missionary societies, the commission was accorded the hearty co-operation of government officials. Educated Africans showed members of the Commission every courtesy and gave them a cordial welcome.

The report says: "Of the many misconceptions that still tend to limit the investment of capital in African industry and agriculture, to hamper the efforts of Colonial governments and to discourage the support of missions, there are four of such importance as to require consideration in any effort to evaluate the educational possibilities. They are: Misunderstandings as to wealth of resources and natural scenery; the healthfulness of the continent and promising possibilities of sanitary improvement; the improvability of the African peoples, and European and American influence."

Dr. Jones points out in the report that the immense and varied physical resources of Africa are practically unknown to the civilized world largely because the researches so far have been made for private and governmental use, and the results have not been published, and that there is sufficient evidence of potential wealth to convince the most skeptical that Africa is the undeveloped treasure house of the world. The diamond fields of Kimberley, the gold ridge of Johannesburg, the coal mines of Rhodesia, the Katanga plateaus of Belgian Congo and the oil areas of Angola are cited as specific instances of the country's richness in natural resources.

S.A.N. College Report.

Lyvoo 16-17-21

THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC., 1922

The year 1921 according to the Governing Council, was one of considerable anxiety due to the restriction of grants by the Government owing to the financial stringency. This anxiety was not allayed at the end of the year when it was intimated that no increase of grant on the figures of 1920 could beconsidered for 1922. Fortunately, however, early in 1922, Government found itself able to sanction an increase of £800 and a special grant to meet deficits on the Revenue Account and this went some way towards relieving the burden on the College. The year closed however with a deficit of nearly £1,400 on the Revenue Account as noted below. To add to the difficulty the College had expended about £3000 on a Water Scheme and on necessary furnishing for Stewart Hall and the low price of Government securities during the year made it inexpedient to sell stock to cover this outlay so that the Council was confronted with a swollen overdraft at the bank which ate rapidly into the interest from its investments. It will be necessary to look for additional capital from Native sources and to seek a higher revenue from fees if the Council is to continue its present undertakings, not to speak of extensions in the future.

The Council lost during the the year a valuable member through the death of Mr John Tengo Jabavu. Mr Jabavu represented donors of sums from £5 to £5000. He was a pioneer of the College movement and did much to arouse the Native people in the early days of the scheme, both by travelling and through his paper "Imvo Zabantsundu." The minute adopted by the Council puts on record an appreciation of his services:—

"The Council desire to put on record their sorrow and profound sense of loss at the death of Mr Jabavu. From the earliest days of the College movement right up to the day of his death, Mr Jabavu was a zealous supporter of the College, and as a member of the Governing Council and of the Executive Committee he exercised a strong influence upon its development. At various critical stages of the history of the College, Mr Jabavu's counsel was an important factor in deciding the courses to be followed, and looking back upon those occasions and upon the many discussions in which Mr Jabavu took part, the Council recognise the wisdom and good feeling which inspired his utterances, and they thank God that in the early and difficult stages of the history of the College they had such a colleague, so loyal, so diligent and so helpful."

The Wesleyan Hostel was opened during the year. It is a handsome and commodious building and provides at present accommodation for 55 students. The cost of hostel and warden's residence amounted to close upon £14,000, most of which has been raised in South Africa and a considerable portion of it from Native Wesleyans. The Hostel is a very welcome addition to the College Scheme.

The Rev. A. J. Lennard, Principal of Clarkebury Institution, was elected to the Council to represent secondary inttitutions in South Africa.

Dr C. T. Loram, of the Native Affairs Commission and Mr Walter Carmichael, Magistrate at Tsolo were appointed secundi for the Government Representatives and attended several meetings during the year.

The Capital account of the College shows that Buildings and Land are valued at £17,216 : 2 : 7, the Water Scheme at £2,439 : 2 : 8, Furniture and stock at £2,779/11/9, Farm Stock at £837 : 18 : 4 and that the College has £9,819 : 16 : 0 invested in Union securities. The Revenue Account shows that the amount received from Government grant was £2,219, from Fees £1,362 : 13 : 8 and from other sources £1,023 : 12 : 0. The Hostel account had a surplus of £83 : 10 : 4, the Farm account a deficit of £122 : 10 0, while the Education and General account showed a net short fall of £1,354 : 12 : 4. Donations during the year totalled £74 : 12 : 0. Statistics bearing on the cost per student, and the relative contributions of the State,, the College and the students to expenditure, will be found in the Principal's Report which will follow later.

(Signed) JAMES HENDERSON,
(chairman).

„ ALEXANDER KERR,
(Principal).
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Race Problem - 1922. Liberia
Africa.

N Y C LITERARY DIGEST
JUNE 3 1922

WHY WE LEND LIBERIA $5,000,000

DISAPPROVAL of the Congressional vote to lend $5,000,000 to the little negro republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, seems to focus on the terms of the loan rather than on the loan itself. These terms, we are told, establish a virtual protectorate over this African republic, and, as the New York *Nation* sees it, "impose a most immoral servitude upon the Liberian people." Moreover, declares this liberal weekly, "the business of committing the United States to defend jungle frontiers against the British and French is going too far." The New York *Tribune* also thinks it unfortunate that the conditions under which we propose to advance the money "are such as to make the United States the receiver for Liberia." "Do we wish to extend into Africa?" asks *The Tribune*. "No," declares Representative Harry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, who predicts that the American people will condemn this "remarkable" proposition on the ground that it "must lead us into untold entanglements," thereby "increasing the chances of war."

Other observers, however, share the Providence *Journal's* conviction that "the signature of Secretary Hughes to the agreement made with the Government at Monrovia ought to be sufficient to convince questioners that the terms are businesslike as well as generous." "The simple truth about this loan situation," writes President Harding in a letter to the Ways and Means Committee, "is that our Government is unable to deal with the Republic of Liberia in that good faith which is becoming a great Republic like ours." He reminds Congress that the loan of $5,000,000 was pledged to Liberia by the Wilson Administration in 1918, when the Negro Republic joined the Allies by declaring war against Germany.

This money was originally intended as a "war loan," but, as the Providence *Journal* remarks—

"It ought to be agreed that it is better to have the money devoted to permanent public improvements than to have had it burnt up in war. To penalize Liberia by cutting off the loan because it was not consumed in hostilities would seem hardly fair. The little country suffered economically as a result of the war, and in part as a result of her stand as a belligerent on our side."

The same paper reminds us that historically Liberia is a protégé of the United States, having had its origin, long before the Civil War, in a movement to set up a home for freed slaves.

The terms of the proposed loan, says *The Nation*, were agreed upon at Washington last October by Secretary Hughes and by plenary commissioners of the Liberian Republic. These terms, avers *The Nation*, "make Liberia in fact a servile American colony, ruled by a financial commissioner to be named by the President of the United States." We read further:

"This financial commissioner will collect and disburse all Liberian revenues; he will determine the size of the Liberian police and military force, which will be commanded by American Army officers; he will have power to veto any item in the Liberian budget, to order any financial legislation passed which he may desire, to dismiss any employee of the Liberian customs, tax, or treasury devices at will; he will limit the annual expenditures of Liberia to a total of $560,000, a fifth of which, $109,700, must go to pay the salaries of 22 American officials, and more for their expenses. He will himself receive a salary 25 per cent. larger than that received by the Secretary of State of the United States. In short he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, subject to no Liberian control and only in a very distant manner to control by the United States."

The Nation concedes that "here, if there ever was one, is a case for the United States to give genuinely disinterested help," and that such help "would, under the circumstances, necessarily involve some American supervision of customs." But it argues that we should not "impose upon a tiny African republic a loan which has no fixt date of termination, and which puts the absolute control of the republic for the period of the loan in the hands of an American official."

NIPPING A COAL PANIC IN THE BUD

A SOFT-COAL BUYERS' PANIC, with the "skyrocketing" prices which would affect industry and retard or reverse business recovery, was nipt in the bud, according to Washington dispatches, when Secretary of Commerce Hoover called into conference the coal operators from whose mines is coming more than fifty per cent. of the coal that is being mined by non-union workers during the strike. That the bituminous coal situation was "loaded with dynamite" was admitted by Secretary Hoover at the conference, and when he told the operators that "the soft-coal industry must govern itself or the Government would take a hand," as one paper puts it, the Secretary's voluntary price control plan was accepted. The temporary scale of prices agreed upon to prevent profiteering in the weeks to come is roughly based upon the war prices fixt by the Garfield Fuel Administration in 1917. This would establish mine prices of bituminous coal ranging from $2 to $3 per ton, whereas recent prices have reached $4.50 per ton, we are told. In view of the fact that existing stocks of soft coal total 40,000,000 tons, while non-union production is said to be increasing, there is no justification for an increase in price, maintains Secretary Hoover. At the conference he pointed out that—

"At the present time the price of coal has risen unduly in certain districts, while in other districts there is an insufficiency of orders to employ the mines full time. There are very large stocks of coal in the country in the possession of consumers, and the problem is one of coordination and cooperation. The reports of certain wholesalers that there is a shortage of coal are untrue and designed to further their personal ends.

"In 1920 nothing was done until coal had mounted from $9 to $15 a ton. Then the Government succeeded in reducing the price from $3 to $5. At present coal sells for from $2.25 to $4 at the mouth of the mine in most sections. Because of the strike the selling price at a few mines has increased to about $4.50. If profiteering is to be prevented as the strike proceeds, action must be taken at once. There is no law whatever to cover the situation, and what we can do must be by voluntary action."

Secretary Hoover's plan, to which the operators assented, provides for clearing-house committees in each coal-producing district, made up of operators, consumers' representatives and a Government agent. These district committees will supervise the

NAILING IT DOWN.

—Reid in the Kansas City *Star*.

Nyasaland News.

Africa Work
London Times

Native Labour.

The "Gazette" of May 31 publishes the following extract from a letter received from His Royal Highness the Governor-General of South Africa :—

My Ministers would be glad if publicity could be given to the fact that natives domiciled north of the 22 degree south of the Equator are prohibited immigrants in the Union, and that on arrival at a Union port or border station they are liable to be refused entry.

7-29-22

In view of the above, it is interesting to read in the report of the Rhodesia Native Labour Bureau that out of 9,959 natives handled by the Bureau in the year 1921, 2,964 came from the Angoni-Nyasaland circle. At a meeting held to consider the report, in replying to a question asked by Sir Francis Newton as to whether the Bureau proposed to take advantage of the Trans-Zambesia Railway with the object of getting Nyasaland boys down to Mashonaland, the Chairman stated that the Bureau were not allowed to recruit in Nyasaland. It is, of course, open to natives to proceed to Rhodesia in search of work on their own account, and it is well known that a far greater number than the 3,000 above mentioned worked in Rhodesia during the year 1921. At present there is no Government control over the movements of natives, though the matter has been under discussion for many years, and it is probable that in the future some system of passes will be instituted.

Brevities.

The return of infectious diseases among cattle for the month of May showed that there were no fresh outbreaks of East Coast fever, and it would seem that the system of dipping, which was enforced during the outbreak in 1921 has had the desired effect of practically stamping out the disease.

The drought in parts of the country is having a considerable effect this year on the movements of game, which are crowding towards the available water. A herd of eland recently went through the Lunzu district, within ten miles of Blantyre.

KENYA COLONY (B.E.A.)

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Africa World 7-29-22

KAMPALA, June 20, 1922.

Through the courtesy of the Director of Agriculture, I have received a copy of Cotton Report No. 1 for the forthcoming cotton season, and from it one learns what is being done in the matter of planting cotton.

As is well known now, Uganda cotton is in the front rank as regards quality of material. This satisfactory state of affairs is mainly due to the efforts of the Agricultural Department, which has never lost sight of the definite object ever in view of attaining perfection of quality, or as near thereto as is humanly possible under existing circumstances.

The fight all along has been an uphill one, and but for the conscientiousness of certain European ginners, particularly the Uganda Cotton Buying and Ginning Co., who, day in, day out, worked unceasingly in the endeavour to put only good work into their ginning, our present success would yet be, it s probable, *in futuro*.

However, to-day, as I have already remarked, we stand in the very front rank as regards quality, and time will tell what the future has in store for us in the matter of increased output.

It will be admitted that the season just concluding has been one of extreme disappointment. First of all, weather conditions have been very much against cotton-growing, and this, coupled with the fact that the crop was late planted owing to the prevailing low prices at the time, was sufficient to spel. failure.

The Horrors of Cannibalism.

Africa World 7-29-22

The outbreak of cannibalism discovered in Uganda has given rise to considerable speculation as to the permanency of the effects of civilisation upon the African. The natives of Uganda, as a whole, have always been regarded as considerably in advance of the natives of Kenya in development, and the distasteful occurrence forms the subject of a minor controversy between the supporters and detractors of the missionary, upon whose broad shoulders such unforeseen events finally rest. Reports of the prevalence of cannibalism, circulated by Uganda natives at the time of the recent trial (when three natives were sentenced to death for the murder of a girl for the purposes of cannibalism at Kampala), are supported by another incident which has just come to light. At a small township on the slopes of Mount Elgon, on the Kenya side of the border, police authorities brought in a small party of natives caught in the act of lighting a fire to cook the dismembered remains of a native which had been distributed among them. As no evidence of murder could be collected this case did not come to light at the time. The authorities are taking every measure possible to stamp out the horrible custom, says "The Times" correspondent.

KENYA PROGRESS.

Economics, Native Affairs and Social Life.

Africa World 7-29-22

London Eng.

Nairobi, June 17.

In my last letter I reported the return by the Colonial Office of the Wheat Protection Bill and Mr. Churchill's opposition to prohibitive tariffs, writes the "African World" Correspondent. The Legislative Council, as I said, accepted the measure, on a free vote, which was decided by the confidence of most departmental heads in the superiority of Mr. Churchill's judgment to their own.

The country has remained calm, and has accepted the tariff very well, on the whole, but very considerable opposition is being evinced in certain commercial quarters to the prohibitive tax on wines and spirits, and a very impressive case has been made out to prove that the function of these duties—which is to provide a revenue equal to that lost by the withdrawal of the income tax—is likely to be fulfilled.

Major E. S. Grogan, D.S.O., M.L.C., our silver-tongued politician, is to address a meeting in Nairobi to morrow night on "'The Economic Position of Kenya," and there is every probability of an exciting and deeply interesting meeting.

The Economic and Finance Committee, of which Major Grogan is a member, corresponds, as you are aware, largely to the Geddes Committee in England, and this body, as I have also told you, is effecting a revolution by due course of law; but the drastic action they are taking in certain directions, of which this wine and spirit tax is an example, are creating opposition in the affected quarters, and this may give an alignment to political activity in this country in the future.

Incidentally, we observe with some interest, that a deputation from the F.B.I. and the London Chamber of Commerce waited on the Colonial Office last week to ask for the appointment of a committee that has, in fact, been sitting and working for more than three months.

The Committee is now dealing somewhat drastically with Government expenditure. Several departments are being guillotined, others grafted into each other, and retrenched officials are leaving the country by every boat, either on pension or transfer to other colonies. Those who knew the East African Administration of 1920 will not recognise that of 1923, and—though we hope not—that of 1924 may have to contract still more.

Native Affairs.

Native questions, as they should, are rapidly assuming more and more impressive a part in public concern, and though it would not be true to say that the riot of last March awakened the public from sleep in this matter, it is true to say that never before has public opinion been more alert in regard to the native, or more genuinely desirous to discover a fit and progressive method of development for him. The Economic Committee are devoting much attention to the development of native production; a Native Affairs Board, comprising representatives of the natives, the Government, the settlers, and the missionaries, is actually approaching to appointment.

Meanwhile Archdeacon Owen, of the C.M.S., has preached in Nairobi a sermon that is regarded on many sides as premature but is most certainly arresting. Points from the discourse were:—

"I find it difficult to use the ordinary language of the pulpit when referring to the damnable doctrines which masquerade under the title of Christianity, but which are really survivals from social systems of remote antiquity. Of such a character is the doctrine that one people may have a moral right to hold another in slavery.

"In one sense we are all subject races, subject to God and subject to each other. Even those races which are called ruling races can only rule within limitations. For instance, we rule in Kenya. But the Economic Committee have had to clip our wings of expenditure. Why?—because for one reason the subject race cannot pay Fls. 8 tax. Therefore our rule is subject to the limitations of the subject race. *In this respect the subject race has ruled us.* We said we want to spend so much; they said we cannot give it, and we had to be ruled by them in this matter.

"I want to turn your attention for a few moments to a scene in history, in Palestine, where the Roman race ruled a subject race, the Jewish. There arose One who founded Christianity. He was ultimately accused of perverting the subject nation, subverting the civil authority, and stirring up the people, and was killed. He left a band of devoted disciples, and told them to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. This is in process of being done today in India, China, Japan, and Africa, the isles of the South Seas; in fact, everywhere from the Poles to the Equator. Our object this evening is to endeavour to discover what effect this propaganda is going to have upon subject races. Ruling races ought to scrutinise very closely the works of those who propagate Christianity, for it is likely to have unforeseen effects.

Rights of Subject Races.

"No nation is justified in ruling another nation unless it is willing in its turn to be ruled by the subject nation. I do not mean by this that we are to be willing to let the subject race actually rule us (though, if they had the power and we had not, we couldn't help ourselves), but that we should be willing to allow the subject race so to press its claims that ultimately we allow the subject race's just claims to influence our decisions and acts of government. To put it plainly, the British are not justified in ruling Africans unless they are willing to be ruled ultimately by Africans. I would like to repeat this, for I want no mistake to be made with regard to what I say. If we are not willing to allow our policy to be modified by Africans, we have no justification in Christianity in holding Africans as a subject race.

"Take the Philippines, take Egypt, take India, take China, in every case the nation which ruled finds itself bound to rule its conduct increasingly by considerations of the subject race. I make bold to say, that what success we have had as a ruling race has been due to our willingness to allow our rule to be subject to the representations of the subject race. You cannot get away from it.

Missionaries in Uganda.

"Now to turn to the other side of our subject, how is Christianity going to affect subject races. The first effect will be to cement loyalty. The first part of the Gospel message that God so loved the world that He gave His Son to die for it, will draw out the devotion and loyalty of the believers towards those who preach it. They absorb the message, see its benefits, and love and respect its agents. It was notorious that the Christian missionaries in Uganda drew out the affection of their Baganda converts towards the white races. So much so, in fact, that the heads of the French and British missions decided on a compromise so as to avoid embarrassing results from the affection of their respective adherents.

"The second effect has been, and will be, to make the subject race critical of acts of government. Subject races who have been imbued with the high ideals of Christ become impatient of Government action which does not live up to those ideals. And herein lies the danger to Governments, for the simple fact is that Governments make mistakes sometimes.

"The danger is that we may make them critical without giving them ballast and restraint. Therefore it is the duty of every teacher of Christianity to be on the watch, and to see to it that the critical faculty is not developed without also developing in fullest measure patience and restraint."

In conclusion, the Archdeacon appealed for loyal and consistent following of the Golden Rule and the careful framing of words and acts, in view of their effects on those who watch them.

The sermon will arouse discussion.

Race Problem — 1922
Africa

"SIKI" AND AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN RELATIONSHIPS.

West Africa 11 - 18 - 22

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Almost as much public interest has been excited in connection with the African (Senegalese) boxer, Louis Phal, "Siki," as by the question, who will win at the general election? Especially has this interest been shown by the thousands of people, Europeans and Africans, who have personal association with Africa.

There are two distinct issues in connection with Siki, and the reader will, it is hoped, keep clear in his mind the fact that one issue has really nothing whatever to do with the other.

The first issue is technical, relating to boxing alone. Siki has been suspended by the supreme boxing authority of France and his title of champion taken away because of personal misconduct at a Paris prize-fight, he being accused of springing into the ring at a fight in which he was not taking part and threatening the manager of one of the other boxers. When the news of this incident reached London, Major Wilson, an impresario making arrangements for a fight between Beckett and Siki, cancelled his plans and declared that on this account alone he would not now associate himself with Siki.

But while saying this, Major Wilson criticises in a strongly adverse spirit the action of the British Home Office; which action raises the second, much more generally interesting, issue.

The Home Office sent out instructions that the meeting between Siki and Beckett was not to take place in this country, and based this action upon the ground that such a meeting was likely to lead to friction between Europeans and non-European races in different parts of the Empire.

This decision has been accepted by the promoters of the fight, though it is possible that they would decline to observe it, by having the fight in some non-British country, had it not been for the first issue, the question of the professional conduct of Siki, had intervened. But though the promoters have accepted the decision, with legitimate grumbling at the fact that they had been allowed to expend money on preliminaries, which they have lost owing to the eleventh-hour action of the Home Office, the order by the last-named Department has led to wide and vigorous discussion in the Press.

This has revealed a difference of opinion very remarkable. For instance, almost without exception, British Liberal newspapers, which in practically all political questions are pronouncedly friendly to African aspirations and ideals, support the action of the Home Office. The "Westminster Gazette" accepts the Home Office position that temperamental differences between the two boxers concerned render their meeting undesirable in the national interests, and adds that "while the colour question has always been a difficult one the authorities, having to choose between two evils, have chosen wisely." The "Manchester Guardian," perhaps the most consistent and undoubting supporter of the Native African races in the whole of the British Press, states that while boxers may be disappointed, "from the wider point of view, the decision should command general approval. . . . Such contests tend to provoke race rivalries and passions which would injure the higher national interests." One of the remarks of Major Wilson in criticising the decision was that the banning of Siki is really a reflection to the Indian and African subjects of the Empire in probable effect far more injurious than any racial feeling which could have been aroused by the contest. The "Manchester Guardian" commenting upon this takes a point felt by many European friends of the Native African races, namely, that while amateur boxing and even obscure professional meetings, are one thing, "a fight which would receive world-wide publicity and which could hardly fail to be regarded in many quarters as a contest between race champions" is quite another. "The banning is in no wise an insult t. Siki's race any more than to Beckett's, but a politic measure which should be welcomed with relief by all sensible citizens of the Commonwealth, whatever their colour. . . . It is well in all such delicate matters to keep policy on the safe side."

The "Daily News," also usually a warm friend of the Africans, says "There will be general approval of the action of the Home Office. . . . The colour line is more often than not unjustly and unwisely drawn. In this case not to have drawn it would have been to ask for the worst kind of trouble." The boxing contributor of the "Daily News," Mr. Fred Dartnell, does not quite take up the same attitude as the editor of his paper, because he remarks that "some folk find it difficult to believe that the colour line is necessary, in this country at any rate"; but, he adds that sporting circles in general after due reflection agree with the action of the Home Office. On the other hand, the "Star," which is under the same proprietary as the "Daily News," in a vigorous editorial article confesses itself "quite unimpressed" with the arguments of the Home Secretary. "If the Home Secretary could prohibit heavy stakes and fancy purses, he would do more good than by raising the colour question in a country which does not feel it in any acute form."

The "Times" supports the Home Office and hopes that the decision "will be accepted without controversial discussion. Boxing in itself is a fine and manly sport, but boxing matches between white men and blacks, to be photographed for the delectation of the coloured races all over the world, have become a dangerous anachronism. . . . . The action of the Home Office will meet, we are convinced, with the warm opinion of the general public." Perhaps the most vigorous of all the comments against the Home Office are those of the "Daily Express" and the "Sunday Express." The latter, through its editor, Mr. James Douglas, objects to Home Office interference on the ground that it is another instance of officialism dealing with that which does not concern it. "The Home Office might as well object to 'Ranji' in a test match on the ground that his skin is not so white as Jessop's. We allow black men and brown men to fight beside white men; why forbid them to put on the gloves against white men?" This comment ignores the point of the vast difference between friendly boxing matches between Europeans and Africans and an event such as the proposed meeting between Beckett and Siki.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, joining Lord Lonsdale in approving the Home Office decision, makes the notable observation that while it is true that some of the greatest fights in the history of boxing have been between white and coloured men, "conditions were not so complex then. Nowadays a mixed fight gets beyond sport, and enters the region of interracial politics. . . . . Whoever wins, bad feeling is created between the races." The "Evening Standard" warmly endorses Sir Arthur Canon Doyle's view, while pointing out that British sportsmen delight to honour Peter Jackson as the beau-ideal of a sportsman and a gentleman. The "Daily Express" thinks that "this belated attempt to stop a glove fight between a black man and a white is both ridiculous and foolish. Does the Home Office seriously suppose that the coloured races of the Empire will be driven to some dangerously exalted notion of their superiority if Siki were to knock out Beckett? The notion is preposterous. If the predominance of the white races, which has, as a matter of fact, been illustrated throughout the history of the boxing ring, is to depend on Mr. Beckett's four-ounce gloves, then it would indeed be time to roll up the map of Europe."

Another correspondent, writing to WEST AFRICA, uses the argument that nothing could be more absurd than to suggest that the fact that even a nation, let alone an individual, excels in one particular proves that it is superior in every respect to its unsuccessful rival. "For instance, the average Boer would undoubtedly beat the average Briton at rifle shooting; the average Australian or Western American would beat him at cattle driving; the average Scot at curling—perhaps golf, even, and one might extend the list. All it would mean would be that certain peculiarities of work and climate and temperament mean that certain races or sections of races acquire special qualifications in special directions. To base upon it any argument of general inferiority or superiority would be stupid. Difference is something quite other than either inferiority or superiority. If people could get that simple fact into their heads and would act upon it, half the existing racial friction would disappear, because people would see that the basis of it is absurd and unreal. Races and individuals owe advancement in the world to general ability, adaptation to environment, etc."

Our sporting contributor, "Argus," sends us the following note on the incident:—

"As your sporting correspondent, I have always objected to these spectacular mixed fights. To argue that because an African beats a European he destroys British prestige is as fatuous as to say that a European victory would add to that prestige. No prizefighter *qua* prizefighter has any influence save on the callow, and the bookmakers and touts who surround them. Beckett is an athlete with a magnificent body, but ill-equipped mentally. Siki is the same. It is for physiological reasons they should not be allowed to meet. In his now existing state of development Siki physically is as strong as an ox, and in the skull almost impervious to punishment. He probably has at least 25 per cent. more insensibility to pain and animality than Beckett, who, by the way, contains a lot of both, too. Science being equal, the African will always win, but it does his race less good than if he won a scholarship. The bruiser of to-day must have 'devilry' in him or he is no use. Boxing is almost a thing of the past. The man who can absorb punishment whilst waiting to land a devastating punch wins. But to call it a triumph for whatever nationality happens to win is asinine. The real admirer of both African and European does not wish to see a member of either using brute strength and ferocity to lower the pride of the other. If promoters gave no purses, all modern fighting would die."

Basutoland Council.

Sept 1 - 22

The Govt of Basutola

The Seventeenth Session.

26th AUGUST 1922.

There were present Sir. Edward Garraway (The Resident Commissioner) and Lady Garraway; Mr. J. P. Murray, (Deputy Resident Commissioner); Mr R. B. Smith (Government Secretary) Mr. T. A. Williams (Financial Secretary); Mr F. Foord (Assistant Commissioner); Mr F. A. Verney (Principal Veterinary Surgeon); other Government Officials and about fifty European ladies and gentlemen; as also the Acting Paramount Chief Makhaola, some principal Chiefs, Councillors and members of the public.

The Resident Commissioner, rising to speak said: Paramount Chief, Chiefs and members of the Council, we will open the proceedings of the Council by asking the Rev. Motsamai to open with prayer.

After the reading of prayer the Resident Commissioner read the following message from His Royal Highness, the High Commissioner:

MESSAGE FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE HIGH COMMISSIONER ON THE OCCASION OF THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE BASUTOLAND COUNCIL.

I greet the Members of the Basutoland Council on the occasion of the opening of its Seventeenth Session.

I desire to express my sympathy with the Council in the loss which they and the nation have sustained in the deaths of Chiefs Peete Lesaoana, Mitchell Peete Lesaoana Councillors Matete, Khoabe and Makhobotlela.

I have heard with great satisfaction of the number of Lepers who have been successfully treated by the doctors at the settlement at Bots'abelo and I hope this will be an inducement to the chiefs and people to assist the Administration in carrying out the strict rules and regulations laid down for the treatment of these unfortunate people. It is a great encouragement to the Nation and also to the lepers themselves to know that during the year 1921 there were fourteen patients, and during the present year nineteen patients, who had derived so much benefit from their treatment that it has been possible to allow them to leave the Settlement. I sincerely hope it may prove that they have been permanently cured of this terrible disease.

I regret to hear that Typhus Fever is still prevalent in your country, and I would again impress on you the importance of carrying out all instructions given you by the Medical Department and other Officials on the subject.

I wish to invite the attention of the Council to a matter which, in my opinion, is of great importance to the Basuto Nation, namely, to the question of the Administration of Justice in the native courts.

This matter has caused me grave anxiety for some time past, and members of the Council have doubtless read or heard of the serious complaints which have recently been published in various European and native newspapers, both in Basutoland and elsewhere, as to the manner in which the Basutoland native courts perform their work.

I have regretfully come to the conclusion that these complaints are not without some justification, and I feel deeply concerned that such a state of affairs should exist.

The Basuto chiefs who hold these courts have been entrusted with important powers, and it is their duty to exercise those powers, in a proper manner. It is a great privilege for a chief to be entrusted with such powers as are exercised by the native courts in Basutoland, but the chiefs and councillors must appreciate that such a privilege carries with it great responsibility, and that any lack of diligence on the part of the native courts in discharging, promptly and impartially, the important duties imposed upon them, or any abuse of the powers entrusted to them, must react unfavourably upon them and upon the whole Basuto nation.

As members of the Council are aware, it has been the polico of the Government not to interfere unduly in the domestic affairs of the Basuto, and the settlement, according to native law and custom, of disputes among the Basuto has been left to the native courts, subject only to a right of appeal to the courts of the European officers of the Government.

I greatly regret that it should be necessary for me to speak of this matter to the Conncil, but as High Commissioner it is my duty to see that justice is properly administered among all the peoples in the territories which His Majesty the King has committed to my care, and I am most anxious that some means of remedying any defects in the present system in Basutoland should be found. I therefore request the members of the Council to discuss this important matter and to consider carefully what steps can be taken with a view to restoring public confidence in the Administration of justice by the native courts of the Territory.

There is one other important matter which I wish to mention to the Council.

I have had under consideration the question whether I could do anything to protect the Basuto Nation from any risk of their land or other tribal property or rights being foolishly or improperly granted away to other persons and thus being lost to the nation. The Chiefs and Members of the Council may probably have heard something of the trouple that was caused in Swaziland through the recklessness with which a former chief many years ago granted concessions over the lands and minerals and other rights of the Swazi people.

Such things have also been known to happen elsewhere in South Africa. I feel confident that none of the present chiefs in Basutoland would knowingly sign any document which might seriously and permanently endanger the whole welfare of his people, but it is possible that in future days there might be a foolish or wicked chief who would allow himself to be persuaded to sign a paper whereby tribal property or rights which ought to be preserved to his people would be granted away. I hope that there never will be such a chtef, but no man can be quite certain what the future may or may not bring forth, and I should not be a good father to the Basuto if I did not endeavour to look ahead and to protect them in advance, to the best of my ability, against any danger which might conceivably arise, however remote the possibility may now seem. I have therefore thought of issuing a Proclamation to provide that no document signed by a Basuto Chief which purported to make a concession or grant in respect of any land or any tribal property or rights of the Basuto nation should be recognised by any Court of Law as of any force and effect in Basutoland unless and until it had been sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State. There are laws to this effect in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and in Rhodesia, and they have been found useful for the protection of native interests. The Proclamation which I have in mind for Basutoland would not prevent a chief from disposing of his private property as he might think fit. The land and other rights which it would protect would be land owned by the tribe and rights owned by the tribe. Nor would the Proclamation apply to, or affect the validity of, any permission which has been, or may hereafter be, given by a chief, with the approval of the Resident Commissioner, to any person for the occupation of any land as a site for a mission station, school, store, dwelling house or garden, or any arrangement whereby land is or may be set aside with the consent of a chief, for use as a government reserve or Police camp. It would not interfere with any good chief who cares for and protects the property and rights of his people. But it would prevent tribal property and rights being granted away recklessly or foolishly, for the Secretary of State would not sanction any document purporting to grant away tribal property or rights which ought to be preserved, and without the Secretary of State's sanction such a document would be invalid and wonld not be recognised or enforced by any Court of Law.

I am sorry to hear that you have had such a bad season of drought, and I hope that the coming season will be a good one, and your crops plentiful.

I assure you that the interests of your Nation will always be carefully considered by me, and I wish you every prosperity.

Race Problem—1923

Africa

GOLD COAST COLONY AND ASHANTI.

"TREASURELAND" FILM IN LONDON.

There is hope, with "Treasureland," the West African film of Greville Bros., who begin a season at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, that the Gold Coast will be a little better understood and appreciated.

The brothers N. A. and V. H. Greville know West Africa very well, and their film reflects this knowledge. The title of it expresses the enormous wealth of the country, but probably its potential wealth is as yet undreamed of by many responsible people. That, however, will come. In the meantime, this film is a welcome beginning in the education of the public at home. While not calculatedly instructive it is so in the right way. For it is interesting. And to excite interest in the life and customs of West Africa (or any subject) is most certainly to quicken the appetite for more—and instruction.

In some quarters the press that does not represent West Africa all the time misrepresents it in sheer ignorance. A Sunday paper, for instance, recently referred, in connection with this film, to Ossie Bonsu as "practically a cannibal a few years ago." This absurd statement hardly calls for contradiction. A pitying smile is more appropriate.

Needless to say, the Brothers Greville are not responsible for these ignorant statements. They know Africa too well.

The film is the thing, though in the laudable endeavour to keep the captions light and amusing, a personal note is occasionally sounded that is not in strict good taste. Apropos the reference in a caption to a figure at one of the Native Courts as "the Christy minstrel-looking gentleman in the corner," that alleged humour might be left out with advantage.

In introducing the film, Mr. St. John Hamund touched on the scenes covered by the operators, itself an educative little lecture that opened the minds of the audience to what was in store for them by means of the camera.

The photography is good, and the selected pictures make a running story that has a certain sequence of its own.

We are assured that no single picture was prearranged or "stage-managed," that the film is true to nature and fact, and that it is geographically correct.

That is self-evident, and when one sees the film the truth is more potent than any amount of stage management.

This record, then—though we hope it is only a beginning—illustrates the extent to which the development of the country's rich national resources is progressing under British administration.

Starting from Liverpool and touching West Africa at the picturesque coast line of Sierra Leone, showing various familiar incidents, including the "mammy chair" in use, we get to Accra and Christiansborg Castle, the Governor's residence. Then come Native life and industries in Accra in all their variety, the site of the ancient Slave Market, and incidents in African domestic life, African dances, and the Native Rulers at their Courts. From Accra the journey continues by Gold Coast Railway to Tafo, and thence to Akim Abuakwa and the alluvial gold areas. Later we get a march past of the Gold Coast regiment, whose fine record in Togoland and East Africa is well-known. The Sarikin Zongo, head of the Hausa traders' quarters in Coomassie, comes into the picture, also Mampong, where Osei Bonsu, the principal Ashanti chief, or Omanhene, already referred to, has his domicile. The women of Ashanti are described as "quite good-looking, according to their own standards." That ingenuous remark may be left for what it is worth. The Hon. Nana Ofori Atta, C.B.E., the Omanhene or King of Eastern Akim, an enlightened ruler of Western education, makes an imposing figure with his regalia, and we are also introduced to the Queen-Mother of Mampong in her domestic surroundings. Trade and commerce get due attention, also the extensive experimental grounds at Aburi, where scientific methods of cultivation are demonstrated for the instruction of farmers. Incidentally, Aburi offers a view of the most wonderful grove of palm trees in the world.

South African Outlook 7/1/23

Speaking to a motion proposed in the Transvaal Agricultural Congress that the Government be requested not to consent to the sale of farms to Natives outside proclaimed Native areas before the nearest farmers' association or the Transvaal Agricultural Union had been consulted, Mr. Barrett, Secretary for Native Affairs, said the Act of 1913 forbade transactions of the nature indicated except with the special approval of the Government. Every case was considered on its merits. The Congress was wrong in thinking that these transactions were indiscriminately allowed in European areas. The Department was constantly being pressed to agree to such transactions by farmers anxious to sell, by commission agents, and by the Natives concerned, and cases were turned down every day. Sale was approved only where very special circumstances were proved to exist. He had no objection to consulting farmers' associations, and he felt sure that in every case the Government was anxious to ascertain what the local opinion really was.

THE OFFICE BOY'S REFLECTIONS.

A.P.O. 9-2-23.

Things are dreadfully dull at present. Jannie Smuts has returned from Rhodesia where he has made all kinds of promises to lure Rhodesians into Union. The unemployment problem remains unsolved and unsolvable. The soap-box orators have vanished. The A.P.O. newspaper is still in debt, and by the by I was under the impression that it was the Coloured people who were indebted to the A.P.O. newspaper. But in this world the order of things is usually just the reverse of what it should be, and so no one must be disappointed or surprised when meeting with such shocks.

Speaking of reversal of the order of things reminds me that such a change has as quite recently taken place. Of course, I was neither surprised or shocked by it, indeed I anticipated it. Readers with good memories will remember—I say with good memories because so few of us have good memories, especially when it comes to paying for the A.P.O., and even agents are no exception—well readers with good memories will recollect that three short years ago the S.A. Clarion was in its heyday, and it ran a coloured candidae, a Mr. Paul Hendry for the Town Council of Cape Town.

The A.P.O. was not enamoured of the qualifications of Mr. Paul and did not regard him as the Moses of the Coloured race.

For weeks, yea, months, the A.P.O. newspaper, its president and all and sundry supporters were condemned for not supporting Paul, who was returned to the City Council for Ward VII. In time the storm subsided. All eyes and ears were now directed to Paul the Moses. He was to "make good" as the Hon. Marcus Garvey would say. Indeed the Garveyites lauded Paul and Paul responded by walking in the district as the future successor of the Hon. Marcus Garvey.

By the by Paul is a rich man. He is a builder by trade. The District Sixers built high hopes on Paul and Paul in turn contracted by many and diverse promises to revolutionise the City Council. Paul has become richer, but Dame Rumour whispers somewhat loudly that Paul like A.P.O. Agents has a bad memory. He has not "made good" all his promises. But whether so or not, Paul has evidently disappointed his supporters of three years ago They have left him *en bloc*. They say Paul is only Paul and not the Moses they thought him to be. Paul looked intelligent but they aver that looks are very deceptive and Paul confirmed them in that belief. O Paul! Paul! why did you pall your supporters so? What did you do to place the funeral pall over the bubbling enthusiasm and high hopes of your supporters? What is it, Paul!

I know you were brought up on a small Mission Station; that you are quite good-looking and have the carriage of a polished gentleman, and that your pose on the platform is that of a trained artist. Those who attend your meetings, however, say it is quite evident that there was no free education in the days of

your youth, and that your speeches are not quite as convincing as your good looks.

Of course, I don't agree with all your detractors. Yet, Paul, you should have known that your district has produced some very able Coloured men, such as the Veldsmans, Fraetases, Tobins, Poggenpools, Gibbses, and these men are good judges of men and their abilities. Three years ago these men lauded you to the seventh Heaven and regarded you as our saviour—our Moses.

Tell me Paul why did all these men now drop you like a hot potato? Was it because you did not take lessons in elocution, or that you failed to "make good?"

I know you feel a bit cold now. I know you are friendless. I sympathise with you, as I always sympathise with fallen idols.

Well, cheer up Paul, although you are now outside the pale of achieving fame in Municipal politics, there is still a soft spot in the heart of your pal

JOHNNIE,

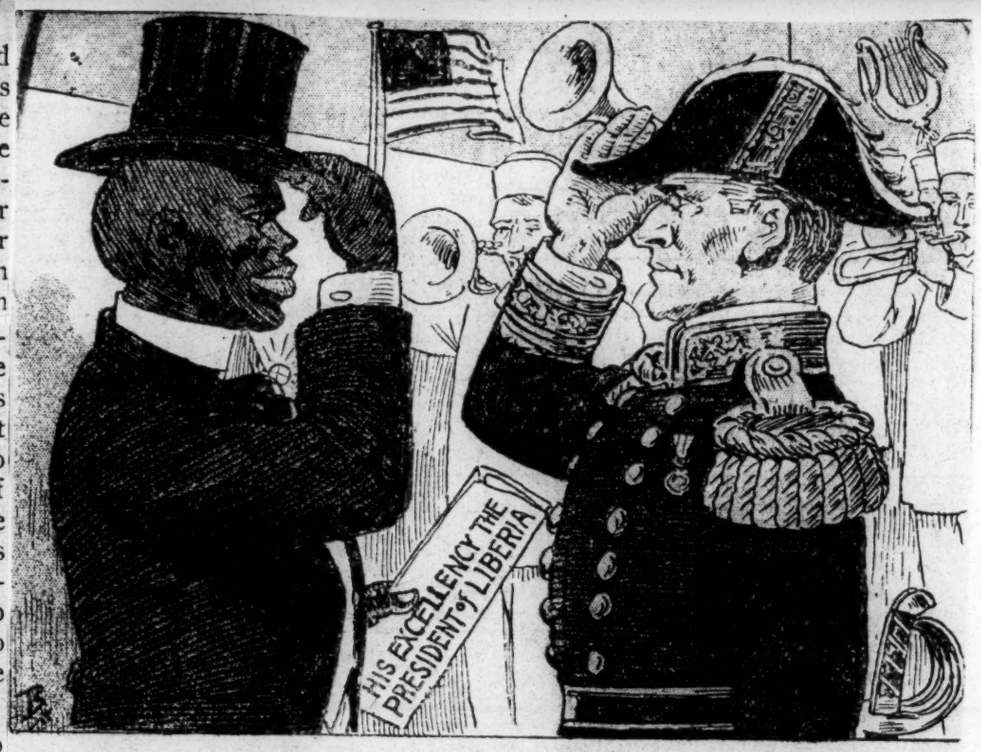
The Office Boy.

THE UNION AND RHODESIA.

The march of events in South Africa has been fairly rapid during the early years of this century; and General Smuts seems determined on accelerating the pace. Just twenty years ago all South Africa, bar the Cape and Natal, was outside the pale of responsible government. Since then they have managed to get within the charmed circle of responsibly governed nations, and have formed the Union, which blatantly talks about its influence in the councils of the Empire. At every step that has been taken, sad to say, in some respect, in some particular, the rights of the Coloured and Native races of South Africa have been invaded. The charter of liberties which the people of South Africa had enjoyed so long, and had maintained unsoiled was rudely torn at the date of the Union; and the colour bar was introduced into the Constitution of South Africa. From that time onward, the disgraceful exhibition of the invasion of our civil and political rights has become so irksome that our people are now feeling life intolerable in the country which is theirs.

Promises have been made and broken. Frothy rhetorical speeches have been delivered on the inalienable rights of man, while the Natives have been robbed, despoiled and cheated out of their lands, their territories, even their homes. What has happened in South-West country other than spoliation of the original inhabitants' property and rights? All the promises made by General Smuts are but the promises of the wiliest and trickiest of all public men who have appeared in the arena of South African politics; and all the veneer of his Rhodesian speeches with their apparent tinge of comprehensive liberality will fail to hide his undoubted intention to impose yet another blot on the Constitution of South Africa.

Up till now there has been no colour bar in Rhodesia; but the proposed conditions for the entry of Rhodesia into the Union contains a decisive step in that direction. It will involve nothing more than the insertion of the magic term "of European descent" into the franchise and parliamentary qualifications, and the degrading purpose will be effected. It is time that our people spoke out boldly and fearlessly. It is time that we let the "white overlords" of South Africa know that the period has come when we claim a full recognition of our political and civil as well as our industrial rights; and unless the projected inclusion of the words "of European descent" be entirely omitted from any clause in the Rhodesia political agreement, it behoves us to organise industrially, and show the moneybags who pull the political strings of this country that it is we and none others on whose shoulders the industrial and financial prosperity of the country depends. That appears to be the only way to convince the country of our worth and of our influence and importance in the general community.



"He didn't get the money, but he got an official salute and a ride home on an American battleship at Uncle Sam's expense."

AFRICAN NATIVES SEEK EQUALITY

Color Bar in Church Matters Brought to Bishop's Notice

POTCHEFSTROOM, Transvaal, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A discussion on the question of equal rights in the church took place at the Diocesan Native Conference here, over which the new Bishop of Johannesburg presided. It was suggested that a sort of color bar existed at present, and it was urged that in this respect the church should not follow the example of the State.

The bishop pointed out that as he was a newcomer he advocated a frank discussion to enable him to come to just decisions on the question of rules and regulations for the governance of the new diocese.

The native delegates were almost unanimous in expressing the wish that there should no longer be a separate set of rules and regulations for native congregations, but that all should come under the regulations which served for the Europeans. A motion was also carried by the conference to the effect that representation at the Synod should be the same both for whites and natives.

The Judge's Strictures.

Small wonder that at the end of this trial Judge Panken said:

"It seems to me that you have been praying upon the gullibility of your own people, having kept no proper accounts of the money received for investment, being an organization of high finance in which the officers received outrageously high salaries and were permitted to have exorbitant expense accounts for pleasure jaunts throughout the country. I advise these 'dupes' who have contributed to these organizations to go into court and ask for the appointment of a receiver. You should have taken this $600,000 and built a hospital for colored people in this city instead of purchasing a few old boats. There is a form of paranoia which manifests itself in believing oneself to be a great man."

To this let us add this pitiful document from San Diego, Cal., to Noah Thompson:

"I am forced to write you, asking if it is wise for a widow-woman who makes her living by working in service and doing day's work, to continue to make the sacrifice by sending $5.00 per month on payment of shares in the Black Star Line.

After reading that part of your report, stating that you and many other delegates were unable to see the ships supposed to be owned by the said company, I began to think, maybe I had better keep my hard earnings at home, for I have an aged mother to support and I haven't one penny to throw away. So I am writing you for facts in regard to what I have asked you.—

Ella Ross Hutson."

Race Problem – 1922

Africa

WHAT WE THINK.

African World 1/14/22

FRANCE IN AFRICA.

The conversations between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand in Cannes have apparently come to a sudden and dramatic end, and the problems which awaited settlement seem to be as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. We had hoped that it would have been otherwise, and that the strengthening of the bonds which unite us to France would have resulted in a permanent settlement of all African questions. Politically speaking, we have little care for what France does in her own sphere, or for the manner in which she administers the people subject to the *tricolor*. Exception must, however, be made of Tangier. Reports state that it was the Premier's intention to settle, once and for all time, the fate of this "international" port, and no sooner was it hinted at than the Tangier correspondent of "The Times" cabled a lengthy despatch on the misery of present conditions and the necessity for drastic improvements. We certainly agree with him, but unfortunately he has hitherto been so staunch a partisan of a solution against which we are fundamentally opposed, that it behoves us to be circumspect. A solution which throws Tangier bound hand and foot into the French zone is not one that can be countenanced by Great Britain—for reasons that have already been set forth at some length in these columns—and it would, therefore, be unwise for French Imperialists to dream such a dream of political aggrandisement. Apart, however, from this political problem in the Moroccan zone, there are economic aspects of the French Empire in Africa that are deserving of our attention. Hitherto, it has been notorious that a square mile of territory held or acquired by France in Africa has been a square mile lost to us from a trade point of view. In other words, *noli me tangere* is France's trade policy in her colonies, and if, as we anticipate, colonial Africa is to be developed by France and Great Britain conjointly, the sooner the open door is proclaimed by our gallant friends the better will be the immediate results. M. Briand's retirement is bound to have its effect on the Franco-British negotiations, but, at any rate, the above must be taken as the minimum we can ask of France in Africa.

THE MOZAMBIQUE TREATY.

African World 1/14/22

The coming important conference between General Smuts and Colonel Sir Freire d'Andrade, G.B.E., on the renewal of the existing Mozambique Convention between the Union of South Africa and the Province of Mozambique is naturally attracting considerable attention in interested circles. The various surmises indulged in as to the early impending construction of new harbours on the Zululand coast may be found presently to have some substratum of truth as far as an extra and badly needed railway line from the extreme south-eastern coalfields of the Union are concerned; but in any case to talk of Lourenço Marques, or Delagoa Bay, being displaced from its premier position as the geographical seaport for the Transvaal coalfields is, to say the least of it, puerile and to a large extent outside the facts. It is generally admitted—and the able chairman of the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Collieries has recently emphasised this—that, despite all criticisms made, the Portuguese Railway and Harbour administration at the Mozambique port have done their very best to meet the urgent and sometimes abnormally great demands from the Hinterland, and have, on the whole, done very well. Taking into consideration the enormous difficulties under which the Delagoa Bay authorities have often been obliged to work—not even counting hourly unexpected developments at Lisbon—Rand critics, including our good friend Sir Abe Bailey, have in common fairness no right to make such complaints as they have uttered recently. Apart from this, a very large amount of British and Union capital has been invested at Delagoa Bay for many years, and has received on many occasions highly favourable official consideration. It would in our view, therefore, be much wiser to let General Smuts and Sir Freire d'Andrade settle the terms of the new convention first in discreet silence, without attempting to stir up bad blood and create bad feelings—which is neither just nor friendly to the official representatives of our ancient allies

Mozambique Co.'s Territory.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

London England

Indignant Merchants Interview General Rocadas.

African World 1/14/22

BEIRA, December 13.

The currency question was again brought into prominence at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, at which vigorous speeches were made denouncing the present position, which, it is now stated, is more acute than ever, and is calculated to put an entire stoppage to business with outside centres, with serious consequences locally.

The position of the Banco da Beira was defended by Senor Caliro, one of the leading merchants, who held that the British banks must be forced to accept the Portuguese notes at face value, leaving it to them, if they were obliged to regard these notes only as legal tender, to fight their own battle with the Banco da Beira.

Another speaker, who declared that an impossible state of affairs could only be solved by action taken as a result of all bank managers explaining the position in open meeting at which the Governor would be present, declared that within his knowledge the banks had given out quantities of British notes to speculators some time ago.

Ultimately delegates were appointed to wait upon his Excellency General Rocadas. They did so this morning, and the Governor promised to call the managers together, explaining, however, that he could not order them to do so. He would then see what could be done to rectify the position.

NEWS FROM BEIRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BEIRA, Dec. 1, 1921.

A serious accident occurred on the Trans-Zambesia Railway two nights ago, about 113 miles north of Dondo Junction, the collision of a material train with a water train being the cause. The officials in charge of the train had marvellous escapes. Meanwhile, the construction work at Zangwe Bridge was held up, but a deviation was quickly constructed round the cutting to allow construction traffic to proceed.

A considerable amount of fever has occurred lately among the construction staff, and the hospital at Dondo Junction is doing excellent work.

General Rocados—the newly appointed Governor in succession to Senor Pery de Lind—returned last Saturday to Beira, and had a very cordial reception. The town was decorated with flags, but there was no formal ceremony, notice of His Excellency's return having been too short.

The news of the death of Mr. Wilson Fox was received here amongst his many friends with deep sorrow, several proceeding to Rhodesia to attend the memorial service at Salisbury Cathedral.

The "Beira News" has an amusing dig at the South African Government in trying to force the Portuguese to bring about a new Treaty regarding Mozambique. It calls the attempt now being made by the Union Government to dictate new terms, by bringing Kosi Bay (misnamed a "bay") into the negotiations, as an effort to "dragoon" through a "lagoon."

A discussion is proceeding in Nyasaland on the forthcoming amalgamation of Nyasaland with North-Eastern Rhodesia. It is presumed the new capital would be in Angoniland, probably at Fort Jamieson. The amalgamation of the territories is needed to give Nyasaland a larger population; the colony needs new settlers with capital, who could have permanent dwellings on the Angoniland Plateau, where white children can be reared healthily, and all European vegetables and plants grow magnificently as well as wheat. The plateau would be a sanatoria for the surrounding valuable semi-tropical lake districts, and is ideally suited for cattle-inching.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME FROM THE COMMUNITY OF LAGOS IN THE COLONY OF NIGERIA TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HUGH CLIFFORD, G.C.M.G., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF NIGERIA, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Times of Nigeria Lagos Nigeria West Africa 12/26/21

Continued from our last issue.

(E). TRANSPORTATION.

That 'Transportation is Civilization' is a modern economic truism with which Your Excellency is undoubted familiar and conforming to this principle we feel it our bounden duty to invite Your Excellency's attention to the manifold problems of Ocean or Rail Fares and Freights that are pressing for immediate solution.

We sympathize very much with the time-honoured firm of Messrs Elder Dempster & Co., Limited for the huge losses they sustained in men and material during the Great War and we appreciate the sterling services which they have rendered the Empire by maintaining uninterrupted communication between Nigeria and the United Kingdom,

But nevertheless, as War conditions which had justified the imposition of the existing excessive charges have practically disappeared we are persuaded that it is only fair that Your Excellency on behalf of the Government and the Community of Nigeria should exercise your benign influence with the Shipping Companies in effecting a reduction in Ocean Fares as the item of Expenditure for the Passages of Officials alone to and from Europe constitutes a colossal charge upon the Revenue of the Colony, and we also venture to point out that the increased Railway Fares and Freights have not only caused a reduction in Traffic Earnings per mileage run but have in many cases compelled the Natives to revert to their primitive methods of pedestrianism.

5. At an early date it is proposed at the earnest and unanimous desire of the whole community to approach Your Excellency with reference to The House of Docemu when a humble Petition will be laid before Your Excellency for gracious consideration.

This Petition which will be of a very representative character will be represented to Your Excellency by a Deputation appointed by the various sections of this community and we respectfully hope that Your Excellency will be graciously disposed to receive the members of that Deputation and

grant the humble petition of the Community Your Excellency's favourable consideration.

6. The Mohammedan Question is a matter we regret to point out which has remained unsettled for eight years not because several attempts at settlement have not been made but because the simple character of the dispute in its religious phase has unfortunately been twisted and camouflaged into a political controversy to satisfy the whims and caprices of certain persons who are entirely outside the pale of the Moslem Faith

Very recently His Honour Lieutenant Colonel H.C Moorhouse, C M G. D S O. the Lieutenant Governor of the Southern Provinces made very laudable efforts to effect a final settlement but it is deeply to be regretted that while the Jamat Muslim partly conceded innumerable points in deference to the wishes of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the Minority Party did not respond quite as freely.

We venture however to presume that Your Excellency will not permit this matter to rest at that stage but that Your Excellency will at no distant date be able to bring this long standing dispute to a definite and satisfactory issue since it strikes at the bottom of the present temporary dislocation of the whole social fabric of the Native Community

7 Though varied are the problems of Public Administrator yet it will be conceded that none are more vital and important than those affecting and relating to the advancement and welfare of the country as a whole and as in any given Community the introduction of liberal schemes conformative to the progressive tendency of the times is invariably the test of enlightened statesmanship we beg to submit for Your Excellency's gracious consideration the following suggested reforms which are calculated to secure the end in view namely, THE ADVANCEMENT AND WELFARE OF NIGERIA.

(A) EDUCATON

Included among the Royal Instructions delivered to the First Administrator of Lagos and similar Instructions from time to time to successive Governors of Nigeria the following significant paragraphs occurs.—

'The Governor is to the utmost of his power to promote religion and education among the Native inhabitants.'

Animated by the spirit of these Royal instructions and bearing in mind the philosophical relationship existing between Education and the State; we are emboldened to approach Your Excellency with a very ambitious Educational Programme which we feel will not only redound to the credit of Your Excellency's administration but will confer an everlasting boon upon the inhabitants of Nigeria.

Conscious of our manifold responsibilities as subjects of the greatest Empire the world has ever witnessed and with a view to equipping ourselves for the great task of taking our rightful place within the Imperial panorama we are forced to the inevitable conclusion that Compulsory Education becomes a *sine quâ non* for carrying out the sacred trust which sooner or later will be committed to our charge as Progressive Units of the Race in pursuance of that goal to which the British Empire is fast approximately as a Commonwealth of Free Nations linked by the common sentiment of Loyalty to the King-Emperor; and we may assure Your Excellency that it is the earnest desire of the Community that legislative steps be taken at an early date for making Education compulsory in Nigeria irrespective of race creed or colour and if this desirable consummation be effected Your Excellency would have inscribed Your Name indelibly upon imperishable records of Nigeria.

We also seize this opportunity to beseech Your Excellency to widen the scope of King's College by initiating a Boarding System and by training the Students for graduation in the final degrees in Arts, Science Law, Literature etc., of recognised British Universities or better still, to affiliate the College to any of these universities according to the system in vogue in India and furthermore, for the purpose of developing our natural resources to establish a Technical and Industrial Institute on the lines of Tuskegee Institute if even it be on a very moderate scale as a necessary appendage to the educational scheme outlined herein and which we opine will also be a great boon to the community especially to those parents who cannot afford the expense of sending their children to Europe to acquire a more liberal education and in this respect we include Female Education since it is a trite aphorism that no nation can rise higher than its women and therefore we cordially indorse Lady Clifford's projected scheme for the Higher Education of Our Girls.

(B.) EXTENSION OF THE JUDICATURE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The traditions of British Justice and fairplay in the very atmosphere of which we have been bred for over 60 years have to us become so dear and sacred that we can hardly forego or even endure the denial of, their blessings and so wedded are we to their hoary institutions that we opine that their benign influence should be extended to all those places wherever the Pax Britannica is proclaimed and as there is abundant evidence that the voices of the Provinces are crying out daily for a closer and automatic connection with the Supreme Court we venture to suppose that the time has arrived for Your Excellency to extend the sway or jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to those places that Your Excellency may think are entitled to such judicial benefits.

(C) CIVIL SERVICE

We note with regret and apprehension the present dissatisfaction that pervades the Civil Service arising out of the increments to salaries of the African Staff and improved conditions of service

And as we have been informed that the ruling embodied in the recent Despatch of the Secretary of State has not gone very far to meet the wishes of the African Staff we trust Your Excellency will be able to make such generous recommendations to the Secretary of State as will be productive of entire satisfaction to the African Staff who have so loyally served His Majesty's Government.

(D) CONGESTION OF THE TOWN

The congested state of the town is a very vital question to which we beg to invite your Excellency's close attention especially as it is the consensus of Medical opinion that were any plague or epidemic to break out in the Island of Lagos the mortality roll would be somewhat appalling

We had indulged the rational hope that the Ikoyi Plains the natural outlet for expansion of the town would be available for the ever increasing and mixed population of the Chief Port and Capital of United Nigeria! But unfortunately the shifting of the official residential area to this locality has disappointed the sanguine expectations of the Native Community who are thus compelled to huddle themselves together under insanitary conditions and are also faced with the perplexing problem of discovering some other outlet for expansion and therefore we beseech Your Excellency to reconsider the question of the planning of the town so that a large area of the Ikoyi Plains may be thrown open to the Natives for residential purposes

(E) ROADS AND WATERWAYS

The policy of covering the Country with a network of Motor-Roads either as important feeders to the Railway System or for linking up the various districts of Nigeria—a commendable policy initiated by Sir Walter Egerton—has proved itself of sufficient merit to no hesitation in recommending to Your Excellency its continuance especially as such a policy had been inaugurated by Your Excellency on the Gold Coast with satisfactory results by creating important collecting centres for produce or affording speedy and rapid transport from one district to another.

The clearing up of the Creeks and Waterways, we venture to impress upon Your Excellency is another important problem which should claim Your Excellency's close consideration in as much as it would permit the uninterrupted flow to the Port of Lagos of Thousands of Tons of Creek Produce that are now rotting away in the District Markets through lack of convenient transportation.

To be continued

Race Problem – 1922

Africa

IN THE POLICE COURT AT FREETOWN.

West Africa
London England
1/21/22

The inside walls of that imposing building, the law courts in Freetown, are witnesses to almost daily scenes of interest, and to those interested the proceedings repay a few hours listening to the cases brought before the Police Magistrate.

On entering the court, a large, airy room, with floor sloping up from the seat of justice, a representative collection is seen.

Perhaps the most prominent are the market women, clothed in gowns made from prints of all colours, pinks and blues predominating. The scarf-like "country" (African-made) cloth, thrown over one shoulder or tied loosely round the waist, and an artistic headgear composed of a "real" or silk handkerchief, completes the costume. The women freely discuss the unhappy individuals below, the accused, but a frequent display of exquisite teeth, together with hearty laughter, discountenances the thought that they have much serious trouble.

Then there are the Kroos, the men, well-built and hardy, dressed in somewhat European fashion, for the most part quiet and attentive. The womenfolk are rather squat of feature and figure, dressing in a two-piece costume composed of sombre colours, mostly blacks and greys or similar mixtures, with headkerchiefs of like hue. The broad, blue, tribal mark, running down the middle of the forehead to the nose, is conspicuous in both sexes. The Kroo women do not seem fond of bright colours.

Quite a considerable proportion of the crowd is composed of Mohammedan Africans, and the scene is made more picturesque by the sprinkling of these simple, white-robed figures. The younger generation, especially the female, is well represented by daughters and wives of the "up-country" traders. Brightly dressed in silks and velvets, with locally made jewellery, such as gold ear-rings, bangles, finger rings, lockets and pendants, they impart an element unique. The remainder of the attendance consists of odds and ends of "out-of-works" and "won't-works," visitors from the Protectorate with time on their hands, witnesses, etc.

The time arrives for the commencement of business, and there is a hush of expectancy until the sergeant of police, who acts as usher and prosecutor, commands the court to rise as the magistrate enters.

The first case is called, and the culprit is ushered into the dock. The police prosecutor, the sergeant aforementioned, looks at the prisoner and calls his name, and when answered by the usual "nah," proceeds to read the charge in English. If the prisoner does not understand English the interpreter is called upon.

The man in this case, "Musa," is charged with stealing a piece of printed cloth. The article is lifted up for the magistrate to see, and the sergeant asks Musa, "Guilty or not guilty?" In this case the offender understands English, and answers, somewhat sheepishly, "No guilty."

The woman concerned goes into the box and tells her story, frequently interrupted by Musa. Police and other evidence is taken, and poor Musa gets compromised, and attempts to obtain mercy by pleading that he was "hungary." Finally he is convinced that he is guilty, and, after listening to his record of previous convictions, he is sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

The next case is an old night watchman, charged with doing away with another's dog. Evidence is to the effect that the watchman has eaten the dog. The old man waxes indignant, exclaiming, "Me chop dog? No. If na puss, har, haar." ("If it had been a cat, perhaps —.") The evidence breaks down, and he is discharged. His triumphant smile at the sergeant brings from that representative of law and order the remark, "You get luck." The sergeant believes that there is no smoke without fire.

A private in the West African Regiment is charged with stealing growing fruit—bananas. His defence is that he was unaware that it was "people's" property, and after having his good conduct testified to by one of his non-commissioned officers, he is discharged with a caution.

An old chief appears against one of his people who has failed to pay a fine of £2 imposed for some breach of tribal law. This sum appears to the magistrate disproportionate, and, after listening patiently to the details, he reduces the fine, but imposes conditions that will ensure prompt payment.

And so the morning drags on, the temperature in the nineties, with periods of silence only broken by the creak of the swinging punkah over the magistrate's head, and the whisperings of the people. All through the magistrate listens patiently and courteously to all before him, his long experience of the people enabling him to separate true from false, and he is then in a position to administer that justice which is the right of all races, classes and creeds under British influence.

J. E. DALLISON.

"JA JA, AN AFRICAN MERCHANT PRINCE."

West Africa 1/21/22

To the Editor of WEST AFRICA.

London England

Sir,—I am sure most readers of WEST AFRICA will have been keenly interested in Sir William Geary's article on Ja Ja, and to those of us who can go back to the 'eighties it must be particularly gratifying to find the disinterested historian summing up the character of Ja Ja as he has done; but, generous as the estimate may seem, I am satisfied that even now Ja Ja's memory is not getting full justice.

He was in all respects a big man, and, as I think, Consul Johnston himself said in one of his dispatches, was "born to be a king." Certainly in his case I should say it is a mistake to speak of him as a "victim . . . struggling hopelessly with the march of civilization against forces whose strength he could not measure." Had he only got fair play and common justice, I am convinced he would have played a great part in the opening up of Nigeria to commerce, and in so doing he would have worked loyally and hand in hand with the British Government. This, too, would have rendered unnecessary many of our punitive expeditions that have cost so much in blood and treasure. I would instance that against the Aros. At the same time, no record of the Ja Ja case could be complete without something being said of the prominent part played by Mr. George Miller—perhaps Sir William Geary in a future issue may come back to this?

Again, most of your readers must view with regret Si H. Johnston's decision not to allow himself to be drawn from present studies in order to take part in what he suggests will be a futile controversy. It is to be hoped he will yet see his way to reconsider this decision, and if he reads Sir William Geary's article again, I fancy he will seek to qualify what he has already said regarding Sir William's qualifications for writing the article. In point of fact, most of those I have come across during the past few days look upon it as uncommonly well done.

In any case, Sir H. Johnston has, I am sure, been a bit hasty in speaking of Ja Ja as a puppet. This is utterly out of keeping with his own previous estimate of Ja Ja's character.

The veiled reference to "a Liverpool contention for free trade" and "a Glasgow movement for the establishment of a monopoly in palm-oil export from the Opobo region," cannot be left where it is, and now that we are trying to get at historical facts, we must ask Sir H. Johnston to be more definite.

It would also be interesting to many of us to know how any so-called monopoly in one of the smaller rivers in the centre of the Niger delta could possibly vitiate Britain's engagements with foreign Powers.—I am, yours most truly,

ALEX. A. COWAN.

Royal Liver Building,
Liverpool, January 18.

NATIVE COUNCILS IN RHODESIA.

West Africa 2/4/22
London England

Mr. C. T. Davis, on behalf of Mr. Winston Churchill, writes to the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society: "It is proposed to provide, in the suggested new constitution now under consideration, for the future establishment in the reserves of Native councils for the discussion of matters relating to the Natives. It is not intended that the Legislative Assembly should be other than a purely elective body, but the general principle of Imperial responsibility for Native interests, as laid down in the report of Lord Buxton's Committee, has been fully accepted by the elected members in Southern Rhodesia."

TO HELP THE GOLD COAST FARMER.

West Africa 1/15/22
London England

The first number of the quarterly *Journal* of the Gold Coast Agricultural and Commercial Aid Society has reached us. It contains a substantial, well-selected amount of matter calculated to be of real assistance to the great staple industry of the Colony—farming. The society, which is recognized and financially helped by Government, consists of European and African members, and it has an inspiring programme before it, prominent in which is the holding of agricultural shows and farm competitions. The *Journal* itself is unpretentious, but has the appearance and is informed with the spirit of a publication which will be of real usefulness. The contents include a short paper on agriculture research work in the Colony, by Mr. R. H. Bunting, F.L.S., Assistant Director and Chief Research Officer; one on fungi and plant disease, by Mr. H. A. Dade, A.R.C.S., Assistant Mycologist; articles on veterinary work; a calendar for the cocoa farmer; articles containing excellent suggestions looking to the use of village refuse as manure and to the formation of rural credit associations among the farmers, upon the lines which the Americans have applied so successfully in the Philippines; and so on. The *Journal*, we do not doubt, will fulfil with success a most important purpose.

KENYA COLONY (B.E.A.)

Evokes Indian Opposition.

INDIANS AND KENYA.

African World 2/18/22

Mr. Churchill Pleases Europeans, but

A special cable to THE AFRICAN WORLD from Nairobi, received on Monday, states

that Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at the annual Kenya and Uganda dinner in London has created a most favourable impression in the colony, his firm declaration in regard to the Highlands and immigration being the subject of grateful congratulation, whilst his implied intention of sympathetically considering the remaining issues is noted as promising the fulfilment of the country's ideals.

The Indian view of the speech, however, is not congratulatory by any means, as shown by the following three Reuter messages:—

DELHI, February 9.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day a three hours' discussion ensued on Mr. Agnihotri's resolution regarding the Indian claims for equality of treatment throughout Africa. He said that Mr. Churchill's recent "tactless and unsympathetic remarks" had shocked India. Mr. Samarth, Dr. Goar, and some others also spoke strongly for the Indians' claims to full citizenship. Sir Frank Carter and Mr. Spence defended the rights of the European settlers in Kenya.

Mr. Sarma said that the Government sympathised with the Indian aspirations, and the views of the House would be sent home. He asked members to recognise the difficulty confronting His Majesty's Government, and remarked that the Indian unrest was making it difficult for the Government to promote Indian aspirations in other parts.

"Alarm" of the Mombasa Congress.

NAIROBI, February 10.

The Committee of the Indian Congress sitting at Mombasa has placed upon record its alarm at Mr. Churchill's recent announcement at the East African dinner in London regarding the status of Indians in Africa. The committee states that this policy amounts to a direct contravention of the pledge given at the Imperial Conference, on the strength of which the Indians accepted the ad interim representation. The committee passed a resolution declaring it was advisable to decline to accept the ad interim representation in the absence of guarantees of the complete application of the principles of equality.

NAIROBI, February 11.

Leading Nairobi Indians express disfavour of the resolution passed at yesterday's sitting of the Committee of the Indian Congress now sitting at Mombasa, which stated that it was advisable to withdraw Indian representation from the Legislative Council of Kenya Colony. A meeting of the full congress will be held shortly, when the matter will be thrashed out.

It has been decided to send an Indian delegation to India in connection with Mr. Churchill's announcement at the recent East African dinner in London regarding the status of Indians in Africa.

Protest to Mr. Churchill.

A deputation, representing in London the Indian population of Kenya Colony, has forwarded to Mr. Winston Churchill, Reuter is informed, a strongly-worded letter of protest against the Secretary of State's utterance at the Kenya Colony dinner.

After protesting against his action in arriving at conclusions on the Kenya difficulty without consulting the deputation (contrary to an understanding which the deputation alleges to have been arrived at), the letter deals in detail with specific points of Mr. Churchill's speech, and in conclusion, the deputation, quoting Mr. Churchill's qualification "so far as practicable" in regard to the bestowal of citizenship rights throughout the Empire irrespective of colour, contends that the resolution of the last Imperial Conference includes no such limitations, and that the only authority having the power to interpret the language employed by the Imperial Conference is the Conference itself, of which India is an equal member.

200 KILLED IN RAND FIGHTING; 1000 WOUNDED

Atlanta Georgian 3/14/22

Farmers Rally to Smut's Aid at Johannesburg and the Natives Remain Neutral

(By International News Service.)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 13.—Government forces engaged with the rebels in the mine field are advancing along the entire line. Government leaders say the whole military situation favors the government. Nearly 200 have been killed and more than 1000 wounded in the battle.

All the northern and western side of Reef are held by government troops under General Brit.

General Van Deventer's government forces are crowding the rebels.

Heavy fighting is anticipated in the Benoni and Brankpan regions.

Continuous attacks with ariplanes are being carried out against the revolutionaries. The rebels are being bombed and harried with machine guns.

TRENCH WARFARE.

Trench warfare is threatened in the Fordsburg sector. The rebels hold the town and have thrown up earth works all around it.

Houses at Benoni and Boksburg have been fired in reprisal for the death of a woman from a bomb.

Estimates of the casualties vary. It is believed at least 180 were killed Friday and Saturday.

Large numbers of farmers have responded to Premier General Smuts' call for volunteers to help the government troops.

General Smuts is directing the operations of the government troops in person. He declared the position of the loyal forces is strong and that it should not take long to put down the uprising.

The regular infantry is supported by artillery, airplanes and armored cars.

RADICALS BLAMED.

"The present revolutionary movement is the work of extremist agitators who have used the strike in the mine fields as a cloak for dissemination of the syndicalist views among the many workers who were unable to detect the danger and the futility of the campaign," said General Smuts.

"The military positions are well in hand and with the co-operation of local citizens who are actively supporting the government, it should not take long to re-establish peaceful conditions.

"A general strike has been declared throughout the Union of South Africa, but the mass of workers and trade unionists in the centers of population outside the Rand have refused to be stampeded into it. The outstanding feature of the situation has been the behavior of the native population, who have shown exemplary forebearance and patience throughout."

Fighting is in progress not only in and around Johannesburg, but in various parts of the mine fields, known as the Rand. The strikers include workers in the coal, iron, gold and diamond mines.

A bullet struck General Smuts' motor while he was driving toward the mine fields, but he was not injured. The premier had a narrow escape. The incident took place near Booysens during an exchange of shots between military police and strikers.

A number of women have been killed. The morgues are choked with dead. The hospitals are overcrowded with wounded. Homes are being converted into hospitals.

Two of the chief danger spots outside the city are Fordsburg and Jeppe. A four-hour battle between government cavalry and a command of syndicalists at Jeppe resulted in a victory for the cavalry. The rebels were trying to cut off the city's water supply. The cavalry lost six in killed and fifteen wounded. The casualties of the rebels were not learned.

The government troops have been carrying on a systematic campaign against the rtbels holding the kopjes outside the city.

The rebels suffered a severe defeat at Brixton Ridge Sunday morning. In addition to heavy casualties, they lost 1500 in prisoners.

A member of a Boer commando, assisting the government forces at Krugersdorp, was seized and shot down.

British Trade with Liberia.

A letter was read from the Liberian International Corporation, Ltd., calling attention to difficulties in the way of trade with Liberia, and the secretary was directed to reply that if that corporation would forward a statement of their case to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and supply a copy to the London Chamber of Commerce, the West African section would be prepared, on general principles, to support it.

The remainder of this report will be published next week.

Kenya Colony (B. E. A.).

African World 1/14/22

London Standard

KENYA INDIANS.

Lord Delamere and His Colleagues at the Colonial Office.

Lord Delamere, Colonel Griffith, and Major Crowdy, representing the Europeans in Kenya, had an informal interview with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on Wednesday afternoon in reference to the questions which have arisen affecting the relations of the European and Indian communities in the Colony.

In connection with the questions which Lord Delamere and his colleagues are about to discuss with the Colonial Office authorities it is interesting to record that a memorandum has been prepared by the unofficial members of the Kenya Legislative Council and the Convention of Associations of Kenya, for the purpose of giving the British public an idea of the true position of the Europeans and indigenous inhabitants of the colony and of the menace to their national and economic existence if equal status with British-born subjects be granted to the Indian residents. The present relations between Europeans and Asiatics in the colony are set forth in the memorandum as follows:—

"The population, according to the census taken in June of this year, was 9,651 Europeans and 22,822 Indians. The natives number some two and a-half to three millions. The responsible offices in all Government departments are held by Europeans, Indians being employed merely in the lower grades of the service. The Legislature consists of a majority of European officials, who are elected through the Governor, under the direction of the Colonial Office, eleven elected European representatives, two Indian representatives (elected on a communal franchise), and one nominated Arab representative.

Recently, however, Indian agitators have been putting forward claims for absolute equality with Europeans, which is regarded by the latter as a step to eventual complete supremacy. Their claims, which are totally at variance with the so-called "Milner policy," enunciated by Viscount Milner when Colonial Secretary in 1920, are: "The right to hold any position, however eminent, in the Civil Service and local military forces: the right to equal representation with the European on the Legislative Council on a common franchise; the right to acquire land in the hitherto reserved portion of the highlands; the abolition of the principle of segregation; the right to penetrate the country in unrestricted numbers."

Contested Claims.

By the European and African sections of the population these claims are vigorously contested, very largely on the ground that they do not really emanate from the Indian population of Kenya, but are part and parcel of the disloyal and seditious agitation at present rampant in India under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, and the memorandum quotes evidence in support of this contention. The course which has been taken by the agitation in Kenya has, it is declared, "shown the extreme danger to the welfare of the native races, to the European Administration, and to the larger Imperial issue of British rule in Africa of conceding the principle of unrestricted immigration and an elective franchise to a people who have openly avowed a connection with the seditious movement in British India, and who now demand an equal voice with the European in the legislative and executive control of the colony."

Five Cardinal Points.

In 1919 the Convention of Associations of Kenya confirmed five cardinal points of policy as essential for the development of the colony and for the maintenance of Imperial integrity, and these are now reaffirmed, as follows:—(1) Strictly controlled immigration at present with a view to ultimate prohibition, consistently with the principle enunciated in 1917, and confirmed in 1921 by the Imperial Conference, of the inherent right of every community within the Empire to determine the composition of its own population. (2) Two nominated and not elected Indian members of the Legislative Council. (3) Segregation in residential areas, and, where practicable, in commercial areas also. (4) No alienation to Asiatics of land in the highland area. (5) Full recognition of existing Asiatic property rights.

GOLD COAST AGRICULTURE.

New Quarterly That Stimulates Interest.

African World 1/14/22

London Standard

From the first number of the "Journal of the Gold Coast Agricultural and Commercial Society," a quarterly (October-December, 1921) that has just opened its eyes on the world, one gleans many interesting things. Very modestly the foreword describes it "a small and unpretentious publication."

Its articles include "Agricultural Research Work on the Gold Coast," by Mr. R. H. Bunting, Assistant Director of Agriculture and Chief Research Officer; 'Fungi and Plant Disease,' by Mr. H. A. Dade, Assistant Mycologist; "The Practice of Breeding," by Mr. W. P. B. Beal, Acting Principal Veterinary Officer; and an account of Rural Credit Associations in the Philippines, prior to which Mr. W. S. D. Tudhope, the Director of Agriculture, notes the impression that conditions there are not unlike those on the Gold Coast In the Philippines, Rural Credit Associations between 1915 and 1921 have been formed to the number of 527, with a membership of 82,000, and with total assets of 2,348,000 pesos (nearly £250,000).

"Are the natives of the Gold Coast," asks Mr. Tudhope, "able to follow this example? The first step is the education of the people on the value of co-operation, and this is one of the planks in the programme of the Agricultural and Commercial Society."

If one may express a wish concerning other quarterlies to be published by this enterprising society it is that extracts from the quarterly reports of the Provincial Superintendents may be for the quarter *immediately* preceding the three months covered by the journal. In this case the extracts are from the June reports. So up-to-date has this society proved itself in other respects that to ask for such despatch, even on the West Coast, may be pardoned.

Race Problem – 1922

Africa

LABOUR TO THE EDUCATED AFRICAN.

African World 1/28/22 London England

WHAT A SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE PAPER THINKS OF "THE DIGNITY OF HARD WORK."

In a South African native paper, "Umteteli Wa Bantu," that is not as widely known as is, say, the native paper "Imvo," appeared an article on "The Dignity of Hard Work," which is as impressive in the simplicity with which it is written as the theme is unusual. Not often to-day is the spirit behind Herbert's words dwelt upon and no one deems drudgery divine. In the trend of the desire for education among the African races this is noticeable and the far-seeing have commented on the fact that West Africa, for instance, is fashioning itself on a foundation of clerks. "To sweep a room as for Thy laws" is not considered a fine action nowadays; neither are similar tasks. Because minds have been exercising themselves with similar thoughts in West Africa, we reproduce herewith extracts from that most effective article in "Umteteli."

Different Conditions.

The conditions under which the native people lived before the advent of the white man were different from conditions at the present time. Then life was simpler and continuous labour was not necessary. With the genial climate and fertile land, comparatively little labour was necessary to provide for a family's simple wants. Requirements were easily provided in normal times. Native men cleared the ground, made utensils and weapons, milked the cows, hunted, and went to war. The boys herded the cattle and goats. The women tilled the soil, gathered the wood and carried water.

With the coming of the white man more strenuous times began for the black man. The white man needed cheaper labour to help him mine the minerals of the land, and do the rough work in other industries. So the black man left his kraal and his hunting and came to the white man's farms and towns. He made a good workman. He willingly undertook the hardest, roughest, most disagreeable work of the white man, leaving him the most genteel tasks of supervision and book work.

Gradually there has grown up in South Africa a curious standard by which labour is judged. There is work which may be done by a white man, and there is "Kafirs' work." "Kafirs' work" is all that work which is heavy and requires muscle. A white man considers it degrading to do hard manual work such as shovelling gravel in a road gang, or carrying heavy parcels. That is "kafirs' work." There are only a few occupations, which both white men and natives may do, such as driving vehicles, repairing boots, etc. Domestic service is almost a monopoly of the natives. A white woman would feel it a hardship to be compelled to do her own housework of a heavier sort. If she is able, she keeps one or more servants to relieve her of the hard work of housekeeping. That is "kafirs' work." The low wages which native workers demand makes it possible for the white man to employ them in such numbers that he has little of the rough disagreeable kinds of work left to do. Gradually he has come to think, and so has the native, that some kinds of work are reserved for white men, and that other kinds should be done by black men. The white bricklayer may lay the brick on the wall and tap it into place. That is "white man's work." But the black man must bring the bricks to the wall and make the mortar which the white man uses. That is "Kafirs' work." So widely accepted is this standard that a white would be jeered at by both white and black if he attempted to do work which is "Kafirs' work."

False Standards of Judgment.

This curious standard has advantages and disadvantages. It means ease of living to whites who can afford to employ native workmen. It makes life difficult to poor whites who cannot afford to employ natives, for it prevents them from earning their living with their muscles. They would rather starve than do "Kafirs' work." It is an advantage to the native people in that it gives them abundant employment at work which develops their bodies. It is a disadvantage in that it gives the native people a false standard of judgment. They are brought up to look at certain kinds of work as being low and degrading, and upon other kinds as being desirable and noble. They cannot be blamed if they follow white opinion in this matter. Muscular work, they are taught to think, is of an essentially lower type than office or clerical work.

Native people must get away from this idea as rapidly as possible. It is false and will only hinder them in their progress upwards. They must learn that there is no such thing as menial labour. All work which is honest is honourable, whether it is done by the muscles or by the brain. Washing dishes and shovelling stones are just as necessary and important as running a railroad or making laws. The native man who drives a sanitary wagon in one of our towns is doing work which is just as honourable and dignified as that which is done by a member of the Town Council. This is the truth which the native people should know. It is true of England and America.

Ignorance of this truth—"that all work which is honest is respectable"—is causing many educated men and women of the native race a good deal of trouble. They feel that they are "educated" and would seek work which is different from "Kafirs' work." They try to find work as clerks and office assistants where they will not have to use their muscles. How mistaken they are. They seem to forget that the same Creator who gave them brains also gave them their muscles, and he gave them their muscles to use. Booker T. Washington, America's great negro leader, once said: "No race can prosper until it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem." Hundreds of the graduates of America's finest universities leave school and take up farming as their life work. They do not feel that they are losing their dignity by working with their hands. They do feel that their education will help them to be better farmers than they would have been otherwise.

A Great Truth.

Not long ago a young man, a Zulu, returned to Natal from England, where he had been studying in a great university. His friends welcomed him home, wondering what use he would make of his fine education. To their great surprise, this young man started to repair his father's house with his own hands. He next erected a fence and prepared the garden for planting—himself working in the hot sun with hoe in hand. He then dug a well for water. His friends marvelled to see an "educated" man use his muscles in this fashion. But this man has learned a great truth. He has learned this great lesson that cannot be learned from a book—that education does not take a man from work, but it makes him more successful at any kind of work.

In this land it will be necessary for many years to come that a big majority of the native people work with their hands. It will be necessary for them to do the work of farming and the work of industry. May it be speedily borne in upon them that such work is not menial and degrading—no work is such except that of thieves and breakers of the law—but such work with the hands is as dignified and respectable as any in the land. May we have an increasing number of the graduates of our native training institutions who will take up farming or enter one of the trades which require hard muscles, and there make a success of living. Let us put behind us false ideas such as this one of "noble, genteel work" versus "Kafirs' work", and press on, using muscles and heads, hands and hearts to push the native people up.

RIOTERS IN NAIROBI KILLED BY BRITISH

New York Times

Troops Fire on Mob of Natives Attacking Kenya Police for Arresting an Agitator.

3/18/22

CAUSES ALARM IN LONDON

Colony Formerly Known as British East Africa Has 4,000,000 Blacks and 6,000 Whites.

Copyright, 1922, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 17.—Grave disquiet has been caused here by news of serious rioting in Nairobi, in Kenya County, formerly known as British East Africa, following the arrest of a natice called Harry Thuku on March 14. The Colonial Office understands that the arrest was made on a charge of sedition, as information already had been received from the colony regarding Thuku's seditious tendencies.

The Governor of Kenya reports that the natives attacked the police lines where Thuku was detained. The police replied with rifle fire, killing twenty. The position at Nairobi, he added, was now orderly.

A Central News dispatch from Nairobi, dated Thursday, gave the details of the outbreak as follows:

"Over 1,000 natives, many of them armed with large sticks, assembled outside the police station late last night and demanded Thuku's release. After the demonstration had been going on for about an hour the police force appeared on the scene armed with fixed bayonets. This caused the mob to disperse.

"Early today a strike of all Kikuyu house boys and other workers was declared. Throughout the morning there haev been further demonstrations calling for Thuku's liberation.

Natives Refuse to Disperse.

"Several thousand natives living in the vicinity of the police station became so menacing that the riot act was read and the demonstrators were called upon to disperse quietly. This they refused to do, with the result that orders were given to the military to open fire. The demonstrations ceased shortly after midday. Twenty natives were killed and upwards of thirty injured.

"It is now stated that the mob advanced toward the police palisade waving flags and shouting. The men pushed their women folk in front of them, expecting this would prevent the police firing. A message was hurriedly sent for military aid, and the mob on seeing the King's African Rifles approaching rushed the palisade, though they had been previously warned of what the consequences would be. Fire was then opened with ball cartridges, and the mob stampeded."

During Wednesday evening's disturbances, says another dispatch, the mob stopped rickshaws and forced all Europeans to alight and walk.

The situation derives gravity from the fact that 6,000 British settlers in the highlands of Kenya constitute the white aristocracy amid some four million natives. There are some thirty thousand Indian laborers.

Land of Great Possibilities.

Kenya is a land of great possibilities to the agriculturist, forester and stockman and it is sail there exists no animal, tree or crop of economic value to mankind that cannot be raised in some part of it. In recent years attention has repeatedly been drawn to the opportunities it offers to the white settler. There are now about 3,000 European farmers there.

The Kikuyu tribe is one of three great laboring tribes which are attached to agriculture. The other races, such as the Masai, delight in pastoral pursuits and have no liking for manual labor, which they leave to their women. This has led to difficulties and to a system of compulsory labor.

Opposition has been shown by the white settlers to the proposal to give the Indians in the colony equal political rights with the whites and the non-cooperation movement was decided on by the Indians after Winston Churchill's speech at the Kenya dinner in London last month which they professed to regard as a contravention of the pledge given by them.

The present riot, however, appears to have had nothing to do with Indian grievances. It has to do, apparently, with a reduction in the wages of the agricultural natives. The white farmers and colonists depend entirely upon black labor for the cultivation of their estates, but the black man does not take kindly to work, so that problem is how to make him work.

About two years ago a system resembling forced labor was applied not only for roads and railways and Government works, but also for the white estate owners. Vigorous protests were made at the time in Parliament against this introduction of a system in certain aspects indistinguishable from slavery.

At present the East African Protectorate is in a very bad way. It has been severely hit by the world-wide economic depression and the white estate owners have been reducing wages, which, under the circumstances it was natural enough and easy for them to do. As a consequence, the serious outbreak is now reported.

SLAVE RAIDERS USING AMERICAN MUNITIONS

Commercial Appeal

Abyssinian Outrages Exposed by London Paper.

Memphis Tenn.

NATIVES ON THE MARKET

3/12/22

Gangs of Slaves, Marching in Rows and Chained Together, Can Be Seen Marching Along in Possessions of Allied Nations.

LONDON, March 11.—Recently there has been much discussion of the reports that slavery still exists in its worst forms in Abyssinia, and that American munitions are furnished to the slave raiders.

The following article in the Westminster Gazette graphically describes the situation. It was sent jointly by two correspondents in Abyssinia:

Abyssinia is the only remaining free and independent native state in Africa. It is also the last home of open slavery. In its capital, Adis Abeba, there are more slaves than free men. The British legation itself is full of slaves, owned by the legation servants, who would not take service if they were not allowed to bring their chattels with them. The legation compound is British soil, yet not only do slaves who enter it not become instantly free, but if they have escaped from their owners, their owners can and do enter it without hindrance to recapture them. That is an odd enough fact; but a still odder one is that a great many of these slaves are British subjects, captured by slave raids into British territory. Slave raids, however, require rifles and ammunition, and as France, England and Italy have bound themselves under the arms convention of 1919 not to supply munitions to the Abyssinians, it is only America who is now importing, or seeking to import, arms into the country—arms destined mainly to fill the great Abyssinian slave markets. At this moment a large consignment of American cartridges and automatic rifles is lying at the French port of Jibuti, awaiting the consent of the French authorities to its transport into the interior; and there is reason to believe that the French authorities, not being very much in love themselves with the arms convention and fearing an "incident" with the American government—which probably knows nothing at all of the affair as yet—may shortly give their consent.

Scandalous Situation.

So scandalous a state of affairs has not, of course, arisen suddenly. It is only a natural outcome of the general conditions which exist in Abyssinia today; and the situation cannot be explained or understood without some reference to the recent history of the country. Abyssinia owes the preservation of her independence partly to the inability of the neighboring powers to agree on any line of policy as to her future, and partly to the great natural capacity and enlightenment of Emperor Menelik, who ruled the country for nearly a quarter of a century, from 1889 to 1913. Menelik built Adis Abeba, laid out metaled roads, promoted the construction of a railway from the coast, installed a system of telephones, built bridges and corn mills, introduced a water supply, issued an edict against slavery, established a bank, a school and a hospital in the capital and imported teachers and doctors from Egypt and elsewhere. Above all, he established a system of law and order throughout the country and maintained his authority over the provincial governors and sub-chiefs. But no sooner had he died, nine years ago, than his work fell to pieces with almost incredible rapidity, and already Abyssinia has relapsed into a state that approaches barbarism. The roads have been left unrepaired, the bridges have crumbled and water mains have become choked up, the mills are mostly out of order, except a few, which have been sold to foreigners, the hospital is in ruins, the school has practically ceased to function and the great trunk telephone system is monopolized by the present regent for his own private use. The central government exercises no authority that is worth mentioning at a greater distance than 10 miles from the palace; and in the capital itself the inhabitants enjoy little or no security either for their persons or for their possessions, so that even the legations have to be constructed more like forts than like private residences.

Slave Raiding Increases.

Slave raiding and slave trading have increased in Abyssinia by leaps and bounds during recent years, and today it is possible for any visitor to witness in Adis Abeba the worst forms of slavery that have ever cursed the Dark Continent—slavery open, cruel and fiendish, unfettered by European interference and hardly discountenanced by the foreign offices of the European powers.

Few people can realize all that slavery means. A slave, once secured, **is a valuable asset who must be cared** for and fed—as long as he is able-bodied—as carefully as a horse or a cow; and his actual physical existence need not be intolerable. But when we look at the slave-raiding and slave-trading which precede slave-owning and at all the horrors which these processes involve, the impossible cruelty of the whole system becomes apparent. The early morning raid by a hidden band on a peaceful, sleeping village, the smoke of the burning huts, the cries of the women and children, the death or wounding of the men—all these things are still to be seen in all their pristine ferocity on both sides of the borders of Abyssinia.

Gangs of slaves, marching in misery, the men chained together in rows, and the women and children dragging themselves along beside the main body, can be seen by any traveler in Southern Abyssinia today. Some of these slaves are captured in Abyssinian territory, others in British East Africa, others in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The gangs are not as large as they used to be, because the border districts have been depopulated.

I have seen, with my own eyes, a convoy of ten thousand slaves marching toward the great slave market of Jimma; and in the course of a single day's march along the trail I have counted the dead and dying bodies of more than 50 captives who have dropped by the roadside. For on such journeys there is no commissariat department, and those who carry no supplies can hope only for a merciful spear, since the alternative is death by thirst or by the teeth and talons of wild beasts.

No Adequate Police Force.

Abyssinian raids into the country southwest of the Boma plateau in the British Sudan are constant, and within the last six months there have been several raids into the Kenya colony. The depopulation of the border and the absence of adequate police forces tempt the Abyssianians to advance farther and farther; and on one occasion, at least, they have penetrated no less than 120 miles into British territory.

In regard to certain incidents the Brisish government has claimed reparations but it has never obtained the payment of a single dollar on the repatriation of a single British slave.

The border provinces of Abyssinia are controlled by gangs of robbers and slave traders, who are responsible to nobody, though they occasionally pay tribute to the central government. Only the other day the regent in Adis Abeba received a present of 140 slaves, most of whom were children, of both sexes, between the ages of 6 and 14, though a few were adult women wtih babies at the breast. And even the European inhabitants of the capital can hardly avoid becoming slave owners. For if a slave is given to you you cannot emancipate him (or her) however much you may wish to do so. You may pay him wages to salve your conscience, but the process of emancipation is practically unknown, and if **you set your slave free, he is certain** to be captured and again enslaved by someone else.

From this difficulty there is no obvious way out. Short of a deliberate and comprehensive assertion of European authority, which could not be carried through without a very substantial demonstration of physical force, there appears to be no way by which the existence of slavery in Abyssinia can be abolished.

But there is one thing that is obviously possible, and that is the prevention of the importation of arms and ammunition.

The Abyssinians possess millions of modern rifles, but their stock of ammunition has fallen very low indeed—possibly even as low as five rounds per rifle of the regular army—and when it is exhausted their power to raid and depouulate fresh areas, whether in British or in Abyssinian territory, will be destroyed at the same time. Munitions, therefore, are the crux of the whole question. The European powers have contracted not to supply Abyssinia—amongst other African countries—with munitions, or with materials for their manufacture, but America, unluckily, has not signed the contract; and so it is to America that the Abyssinian government has lately turned. Payment was made, in advance, three months ago, and the cartridges and automatic rifles, exported from the United States, are now lying at the port of Jibuti, in French Somaliland, which is the terminus of the Abyssinian railway, waiting, as we said above, the permission of another "Christian" government for transportation to their destination.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR CRISIS.

Effect on Public Opinion.—The Principle at Stake.

African World 1/28/22

(From Our Resident Correspondent.)

PRETORIA, December 28, 1921.

London England

The industrial conditions under which South Africa is beginning the New Year is in marked contrast with the optimism which is becoming more in evidence in the world generally. The situation is acutely depressing, especially as it has come so soon after General Smuts' cheerful "turned the corner" speech; but, in point of fact, the average South African town-dweller—and in a case like this it is the average middle-class mentality that counts—refuses to see anything but the silver lining to the cloud. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, it has become the settled conviction of most persons that an industrial clash must precede any attempt at the final readjustment after the war, and it is believed that the present crisis is, in fact, the struggle which is supposed to be inevitable—or, at any rate, its beginnings. The opinion has crystallised in the minds of the greater bulk of the citizens, outside the ranks of the wage-earners concerned, that a general reduction of wages is necessary.

That conviction prevails in regard to the dispute on the collieries, and the coal-owners' claim that the *status quo* would kill the infant South African industry is readily admitted. At the same time, public opinion holds to the belief that the whole question is susceptible of negotiation, and that the owners forced the issue too hastily. Nevertheless, the decision of the men to go on strike, combined with the general attitude of Labour, is considered unjustifiable, and merely an indication that an industrial war is inevitable and could not be avoided, however far the negotiating spirit prevailed. The middle-class view is, therefore, that the sooner the struggle is finished with and the sharper it is, the better for the general settlement which everyone is yearning for. The issue is being awaited with a vague but unalterable determination which compensates for the passivity and fatalism with which the development of the dispute was watched. In this respect the psychology of the South African citizen corresponds very closely to that of his English prototype during the coal strike of 1921. Coal does not play the same part in South African life as it does in the British economic organisation, but the implications of the coal dispute in South Africa are the same as in England, and its possible consequences no less far-reaching.

The second reason why the position is viewed with a measure of optimism is the belief that South Africa, which was one of the last countries to feel the effects of the world-wide slump, is now experiencing the last phases of the industrial unrest which preceded the comparative economic stabilisation in England. It is believed that, just as an acute labour struggle in that country heralded the dawn of a somewhat more promising era, so in the Union a short period of economic distress would bring to all parties a better realisation of the essential conditions, and would make them wiser, if sadder, men. This is the atmosphere in which the labour crisis of 1922 has been ushered in.

Probably the first definite result which has emerged out of the struggle in the collieries has been the demonstration that with black labour it is quite possible to carry on the work of mining at very nearly, if not quite, the same rate of production as with white workers. This is a result fraught with great significance for the future development of South Africa, even more than for the fortunes of the immediate dispute. It is safe to say that not one South African in a hundred will rejoice that such a demonstration has been made, and yet it was inevitable, and had to come sooner or later. The fact, however, that on this occasion the matter was put to the test, in spite of legal difficulties, shows that there is no exaggeration in describing the present situation as one of the most critical which South Africa has had to face ever since it emerged from the state of primitive organisation. The principle involved touches the whole native question, which is one not purely of race or culture, but of fundamental economics. No less a principle than this is in process of being fought out in South Africa.

Indians in South Africa.

African World 1/21/22 London England

Another important matter, General Smuts continued, was Indian. We had an Indian question in Natal, in South Africa, and also in the Empire. India had 320 millions of population, and anything we did in Natal or the Union had a very far-reaching influence, an influence which might even shake the foundations of the Empire. The question of Indians in South Africa was of the first importance. In this country they were children, paying unto the third and fourth generation for the sins of the fathers. Let them avoid trying for a settlement which might do us no good and which might do the Empire incalculable harm. In the Union the Indian problem was of manageable proportions, but in Natal it was very serious indeed. As he had told them, Natal's white population had increased by 40 per cent., and the Indian population by only 5 per cent. They must not exaggerate and talk about an inundation, but remember that the whites in Natal were more than holding their own. Let them consider the matter carefully, not alone from their own point of view, but from that of all the other Dominions and, remember that any decision arrived at here would have repercussions far beyond, and beyond the Empire. He felt that the best thing they could do was to induce Indians in ever-increasing numbers to leave South Africa and go back to their own country. (Hear, hear.) Let them reverse the process of the past and encourage the white population, while watching the Asiatic population dwindle. He felt that that was the solution which was fundamentally sound. He had not made a speech, but enjoyed a little conversation on all sorts of subjects. They had turned the corner in politics, and he believed economically they were developing industrially, and he wanted to see the people develop along great lines, to forge racial matters, the accident of birth and the accident of origin, and work to the great end and make this a progressive, thriving, and flourishing country. The task that lay before us required the united efforts of every man irrespective of race. All such, who would work for the country and be one brick in the great edifice they were building, he would welcome.

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Race Problem – 1922

Africa

"JA JA, AN AFRICAN MERCHANT PRINCE."

West Africa 1/28/22

[FROM THE REV. M. J. ELLIOTT, D.D.]

By his admirable contribution on King Ja Ja in WEST AFRICA for January 14 confirmed and emphasized last week by Mr. Alex. A. Cowan, of Liverpool—Sir Wm. N. M. Geary has again shown his sympathetic understanding of, and his genuine friendship for, Africa and the African; and, as another of "those who can go back to the 'eighties," I heartily echo the sentiments of both articles.

London England

Early in 1879, appointed to my first post in West Africa, under the W.M.M.S., I went out in charge of the late Rev. John Milum, F.R.G.S., general superintendent of what is now called the Lagos district, embracing the Yoruba and Popo countries. Mr. Milum (one of the most capable administrators and one of the most devoted missionaries his Church ever had) had instructions to break his journey at the Gambia, there to introduce and initiate two young missionaries who accompanied us. This detained us three weeks. Proceeding, we were joined at Freetown, Sierra Leone, by the late Captain David Hopkins, British Consul for Calabar, the Oil Rivers, Fernando Po, etc., whose company we found most delightful, and his friendship invaluable. This Consul was held in the highest esteem by European and African alike. In conversation the name of King Ja Ja came up, and he was universally spoken of as a true friend of the European. It was known, too, that Ja Ja wanted European missionaries in his country. The late Bishop Crowther, whose intimate friendship it was my great privilege to enjoy, a cultured gentleman of unquestionable worth and character, whose clergy and other mission workers were all, like himself, Native Africans, had sought permission to extend his operations into Opobo, but his appeal was dismissed by Ja Ja in language more forceful than choice. Nevertheless, heathen though he was, he desired British missionaries, and the Consul kindly volunteered to introduce Mr. Milum to King Ja Ja; and a few months later in the same year, not long before the Consul's lamented decease, the interview took place at Opobo, of which a detailed account appeared in *Wesleyan Missionary Notices*. King Ja Ja was delighted, and promised, if a British missionary was sent, not only to grant a suitable and sufficient site, but to erect thereon a church, a school and a residence for the missionary. Unfortunately, the state of the society's funds at that time was such that the general committee in London declined to sanction this extension of work and responsibility.

All this I recapitulate because of the sequel. In 1891, at Teneriffe, I met King Ja Ja returning from his exile, and had a conversation with him, just a week before his death on that island. We talked of the visit to him, a dozen years before, of Consul Hopkins and Mr. Milum, and he repeated to me his earnest request that British missionaries should be sent to his country; and the tall old man—every inch a king—spoke the words quoted by Sir Wm. Geary, as uttered by Ja Ja "shortly before his death," which I can confirm to the letter, for they were said to myself. We were both standing in the hotel, facing each other, and on the mention of the name of Consul Hopkins, the king's eyes glistened, and, placing a hand on each of my shoulders, looking straight into my eyes, he said, with pathetic emphasis: "You knew Consul Hopkins? Ah! if Consul Hopkins had lived there would have been none of this palaver." That conviction I shared then, and I hold it as firmly to-day.

It may be true that monopolies are rarely defensible, but King Ja Ja was undeniably acting, as he honestly believed, within his sanctioned rights, and the issue of the "palaver" was a tragic mistake, which those who knew Ja Ja best, and felt for him the esteem of which he was worthy, have never ceased to regret.

BRILLIANT WEST AFRICAN MUSICIAN.

KILLED IN THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BLISWORTH.

African World London England

2/25/23

In the railway accident near Blisworth on January 27, when the Scottish Express to London and the Birmingham Express from London, passing one another, had carriages damaged by the detachment of the steps of one of the engines which, because of the rate the trains were travelling formed a flying missile crashing and rebounding and wrecking compartments, a brilliant West African musician, Mr. Mope Desmond, was killed. In private life on the Gold Coast he had been Mr. Caleb Quaye of Accra. Strangely enough another Accra personage figured in the same disaster, though fortunately with less tragic results—Mr. W. Bartholemew was slightly injured, being slightly cut about the face.

Mr. Mope Desmond came to England several years ago as a student—he was at Cambridge University—but turned his very considerable musical ability to better account. He became an orchestral pianist, had played for one of the Alhambra revues, at the Hammersmith Palais de Danse, and also at Murray's. In fact he had been connected with Murray's Club for six years and latterly was a member of the "Five Musical Dragons," well-known to the Club's frequenters.

It was with his colleagues of this Band that he was travelling north on the afternoon of the tragic happening to fulfil an engagement at Wolverhampton—the Wolverhampton Rugby Football Club's ball—and in the compartment that was most damaged were seated Sir Arthur Steele-Maitland, at one time Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Mope Desmond and three of his colleagues. Mr. Desmond was killed almost instantly, the other occupants being more or less seriously injured.

Mr. Desmond, who had a considerable reputation in certain musical circles, was under thirty years of age. He left a widow and an infant child.

The funeral took place at Highgate Cemetery on February 3, when many West Africans were present. The bearers were Mr. Bobo Hines, Mr. L. Morris, Mr. Gean Paul, the late Mr. Desmond's Band Colleagues and Mr. D. Mensah, Mr. T. Payne and Mr. B. Wulffe.

There were present at the graveside Mrs. Desmond, the widow, Miss Douglas, Mrs. During, Mrs. Gubertini, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. and Miss Payne, Mr. B. Payne, Mr. Kofie Payne, Mr. S. H. Baptist, Mr. A. Evans, Mr. K. Esien, Mr. D. Holm, Mr. T. Morrison, Mr. T. Saluave, Mr. F. Sidney, and Mr. Ayo Williams.

Prominent among the many beautiful wreaths was one from the Wolverhampton Rugby Football Club, to play at the Ball of which Club the late Mr. Desmond had been journeying when he was killed. Among other floral tributes were noticeable those from Mrs. Desmond the widow, the late Mr. Desmond's brother and sister-in-law, Mrs. Cordell, "Diddie," Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hastan, Mrs. Otonka Payne, Mr. G. Leslie Elliot, Mr. Kofi B. Payne, the management of Murray's Club, the staff of Murray's Club, "Old Colleagues at Cambridge University," "The Broadway Five" and "The Musical Dragons."

THE LATE Mr. MOPE DESMOND.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN WEST AFRICA.

West Africa 1/28/22

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

London England

During 1920 and 1921 Mr. A. E. Blackburn, secretary of the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee, investigated conditions of the liquor traffic in South and West Africa, and his report is now before us.

While agreeing with the late Secretary of State for the Colonies that the liquor traffic in West Africa "has been conducive to great evil and great misfortune," we are of opinion that much harm has been done to the cause of reform by the exaggerations of too enthusiastic reformers who have looked at the effects of the traffic through a magnifying glass of prejudice; in this, as in all social questions, sanity of view and sobriety of statement are essential. It is deplorably true that individuals in West Africa have succumbed to over-indulgence in alcoholic drinks, and that these are largely consumed by the inhabitants of the larger ports and trading towns, but to speak of the entire population of large districts as "gin-sodden," and as being "enervated and degenerate through drink," is to strain the use of language.

Africans were not without the means of producing intoxication nor innocent of its practice before contact with Europeans, but we are afraid that it is only too true that most of the responsibility for what the most moderate must admit to be a deplorable feature of the trade must be borne by Europeans. It was they who introduced the fiery distilled spirituous liquors and imported enormous

quantities of those liquors of the lowest and most deleterious quality for the sake of snatching a greater profit. Spirituous liquor had been introduced in the seventeenth century, and during the slave-trade it became a leading article. British and French brandy were included in every cargo from Britain or France; the Portuguese brought Brazilian and Havana rum; the Dutch did a large trade in Schiedam and other brands of gin, which became favourite drinks, and the Americans took a leading position with rum distilled in the United States. All the nations trading to the Coast must share the blame, but these were usually spirits of fairly good quality; it was left to Britons to introduce the vile compound long known as "trade spirits"; and their example was widely followed. Masquerading as gin or rum, this really consisted of "potato spirit" shipped immediately after distillation, the one object in view being cheapness. In recent years it has been claimed that trade spirits are really a most healthy form of liquor; if so, they must differ materially from the first shipments which were frankly invoiced as German potato spirit. In order to squeeze out the last modicum of profit some firms established their own distilleries or acquired large interests in existing ones.

It has now been recognized that the traffic in this low-class spirit must be put an end to in the interests of the Colonies. Unfortunately, performance lags behind the moral sense; when there is question of prohibiting the traffic resolution falters, and the result—probably out of deference to vested interests—is a prohibition limited to what are called "trade spirits," which it has been found impossible to define. "The term . . . has been made to apply chiefly to certain classes of liquors shipped from Germany or Holland . . . or America," and steps have therefore been taken to introduce "substitutes of other alcoholic products manufactured in other countries to replace the Continental and American brands," and to divert the trade into British hands. The effect has been the same as in the French Colonies, where the authorities frankly endeavoured to put the trade into the hands of their own nationals by prohibiting the importation of all spirits not manufactured in France.

There is one feature of the trade in alcoholic liquors which strikes us as more serious and a greater danger to West African progress than the sale of "trade spirits." The use of alcoholic liquors of European manufacture is coming to be considered by educated Africans as a sign of advancement. Mr. Blackburn states that at one centre in Northern Nigeria, where the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited, he was asked to receive a deputation of young educated Natives, who were agitating for permission to get liquor on the ground "that having become 'Westernized' liquor had become part of their programme of pastimes," and that "if a vital part of their circle was interfered with it would reduce their reputation greatly." Mr. Blackburn elicited from these young men that "it was only after they had commenced work they had started drinking; by it they had come nearer to the plane of the European."

Could there be a clearer illustration of the old Greek poet's aphorism, "Evil communications corrupt good manners"?

We are no believers in what is called "prohibition." Recent events in the United States show the futility of trying to keep people sober by law. But a partial prohibition, from which the class to whom the people look for example and leadership is exempted, is actively injurious and leads to drinking being considered a mark of high social status and advance in progress, as is shown by the opinions expressed by these young men.

To-day, for a Briton of good social standing to get drunk is "bad form" in the British Isles, yet many who cannot be called very old can remember the time when the "best people" got habitually intoxicated. The popular saying "as drunk as a lord" enshrined the popular opinion that drunkenness was a privilege of the highest class. The labouring classes followed the example of "their betters," getting drunk on beer and gin, instead of port and brandy. The elimination of drunkenness has not been effected by legislation, but by the example and the quiet moral influence of the leaders of all classes. It is by the same system that the idea that drinking is a proof and privilege of "Westernization" must be eradicated in West Africa.

This is an aspect of the question which should give cause for thought to every Briton in West Africa who believes the British Empire to be the greatest civilizing influence in the world because Britons are especially endowed with the qualities which make for the leadership and uplift of backward races. The standard of the social circles from which Britons working in West Africa are chiefly drawn should make it easy for them to set an example to the educated Africans among whom they work, and who look to them for guidance. If abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquor becomes general amongst Europeans, such abstinence would come to be considered a proof of "Westernization." This effort of abnegation and self-control is surely a small price to pay for the better performance of the Briton's great duty as civilizer.

We are sure there is no other effective remedy, and it is to be noted that this phase of the question is quite distinct from that of "trade spirits," as these young men "consume largely the higher-priced liquors."

We are in entire agreement with the opinion of the late Lieut.-Governor of Northern Nigeria, Mr. C. L. Temple, C.M.G.:—

> If we decide it is our duty to check the use of alcohol among Natives, there is only one measure by which we can, I am convinced, do so effectively. We must do without alcohol ourselves whilst living in Native countries. The prestige of the white man is still sufficiently operative, I think, among all classes of Natives, with the exception of an inconsiderable minority, which may safely be ignored, as to cause such a self-denying ordinance, if adopted for all indiscriminately, to be accepted without demur by the respectable Natives.

Mr. Temple's abilities and experience give his words weight, to which no comment of ours can add. We leave them to the consideration of all the Europeans residing in West Africa, feeling assured that there is a sufficient number of them with a high sense of duty to the Africans to exert a beneficial influence over their fellows who are otherwise minded.

THE RAND STRIKE.

There is no reason to disguise the fact that the position of the mining industry—and, in consequence, the whole industrial position in South Africa—is at present somewhat critical. The latest cabled news of the probability of power and light being cut off on the Rand will cause serious and unnecessary losses to the general community and general inconvenience to the public without assisting in the settlement of the unfortunate dispute. The interest of thousands of innocent shareholders all over the world has been little regarded, and the continuance of the dispute may well prove to reflect detrimentally on the general prosperity of the State by frightening away the investment of foreign capital. In the long run, however, the present strike may prove a blessing in disguise. If these misguided miners who are heading the agitation think that a victory is in store for them, they are very greatly mistaken. They are fighting against the inexorable laws of economics, as time will show, and not at too distant a date either.

THE STRIKE ON THE RAND.

Though the strike on the Rand continues, indications are all in favour of an early termination. There is a clear and growing desire to resume work on the part of the men, and the fact that 40,000 natives only have been repatriated out of a total of 192,000 in December last, is a favourable sign of the attitude of employers towards the resumption of work. General Smuts's proposals, save in the question of discrimination between low and high grade mines, have been accepted by the Chamber of Mines, but the men's Federation have not yet replied to them. The narrowed view of Labour which puts upon employers the burden of results which are solely due to uncontrollable economic causes, operates here as in other industrial disputes the world over, and is difficult to dislodge. If mines are not to close down, reform and readjustment of working conditions are necessary, and the signs that Labour is slowly beginning to realise this are more encouraging than when we wrote on this subject last week.

BENONI, FAR EASTERN RAND, February 1.

STRIKE POSITION ON THE RAND.

The coal miners in the vicinity are commencing to return on the employers' terms; 2,000 men are expected to be at work to-day.

The deadlock in the gold mines dispute continues. Strikers on the Far Eastern Rand are being drilled, and there have been demonstrations outside the mines, urging the officials to come out, which the latter refused to do.

Good order is, however, being maintained, but militant policy and a general strike are favoured by a small section of the men in order to force the Government's hand.

Some 70,000 natives have been repatriated since January 16; the Breyton Colliery, in the Ermelo district, has now closed down.

The Johannesburg tramway service is expected to restart on Thursday. In view of the increasing distress all over the Rand, soup-kitchens are being started, and Brakpan Council has voted £1,000 for relief work.

In a speech at Witbank, General Hertzog expressed active sympathy with the strikers.

The Nationalists and Labour members of Parliament are to meet at a conference at Pretoria on Tuesday.

The railway shop workers at Pretoria have voted against a general strike. The improvement in prices of Far Eastern Rand mining shares is considered significant, and, on the Stock Exchange, it is possible that unexpected satisfactory developments may occur early next week.

AFRICAN STUDENTS' UNION.

Appeal for Books for An Ethiopian Library.

"The African World" has been asked to publish the following appeal:—

The Union for Students of African Descent is a small society, founded in 1917, with the object of bringing together students of African descent in London, of providing for their social needs, and of giving expression to their corporate intellectual life. In order to give African students an opportunity of getting acquainted with all that is known about their countries and their peoples, thus furnishing them with an incentive to contribute something themselves to the world's knowledge, and again to bring something new out of Africa, it has been decided to establish an Ethiopian library. This library is to be composed mainly of books by negro authors, and books relating to Africa, America, and the West Indies.

Will all kind persons interested in Africa or Africans help by contributing either money or books?

All contributions to be sent to R. H. Lockhart (Librarian U.S.A.D), Student Movement House, 32, Russell Square, W.C.

By James Weldon Johnson, Contributing Editor.

HOW MODERN IMPERIALISM WORKS.

Those who read the newspapers carefully must have been impressed by three separate dispatches coming out of London last week regarding Abyssinia. From one dispatch we learn that a large consignment of American cartridges and automatic rifles, intended for the government of Abyssinia, has been held up at one of the French ports and not allowed to be forwarded to the interior. These munitions are of American origin due to the fact that in 1919 Great Britain, France and Italy bound themselves by a convention not to supply the Abyssinians with arms or ammunition. The United States did not sign this convention and therefore, is the only one of the great western powers free to sell arms to the Abyssinian government.

From various sources in Europe pressure is being brought to bear upon the American government not to insist on the forwarding of these arms to their destination. How this pressure is being brought comes out in another dispatch in which is detailed "the horrible system of slavery" existing in Abyssinia. A terrible picture is painted and abyssinia is styled "the last home of open slavery." In this dispatch it is contended that these arms and munitions are to be used particularly for rounding up slaves, and an appeal is made to the high moral conscience of the United States not to allow itself to be made particeps criminis.

Perhaps no better summary of the situation could be given than the following editorial comment which appeared in the Westminster "Gazette," one of the influential London papers:

> "A hushing-up policy can no longer be defended and it is high time that public attention, both here and in America, should be directed to a situation which is scandalous in the highest degree. Who would have supposed that it was posisble anywhere in the world in 1922 to see 10,000 newly captured slaves marching in one gang into life-long captivity?
>
> "Immediate attention is necessary to decide the fate of the consignment of American munitions now lying at Jibuti. The whole system of slave raids is founded on rifles and cartridges, and the Abyssinians are extremely short of these as the result of the operation of the arms convention. It is unfortunate that America is not signatory to the convention, but we are sure that when the State Department in Washington once realizes the facts it will not hesitate to make its attitude clear.
>
> "American opinion on the question of slavery is at least as strong as British. That the French authorities should release these munitions through fear of an 'incident' with the American government would be a blunder too bitterly ironical to be believed."

A third dispatch from London (all of these dispatches were dated January 18th) is headed, "Find Abyssinians near Barbarism. Two British Correspondents Report Country in Ruins and Slaves Everywhere. Assert American Arms are Imported for Use in Slave Raids in Adjacent Territory." The dispatch gives an account by these two correspondents of the deplorable condition which they found in Abyssinia. They state that the splendid work done by King Menelik in developing the country has fallen into decay; that the system of law and order which he established has gone to pieces; and that Abyssinia has lapsed into a state that approaches barbarism. They declare that in Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, there are more slaves than freemen. They make especial declaration that a great many of these slaves are British subjects captured by slave raids into British territory (of course, they mean here African natives).

These correspondents draw the conclusion that these slave raids require rifles and ammunition and that as France, England and Italy have bound themselves under a convention not to supply munitions to Abyssinia, it is only America who is now importing or seeking to import arms into this country—arms destined mainly to fill the great Abyssinian slave markets.

These correspondents then go on to describe how the great improvements introduced by Menelik have disappeared. They describe the "roads as impassable," the "bridges as crumbling," "mills out of order," " hospitals in ruin." They reach the conclusion that the civilization of the ancient empire of Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, with its area of 350,000 square miles and its population of 8,000,000, is steadily disappearing.

What is the meaning of all this? Is it that the Europeans are so terribly horrified with the idea that there is slavery in Abyssinia? Most likely there is slavery there, but it is doubtful if there is as much as there was fifty, or even twenty, years ago. Or is it that the hearts of the European powers are going out to Abyssinia because of the pain it gives them to see the ancient Ethiopian civilization decay? We think not.

Abyssinia is one of the most inaccessible countries in the world. In many respects it might as well be on another planet. Whether its civilization flourished or decayed it would not have any direct effect upon the nations of Europe.

To get at the real motives of the European powers it is necessary to combine all the stated and unstated facts brought up by this series of London dispatches.

The first fact in order is that Great Britain, France and Italy signed a convention a little over two years ago not to sell Abyssinia any arms or ammunition. We learn that America was not a party to that convention. We have not a situation in which there is a large supply of American munitions at one of the French Mediterranean ports awaiting shipment into Abyssinia. We have these arms held up and not allowed to be forwarded. We have a protest coming from English sources urging upon America not to insist upon the shipment of these arms. This is backed up by a statement of terrible slave conditions in Abyssinia and an appeal to America not to lend her aid to such nefarious practice. On top of these, we have in the third dispatch cited a long account from two British correspondents about the decay of civilization in Abyssinia.

With these facts before us, it does not take very much insight to see that the real motive is a plot against Abyssinian independence.

Here we have before our eyes the workings of modern imperialism. Imperialism depends upon guns. Abyssinia still remains the only actually independent African nation, because it has up to this time been able to have in its possession guns. Some years ago the Italian government had a try-out with Abyssinia and left ten thousand dead Italian soldiers on the field of battle. The first step, therefore, is to deprive Abyssinia of guns. As soon as this is done the rest is easy. If America can be induced not to ship arms into Abyssinia, since Great Britain, France and Italy have already agreed not to do so, Abyssinians will be rendered powerless. Then, under the great excuse of imperialism, the job would be finished. And what is the excuse? The excuse is, in the nation which is the prospective victim of imperialism, the inhabitants are living in barbarism. This is used as a justification for the great moral, enlightened and Christian nations of Europe to go in and lift the people up. This is the moral excuse upon which imperialism, or world overthrow, rests today.

Under present conditions, if Abyssinia is deprived of the right to possess arms, it will be only a question of time when this last great independent African nation will become a subject of the "ennobling and uplifting influences of the British Empire."

Investigators in Abyssinia Urge Action by Britain and the United States.

New York Times 1/22/22

LONDON, Jan. 19.—In their concluding article on conditions in Abyssinia printed in The Westminster Gazette the two correspondents who recently visited that country assert that slave-raiding and slave-trading has increased by leaps and bounds in recent years.

" It is slaving in its worst form—open, cruel, fiendish—unfettered by European interference and scarcely discoun-

Race Problem—1922 Africa

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

ECONOMIST THROWS RAY OF LIGHT ON ABYSSINIAN MUNITIONS CONTROVERSY

N. Y. Negro World 1/28/22

"What Are Negroes Going to Do About It?" Asks King, Referring to Tense Politico-Economic Situation in Africa. "Surely We Can Spare Enough Time from Our Internecine Wars—from Straightening Our Hair—To Give a Thought to the Historic Land of Ethiopia"

By ARTHUR E. KING

America's moral leadership of the world and her abstention from European alliances create some absurd situations; but behind these absurdities lie intrigue, war. Yet how can the world's creditor be unconcerned with the politics and policies of its debtors?

The latest European move is to appeal to American conscience to stop the export of munitions to Abyssinia, because in doing so she is helping to fill the slave markets of Addis-Abbaba. The European powers have bound themselves not to export arms to Abyssinia, and only our arms are available to slave raiders. Imagine the surprise and indignation of Europe seeing the land of Lincoln supporting slavery and barbarism!

But behind this moral plea is a deep plot to encroach on Abyssinian territory* which is not unrelated to the Economic Conference at Genoa and which is no surprise to the student of welt-politik. Ever since the death of Prince Menelik conditions in Abyssinia have been unsatisfactory, and M. Blanchot painted an unlovely picture of the country in La Geographie, Paris, in 1920. European conditions, however, prevented any attempt to take the matter up before now; but how can any real stability obtain in Europe with war claims still unsettled?

So before the Genoa Conference takes place, Italy—whose Pyrrhean victory and chagrin at the expansion of Greece in Asia Minor tend to create a dangerous Mediterranean situation for England—must be appeased by allowing her to cash in on the secret treaty signed by Britain, France, Russia and Italy at London on April 26, 1915. One of the clauses of this treaty reads as follows: "Should France and Great Britain extend their colonial possessions in Africa at the expense of Germany they will admit in principle Italy's right to demand certain compensation by way of an extension of her possession in Eritrea, Somaliland and Libya." L. S. Woolf in his book, "Commerce and Empire in Africa," commenting on this, says: "The meaning of this clause is not entirely clear, but Eritrea and Somaliland adjoin Abyssinia, and the only extension which in the past Italy has aimed at would have been at the expense of Abyssinia. Anyone who recalls the history of the European state in Africa will feel some doubt as to whether Italy's compensation may not be found within Abyssinian territory. For the Emperor Menelik is dead, and the beliefs and desires of economic imperialism still live in Africa."

The scrap of paper which Britain, France and Italy signed on July 6, 1906, to respect Abyssinian territory will be thrown into the discard, and peace in Europe will be maintained at the expense of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of non-European governments. But Italy may get even with Abyssinia for the defeat she sustained at Adowa on March 1, 1896, but what does she hope to obtain in real benefits? France controls Abyssinia's only railroad, and the port of Jibut, in French Somaliland, is its terminus. England controls the Bank of Abyssinia, and the descendants of the Queen of Sheba and Menelik are not by any means docile. She may send a few thousand hungry Italians there, but the cost of maintaining an army of occupation will far outweigh any tangible gains, for England will use her as a catspaw and get the trade. And what does Italy want with colonies she is unable to develop? She has neither coal nor iron to do any developing of the country; she has neither capital nor the kind of technicians able to cope with the problems involved.

It is quite likely that the European powers want to be sure that no struggle takes place, so they become concerned overnight with slavery. They remember that Adowa was won through the sale of French arms to Menelik, and are taking no chances of a struggle. The occupation must be swift and sure. But why send out a long story of slavery, etc.? They have no guns; they have the men. Why bring America into the deal?

America is having the time of her life with Britain over difficulties of bringing cotton from Egypt in her own ships and sending her oil to the West Coast of Africa in American bottoms. In Liberia a big fight is in progress between English and American banking interests, and in the Congo the situation over copper is not at all pleasant.

If Europe persists in occupying Abyssinia let her do it frankly, without any moral appeal to America. But why ask us to save their faces and supply the credit to carry out their schemes? What are Negroes going to do about it? Surely we can spare enough time from our internecine wars, from writing histories of the Neegro church, from straightening our hair by the fifty-seven varieties, from composing blues and from fantastic parades, to give a thought to the historic land of Ethiopia.

MANY SLAVES IN ABYSSINIA

Savannah Ga.

Startling Disclosures By Correspondents

Tribune 1/28/22

London, Eng., Jan. 25th. (Associated Negro Press)—Abyssinia, the Negro Kingdom in Africa, is the last home of open slavery; in its capital, Addis Adeba, there are more slaves than free men, and the British legation there is full of slaves owned by legation servants according to assertions made by two white correspondents of the Westminister Gazette who lately have been in Abyssinia. The correspondents assert that of the slaves alleged to be in the British legation many are British subjects, having been captured by slave raiders in British territory.

The article says France, Great Britain and Italy, having bound themselves under the arm convention of 1919 not to supply munitions to the Abyssinians, it is now only America which is exporting or seeking to export arms destined to assist the slave raiders.

At the present moment the article continues there is a large consignment of American cartridges and automatic rifles lying at Jibuti (a French port on the Gulf of Aden) Awaiting the consent of the French, not being much in love with the convention of 1919 and fearing an "incident" with the American Government which probably knows nothing whatever about the affair, may shortly give their consent.

In an editorial the Westminister Gazette suggests that the British foreign office has preferred to say as little as possible about the alleged scandalous conditions in Abyssinia and calls for the abandonment of the "hush policy".

"Who would have thought it possible," says the newspapers, "to see any where in the world in 1922 ten thousand newly captured slaves marching to lifelong captivity?"

The editorials adds that it is unfortunate the United States did not sign the 1919 convention, "but we feel sure the state department at Washington, once it realizes the fact, will not delay in making its attitude clear." Officials at Washington are said to be wondering what attitude colored Americans will take in opposing slavery in an African country, controlled by Africans.

The Returning Natives.

Lombuland News

Up to last Saturday, 34,000 native labourers had left the Rand Mines, representing an automatic stoppage of work between 3000 and 4,000 white workers.

Providence

COMMENTS ON COAST TOPICS.

African World 1/14/22

The Education of Young Africa.

"Our girls are being taught how to dress, to have a smattering of English, a poor acquaintance with the three Rs, and to be lazy. . . . Whether their parents are able to afford it or not, the girls wish to appear well-dressed ladies in high-heeled boots and shoes, jewellery, costly frocks, and hats younger in years but old in vice." So writes the "Nigerian Pioneer" of November 25 last. Without pausing to inquire how the youthfulness of a hat presages age in vice—a conundrum which only a milliner trained in psychology can solve—things seem to be in as bad a way with the Nigerian seminaries for young ladies as they are with the educational institutions for young lads. Has not the secretary of the Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee told us that the habit of drinking has taken a firm hold on a section of the educated Africans, as it is interpreted by them as "the high mark of civilisation." How many years ago is it since I ventured to suggest that West Africa would lose very little if European civilisation did not become predominant? Toleration is in the way of becoming licence when the simple despotism of African communal life is swept away. If the statements cited do not travesty facts it is time they were looked into, for if education does not teach people to be of some use in their world it is not of much value. The value of a system of education depends on the answer to the question, What type of citizen does it produce? Mr. Blackburn and the "Nigerian Pioneer" have given us one

NATIVE COUNCILS.

African World 1/14/22

London

Discussing the constitution of Southern Rhodesia, in reply to a letter from the Anti-Slavery and Aborginal Protection Society, Mr. C. T. Davis, on behalf of Mr. Winston Churchill, writes:—

It is proposed to provide in the suggested new constitution which is now under consideration for the future establishment in the reserves of native councils for the discussion of matters relating to the natives. It is not intended that the Legislative Assembly should be other than a purely elective body, but the general principle of Imperial responsibility for native interests, as laid down in the report of Lord Buxton's Committee, has been fully accepted by the elected members in Southern Rhodesia.

Race Problem - 1922

Africa

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Labour and Nationalism.

African World 2/4/22

(From Our Resident Correspondent at Pretoria.)

The labour crisis of 1913-14 on the Witwatersrand, which is the nearest parallel in South Africa to the current industrial unrest in the Union, was of a fundamentally different character from that of 1922. The reason is that since the period first mentioned an industrial revolution of considerable magnitude has been proceeding in South Africa. Not only South Africa, but the Afrikander, has become increasingly industrialised, with far-reaching effects in the political and economic sphere. Probably the Boer War was ultimately responsible, for it was the primary cause in the creation of a large reserve of poor white labour which became to an increasing extent divorced from the soil, and was brought into close relations and competition with the native races. The industrial revolution in question is therefore ultimately linked up with the poor white problem, the native problem, the labour problem *per se*, and the Nationalist movement in the political field.

Nationality of Miners.

How far and how rapidly the radical change in the economic character of South Africa has proceeded may be judged from the following figures showing the nationality of the employees in the mining industry, incomparably the greatest in the Union:—

BIRTHPLACES OF MINING EMPLOYEES IN TRANSVAAL AND THE UNION, 1911-1920:

Born in South Africa	Miners employed in Transvaal only. Per cent.	Miners employed in the Union. Per cent.
1911	29·93	32·87
1912	31·56	34·61
1916	44·7	41·0
1917	48·0	49·0
1918	49·1	50·2
1919	49·7	50·3
1920	49·6	58·0
Other Countries—		
1911	70·07	67·13
1912	68·44	65·39
1916	55·3	59·0
1917	52·0	51·0
1918	50·9	49·8
1919	50·3	48·5
1920	50·4	49·2

It will be seen that during the ten years given the ratio of South African born to overseas born miners has changed from something less than one-third to something over one-half of the total employed both in the Union and in the most highly industrialised part of the Union, the Transvaal. And what is true of the mining industry is far more true of industry generally, though it is in the former that the white Afrikander has gained the strongest foothold. This radical transformation in the character of the labouring classes of the Union has had two effects of outstanding importance.

Raw, Unskilled, but Highly-Paid Labour.

It has brought into play a large amount of raw, unskilled, and inefficient, but very highly-paid labour—an economic absurdity which no power on earth can make permanent; and the second result has been that the white and black races, which had hitherto been separated by reason of the former's unquestionable economic superiority over the latter, have now been forced into close contact with one another on an approximately equal level through the existence of a degraded white section and an advancing black section in the industrial field. A third effect has been to provide an economic argument and basis for the purely political Nationalism of Hertzog, and this has been taken advantage of by Mr. Tielman Roos on the one hand and the new class of labour leader on the other. The fact is vividly brought out in the "Volkstem," which in a recent issue quoted side by side from two statements circulated in the Transvaal backveld by Mr. Roos and the S.A. Industrial Federation respectively. Although it is absolutely certain that the essential aims of Nationalists and Labour are poles apart, it is equally clear that each party is hoping to profit from the propaganda of the other. The racial appeal, directed on the one hand against the English and on the other against the native, is reinforced by the economic appeal, directed against the industrialist and capitalist. Both appeals have, by the irony of history, now come to have the same attraction for a large portion of the working classes of the Union.

AFFAIRS AT THE GOLD COAST.

AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATION.

West Africa 1/28/22

A correspondent writes from Accra, on January 4:—

His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Guggisberg arrived at Accra on the "Abinsi" Mr. R. W. H. Wilkinson, Acting Governor, came on board to welcome his Excellency. A gaurd of honour was provided by the Gold Coast Regiment under Lieut. J. E. Law. The Chief Justice, Lady Smyly and Miss Smyly, Mr. Justice Nettleton, the heads of departments and other senior officials, and a large number of other European residents and leading members of the African community were waiting to welcome the Governor and Mrs. Guggisberg. Across the beach the Ga Manche and Manchemei were waiting under brightly coloured umbrellas, and on the flank were a number of Hausa chiefs and their followers on horseback. The road from the beach was lined by Boy Scouts, and a large number of Girl Guides welcomed Mrs. Guggisberg.

His Excellency and Mrs. Guggisberg attended a Christmas play, "Jan of Windmill Land," given by the Accra Ladies' Association. Among those taking part in the production were the Misses Comfort, Grace, Ruby, Sophia, and Amabel Quartey-Papafio, Miss Agusta Jones-Quartey, Miss Beatrice Renner, Miss Elizabeth Bannerman, Misses Rida and Gladys Quartey, Miss Felicia Annan, Miss Eugenia Buckman, Miss Majorie Mould, Miss Grace Ametfey, Miss Eva Bannerman, Miss Christiana Quartey, and Miss Thyra Jones-Quartey. These progressive African ladies were their own producers, costume makers, scene-painters and business managers. Their success should encourage further efforts.

The Christmas races were held on December 24 and 26 and January 2. The Governor's cup was won for the third time by Shooting Star. For the cup presented by the Medical Department, European jockeys, there were 13 entrants, including Mr. Justice Nettleton, who rode Grey Cat and secured second place. His Excellency and Mrs. Guggisberg attended the races.

Christmas Day was celebrated at Christiansborg Castle by a dinner to which all the unattached residents were invited; husbands whose wives had gone home, bachelors, and spinsters. Those invited were Miss Furley, Miss Veecock, Miss de Butts, Mr. Justice Nettleton, Mr. John Maxwell, Mr. J. T. Furley, Mr. F. E. Talland, Major Stanford, Mr. Lyne, Mr. Law, Mr. Miller, Rev. R. Fisher, Captain Gwyther, Mr. Symond, Captain Hellis, Mr. Clendenning, Dr. Le Fanu, and Mr. Taylor.

Mr. F. S. Lyne, manager of the sisal plantation, and his assistant, Mr. Symond, were at Government House for Christmas.

The Old Comrades' Association held a successful dance in the new transit quarters on Boxing Day. In fact, the whole Christmas season was successful, in spite of the absence of the Gold Coast Regiment's band, which was not brought to Accra this year on account of the need for economy.

A solution has been found for a long-standing grievance over the Supreme Court. The old building is decrepit. Demands from all branches of activity in the Colony have prevented the construction of a new court. The transit quarters, a handsome building constructed by Messrs. Thompson, Moir & Galloway, is being turned into a High Court. This will be bad news for a number of officials because building has not kept pace with other develo in the Colony, and a considerable number of officia having to "double up" in bungalows. But the re ments of justice cannot be longer delayed, and even who have to share bungalows agree that the mov wise and fair one.

The end of the cocoa boom is showing signs of br saner habits and thought. Food is more plentiful. in and around Accra lying waste a year ago are cultivated. The Colony is able to make revenue ar penditure balance, to meet interest on loans, besides h a useful reserve of about £1,500,000, acquired during of speculation in cocoa. The harbour at Takoradi is started. Road and railway construction is being carri in preparation for revival of trade.

A big step is being made this month in education. Two of the junior trade schools open; one at Kibbi and one at Yendi, in the Northern Territories. This inaugurates a new departure. In future, wherever these schools are available, the African youth can start education with a definite idea of entering a useful and remunerative craft. He can learn to be a carpenter or a blacksmith or a mason, while also acquiring elementary education in the ordinary school subjects. The system of these schools is based on the idea of character development.

Another step forward, and a big one, in education, is the preparation of plans by Major Skipper, of Cambridge, for the secondary school at Achemota, near Accra.

His Excellency and Mrs. Guggisberg visited the sisal plantation near Accra, which is making headway under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Lyne. The whole area is under cultivation and the plants doing well, apart from production of heavy crops of cassava. It is held that this assures the future prosperity of the arid Accra plains.

The honours list has been received in the Gold Coast with appreciation. The award of a C.M.G. to Mr. C. H. Harper, the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, was recognized as a fitting reward. Mr. Harper is one of those officers who seem to know instinctively how to act in critical moments; perhaps his old experience in the Oxford University "Rugger" team stands him in good stead. Sir Gordon and Lady Guggisberg have been inundated with congratulations on the occasion of his Excellency being created a K.C.M.G. The award of a C.M.G. to Mr. Furley for his services as Secretary for Native Affairs is extremely popular. The Gold Coast has been fortunate in the past seven months, no fewer than four honours having fallen to it. It is interesting to note the dates in which the recipients first came to the country, viz.: His Excellency, 1902; Mr. Harper, 1900; Mr. Maxwell, 1902; and Mr. Furley, 1902.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF AFRICAN STATES.—ABYSSINIA.

West Africa 1/28/22

WITH all other friends of Africa, we are keenly interested in the two independent African States —Liberia and Abyssinia—because we consider it eminently desirable that opportunity should be given to Africans to show what they can do in national development, and because we believe that Europe may learn something from Africa about social evolution, just as Africa can learn from us. But without financial assistance and moral support upon Western civilization, it is impossible for them to carry out the development and utilization of their

resources. In this respect Liberia has been indifferently treated. Such financial assistance as she has received has been dribbled out in paltry sums, with which nothing of importance could be achieved, and, consequently, there are only trifling results to be seen; though we are well aware that this is not the whole story.

While Liberia has hardly received justice, Abyssinia has not done justice to herself. The country is as large as the German Empire. Its great vocanic plateau is covered with the vegetation of every climate, from the sub-tropical to the temperate. At the lowest level is the original home of the coffee-plant (which takes its name from the province of Kaffa, where it still grows wild), and cotton grows well. The Woina Dega (5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea-level) is mild and temperate, favourable to the cereals and fruits of the Mediterranean lands. The highest region, the Dega, supports horses, sheep and goats. Rich deposits of minerals are known to exist, but no attempt is made to exploit them. The only exports are comparatively small quantities of hides, coffee and ivory; the trade is less important than that of the smallest of the British West African Colonies. Here is a danger to Abyssinian independence. Western commercial enterprise, ever searching for new outlets, has not overlooked this promising and tempting field. That the country has not yet been "protected" or included in a "sphere of influence" is due rather to international jealousies than to the lesson of Adowa's stricken field, though that also is not without its influence. Unfortunately, the present condition of the country affords a plausible excuse (and what more is ever necessary?) for intervention.

During the last few days the *Westminster Gazette* has published a series of articles "from two correspondents lately in Abyssinia," in which the condition of the country is described, and evidence is given that, in addition to internal anarchy, slave-raiding and slave-trading on the largest scale are being carried on with circumstances of appalling cruelty and wanton destruction of life. Abyssinia, *because it is independent*, is the last home of the open traffic in human beings.

Under the able and resolute Emperor Menelik, who reigned for nearly a quarter of a century (1889-1913), Abyssinia appeared to have at last started on a course of order and progress. He established his authority over every province of his empire, and maintained law and order throughout the country—"a child might leave Adis Abeba with his cow and drive it to the confines of Abyssinia without fear of molestation." Menelik

built Adis Abeba, laid out metalled roads, promoted the construction of a railway from the coast, installed a system of telephones, built bridges and corn-mills, introduced a water supply, issued an edict against slavery, established a bank, a school, and a hospital in the capital, and imported teachers and doctors from Egypt and elsewhere.

On the great Emperor's death the Empire was rent by three years of civil war, during which it relapsed into anarchy, and all his work was destroyed. To-day every Governor of a province is practically a sovereign, and flouts the central Government, "which exercises no authority worth mentioning at a greater distance than 10 miles from the palace." Palace and capital are insanitary ruins, nauseous and malodorous with filth. Most officials are corrupt, and take bribes with both hands. Brigands abound. Life and property are nowhere safe. Slavery is so openly practised that the foreign Legations are compelled to permit, and almost to participate, in it.

In its capital, Adis Abeba, there are more slaves than freemen. The British Legation itself is full of slaves, owned by the Legation servants. . . . The Legation compound is British soil, yet not only do slaves who enter it not become free, but if they have escaped from their owners, their owners can and do enter it without hindrance to recapture them. That is an odd enough fact, but a still odder one is that a great many of these slaves are British subjects, captured by slave-raids into British territory.

These are ample grounds for intervention if the Great Powers were not otherwise occupied. If it were purely a matter of internal disorder, she might be left to stew in her own corruption, but the first duty of every Government is to protect its people from external attack. The British Government cannot look on quietly while its territory is raided and its subjects killed, captured and carried away. This is happening, and large tracts of British territory are being depopulated.

We have seen also hundreds of square miles of territory utterly depopulated by Abyssinian raids. Most of this territory is within the confines of the Abyssinian Empire, but part of it is within the British Empire. The facts, we repeat, are not unknown to the British Foreign Office. We can give whatever details may be necessary. Abyssinian raids into the country south-west of the Boma plateau, in the British Soudan, are constant, and within the last six months there have been several raids into the Kenya Colony. The depopulation of the border and the absence of adequate police forces tempt the Abyssinians to advance farther and farther, and on one occasion at least they have penetrated no less than 120 miles into British territory.

The greatest menace to Abyssinian independence is that public opinion in Britain may demand that military action be taken to put a stop to this. The *Westminster Gazette* is one of a group of newspapers which take a lofty view of the duty of the more advanced to the less advanced races, and are always ready to maintain the right of the African peoples to justice and fair opportunity for development. Hence, when the *Westminster Gazette* says that its articles—

will, we are confident, arouse the moral indignation of our readers, and produce an immediate demand that action shall be taken to remove what is not only an abuse in Abyssinia, but a disgrace to the civilized Powers which tolerate the evil—

it is time for Abyssinia to put her house in order.

Fortunately, the evil can be cured without military intervention. Slave-raids will become impossible if the supply of rifles and ammunition is stopped.

The European Powers have contracted not to supply Abyssinia (amongst other African countries) with munitions, nor with materials for their manufacture, but America, unluckily, has not signed the contract; and so it is to America that the Abyssinian Government has lately turned.

It is, therefore, only necessary to apply moral pressure at Washington to put an end to the supplies, and so stop the raids.

We would suggest that Abyssinia should be assisted in the carrying out of internal reform, and that the internal slave-trade might be stopped, by the appointment of some experienced West African administrator now in retirement, such as Sir Frederick Lugard or Mr. Wilkinson, as envoy or even adviser to the Abyssinian Government, and by enlisting the assistance of some prominent African in West African public life. The visits of the Emir of Katsina and of Chief Oluwa have revealed the shrewdness and common sense of West African rulers. Such a man, or, if preferred, an African Christian member of one of the Legislative Councils, could speak to his fellow-Africans in Abyssinia more intimately than any European, and could tell them of the benefits which West Africa has derived from the abolition of slavery, and urge the adoption of the same policy.

It is of urgent concern to every Power interested in Africa, and especially to Great Britain, that Abyssinia shall cease from harrying the countries on her borders, and shall start to develop her immense resources. It is evident that some thing must be done to put an end to the present anarchy, to make life and property safe, and to give some guarantee of security to the indispensable capital. If the Abyssinians cannot, or will not, effect these reforms, intervention and protection are inevitable sooner rather than later; Abyssinia will lose her independence, and humanity will lose the possibility of an interesting lesson in social evolution.

We hope that our suggestion will not be turned down simply because it is a startling innovation to employ an African is a sort of ambassadorial capacity. The bureaucratic love of precedent should not stand in the way of a new departure, which may open a fresh stage in European and African co-operation for the peaceful development of Africa.

THE INDIAN QUESTION IN KENYA COLONY.

The seasonal gatherings of officials and others connected with the Dependencies in Africa, now such a welcome feature, have lately become the occasion of important utterances by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. At the Kenya Colony and Uganda Dinner last week Mr. Churchill seized the opportunity to deal with the vexed question of the settlement of Indians in Kenya Colony. He laid down the general principles that "throughout the whole range of the British Empire colour is not by itself to be a bar"; that equal civil and political rights shall be granted to all, Indians and natives included, who attain to "well-marked European standards." In putting these principles into practice he acknowledges the right of the European community to be consulted in the determination of what these standards should be, and that this determination should govern the future immigration of Indians into Kenya Colony. This view is statesmanlike and reasonable; and Mr. Churchill's further announcement that, whatever may be the settlement of this question, the Government would countenance nothing that would prevent Kenya from "becoming a characteristically and distinctively British colony" must have been reassuring to his interested audience and of important significance to certain people in India and elsewhere.

SLAVERY AND A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of WEST AFRICA.

Sir,—Your leader in last week's issue relating to the existence of slavery in Abyssinia is somewhat startling, and naturally one is inclined to ask, Why should this be? and What is the remedy for this blot? Your suggestion that experienced West Africans, in conjunction with an experienced retired Governor, should be sent to the rulers of Abyssinia to ask them to abolish slavery and prove to them that money is much better than slaves is a bold idea, but how to develop the idea seems rather difficult. If Abyssinia had joined the League of Nations the question would be simplified, but she is not a member. But this organization is the best medium to approach Abyssinia, and frankly open the matter with the Government there. No doubt if two sagacious West Africans, Christian and Mohammedan (a chief and an ex-M.L.C.), collaborated with an ex-Governor, and they were given a patient hearing by the rulers in Abyssinia, wonders would soon be worked. But what about the "peonage" system in several of the States of America, and the deplorable system of Chinese children being sold in and around Hong Kong? The League of Nations can very well "tack on" the above also to their programme for immediate attention.—Yours sincerely,

ROBERT BROADHURST.

February 1.

FRENCH AFRICAN SOLDIERY AND DEVELOPMENT.

In *La Dépêche Coloniale* M. Delafosse contributes a long and interesting article on recruiting Africans for French military service. He argues that as manual labour is scarce and inefficient in parts of West Africa, it is a waste of time and force to train men to be soldiers. M. Delafosse acknowledges that when the Allies were at war with Germany military training was of the highest value to both Africans and Europeans. Now, however, that the danger is over, he thinks that the intelligence of the Africans could be used to greater advantage. As much skilled labour as possible, he urges, is the way to make the Colonies prosperous.

Race Problem - 1922

Africa

THE TRADE OF THE COLONY IN 1921.—THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

West-Africa 3/11/22

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

A correspondent writes from Accra on February 17 :—

The new transit quarters were handed over to the Chief Justice as a temporary Supreme Court by the Governor on February 18. On his arrival at the building the Governor was received by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Nettleton and Mr. Justice Beatty and also by Mr. Galloway, representing the firm of Thompson, Moir & Galloway, who constructed this handsome building. The Police Force provided a smart guard of honour and the Police Band played while his Excellency was inspecting the guard. Mr. Galloway presented the Governor with a golden key, with which his Excellency opened the building. Speeches were made by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Nettleton and Mr. Carnegie Brown, the Acting Attorney-General, and Mr. T. Hutton-Mills, leader of the Bar.

The Police Band, which has been in training now for nearly two years, made its first public appearance the other day, when it played on the polo ground during a cricket match between the European Cricket Team and the Banks Cricket Team. The band played accurately and with restraint, and should be a great acquisition to Accra.

Captain A. H. Bardin, M.C., of the Survey Department, died in Accra Hospital on February 10. A military funeral took place at Christiansborg, largely attended.

An important meeting of the Accra Chamber of Commerce was held on February 11, when the Government policy as regards harbours and finance was discussed. It is understood it was decided to send a cable to the Secretary of State regarding expenditure on various departments.

December Customs revenue amounted to £230,814, or more by £67,000 than in December, 1920. The total Customs receipts for 1921, excluding duties on post parcels, amounted to £1,493,816, or £716,573 less than in 1920. In 1921 duties were imposed on kola-nuts and timber exported, the duties on provisions reimposed, and the specific duties on cabin bread, coffee, tea, sugar, firearms, gunpowder, kerosene, candles, matches, rice and salt largely increased. Petrol, free in 1920, now pays 3d. per gallon, and the duty on spirits has risen from 15s. a gallon to 25s. Therefore, despite these increases, there has been a considerable drop in Customs revenue. It is, however, satisfactory to see that the receipts from April to December, 1921, are only £3,100 below the estimate for that period. This is chiefly due to the amount collected on wines, spirits and cocoa, respectively £188,000 and £61,800 above the estimate.

The total imports for 1921, including specie, were £7,404,000, little more than half of the value of 1920 imports, which amounted to £14,500,000. It was to be expected values would show large decreases, but, with few exceptions, quantities show decreases also. The depression and the large stocks carried over from 1920 had a bearing on this. Of the total imports for 1921 specie represented £844,530, goods being valued at £6,500,000. Cotton goods decreased from 10,086,000 lbs. to 2,664,894 lbs. The number of bags and sacks imported went down by 1,756,000. The importations of flour decreased by over 2,000,000 lbs. weight, and rice by over 6,500,000 lbs. Cigarettes imported were over 214,000,000, and in 1921 28,000,000, a decrease of 186,000,000. Spirits show large increases, viz., gin, 33,000 gallons; rum, 4,700 gallons; and whisky, nearly 73,000 gallons. It is obvious that the prohibition of "trade" spirits has resulted in large quantities of bottled whiskies and rums being imported, presumably of better quality than those formerly classed as trade spirits. The United Kingdom more than maintained its proportion of import trade, 80 per cent. of which is shown in the returns as consigned from the United Kingdom. Values have declined considerably. The United States claim 14 per cent., and the remaining 6 per cent. is split up amongst France, Holland, Germany, Canada, etc.

The exports for 1921, including specie, were £6,889,000, or £5,457,000 less than in 1920. Excluding specie, they amounted to £6,413,773. Cocoa is responsible for the bulk of the export values, representing two-thirds of the total value of all exports. Taking quantities, the shipments for 1921 have increased over 1920 by 7,200 tons, to a total of 131,800 tons. Copra also shows an increase in quantity, the exports of 991,760 lbs. being 35,000 lbs. more than in 1920. Other items show decreases, timber being the heaviest.

The United Kingdom, United States and Germany are the biggest customers of the Colony, they having taken over £5,000,000 sterling of the total exports, United Kingdom's share being £3,000,000.

Trade here, as everywhere else, suffered in 1921 from the general depression, but prospects are more encouraging. The heavy stocks held are being liquidated, and there is no doubt that, when general economic conditions improve, the Colony will share in the revival; that is, of course, provided its finances are handled with care, and expenditure kept within reasonable limits.

The present high Customs duties are, in the opinion of many, unduly hampering trade.

THE HOTTENTOT REBELLION.

CAPE TOWN, June 8.

Speaking in the House of Assembly to-day, General Smuts, the Premier, announced, in regard to the Bondelzwart Hottentots' revolt, that all the fugitive ringleaders and 150 of their followers had been captured.

The leaders, Abraham Morris and Nicholas Christian, had been killed. Morris was said to have fought very valiantly against the Germans during the Great War.—Reuter.

Man Behind Hottentot Revolt.

According to a statement by the Administrator of South-West Africa, Mr. Hofmeyer, no fear need be entertained that the trouble with the Hottentot tribe, known as the Bondelzwarz, will spread to the native population generally. Mischief has been brewing for some time owing to dissatisfaction with the dog tax, which was imposed to prevent game destruction, and unfounded complaints regarding encroachment by the Government on the tribal boundaries. The immediate cause of the rising, which appears to have been carefully planned, was the return to the territory of Abraham Morris, who played a great part as a fighting general in the revolt against the Germans in 1904-06, and since then has been domiciled in the Cape Province. He brought with him stock and a number of followers, and joined the Bondelzwarz tribe at their reserve at Hait. Having entered the country without the necessary permits, he was instructed to report himself to the nearest magistrate. This he refused to do, and subsequently, with the assistance of Jacobus Christian, an unrecognised hereditary chief, successfully resisted arrest. Describing the recent almost bloodless capture of the Hait reserve, the Administrator states that the appearance of aeroplanes had a great moral effect, but the forces available were insufficient to enable the place to be completely surrounded before Morris, Christian, and their armed followers slipped away. They have since been located in the mountains north of the Orange River.

The Union authorities are greatly impressed by the work of the Union Flying Corps in the South-West territory (states the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Cape Town). Ordinary scouts were quite unable to trace the fugitive Hottentots after the recent affair at Hait, but aeroplanes quickly discovered them in inaccessible kloofs and bombed them repeatedly. The official view is that the rebellion has been nipped in the bud, and that if the fugitives emerge from their hiding-places they can easily be dealt with. The chances are that they will be driven by hunger to surrender.

Plea for Gentler Treatment.

The "Cape Times," in a leader entitled "The South-West Blunder," cabled the "Daily Mail" Cape Town correspondent on Wednesday, says the affair of the rebel Bondelzwart Hottentots was badly handled from the outset. The "Times" is not convinced that the trouble necessitated high-handed action. Instead of isolating and crushing the rebellion, the measures taken are driving the infection farther afield. Although the Hottentots suffered severely, the punishment said to have been administered to numbers of those captured is not calculated to encourage the remainder to surrender.

While there is no doubt of the Union's ability to subdue the rebellion, the paper doubts if there is any necessity for such a step. The Government should ascertain in what unexplained grievance the trouble had its source, and if the malady is susceptible of political treatment allay the mischief without further recourse to bombs and bullets.

The Untruthfulness of the Native.

Tembuland Post

Judge Sampson on the Law and its Administration.

Cape Eliot Provider

Scathing Comments.

5/14/22

In the Circuit Court last week, at the conclusion of the hearing of the case Rex vs Sibano Xaya and eight others, who were found not guilty of the charge of culpable homicide, the Hon. Mr Victor Sampson made the following remarks :—

"Well prisoners, the Jury have given a very reasonable verdict in this orgy of lies we have had in this case. But just consider these three first witnesses, and some of you boys standing there would be prepared to do the same thing; if you gave evidence you would have lied just the same; you would be quite prepared to take their lives away by lying. And the other boys are trying to take the lives of the old men away, and what do they care. It is simply because they want revenge for the two men who are dead. Now that is a thing among you kafirs that makes it very difficult for this Court. You do not care that much (a snap of the fingers) for the truth. You come here and are prepared to swear a man's life away, and if these two old men had been tried for murder, as they might have been, and a Jury from Cape Town or someone who does not understand kafirs, tried the case, they might have believed those three boys, and those two old men might have been condemned to be hanged. That is what we in this Court have to prevent—kafir killing his fellow kafir by lies. Now I am going to have those three boys up for perjury. And they will be tried, and if they are convicted I hope they will be severely punished, because according to that evidence those two old men might have stood their trial for murder. Now the whole lot of you are acquitted, but I think the law ought to be altered, and I have said so before and say so again, that fighting in the locations ought to be stopped. If I had my way I would give everyone three years hard labour for fighting in locations—everyone of you—and if I got 20, 30, 60 or 100 boys

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three years in the gaols I believe the thing would stop the fighting in the locations, because we never can find out who did the killing, and there is frequently killing, and there is no way to stop it. Therefore, the fighting in the location ought to be punished with a very long punishment and then you will be frightened to fight. But as long as we have the silly fashion of £2 or £2 10s. fines we shall constantly have this class of case. The administration and law seems to me to be playing with the question and they do not deal with it like serious men to put a stop to it.

Exploiting the Workers.

The "Bulawayo Chronicle" gives details of a scheme launched by the executives of the Mine Workers' Union and the Railway Workers' Union in Rhodesia for the formation of a Labour Party by enrolling all trade unionists and as many other as possible in one big political organisation, which intends, with the full use of the present trade union machinery, to run candidates for every Rhodesian constituency. Circulars have been sent throughout the trade unions outlining the proposed party constitution, which places extraordinary powers in the hands of the National Executive for the collecting and handling of finances, the selection of candidates, and the dictation of their policy before and after election to Parliament. The declared policy of the Party, which the "Chronicle" describes as "Socialistic and Syndicalist," is "to secure for producers the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production, and popular administration and control of each industry and service." Also "generally to promote the political, social, and economic emancipation of the people." The "Chronicle" warns Rhodesian workers against this daring attempt to exploit their organisations.

SLAVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Slavery is an institution abhorrent to every normal creature. Involuntary servitude degrades the servant and the master. All history teaches us that, but mankind does not learn by experience, nor by recorded history, only in a very small way. If it were otherwise, mankind would not be so cruel to the weak, nor rob them, as individuals and States, and there would not be wars and rumors of wars. As matters have come to a head, a million intelligent and wealthy men have come to rule and rob the 416,000,000 people in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas. They rule, as a combination of politicians, tradesmen and financiers, dominating the social, civil and economic morals of the Nations. What the Nations do in their international relations to get undue advantage, individuals in the Nations strive to do in their relations one with the other.

There are 5,000,000 Native Africans in the Union of South Africa, which is a British Dominion Colony, formed out of the English and Dutch colonies after the Boer War. The Dutch have the control. They have destroyed every vestige of freedom and right which the natives of the English Colonies enjoyed before the Union. They have reduced the natives to a condition which is slavery in all things except the name, and the British Government has given its sanction to the horrible condition. Natives may not own, buy, nor lease lands, and may not remain in the colony except as servants for the whites, at wages fixed by the latter; and the natives may not go about the country without passes furnished by the colony authorities and for which the natives have to pay. Mr. Solomon T. Plaatje's book on "Native Life in South Africa," to which we have directed attention, paints the condition of the natives and the brutality of the Government in terms of real horror.

Mr. Plaatje, who is a great patriot, editor, author and agitator, has just spent a year in this country studying conditions. He is a great Afrikander. There is another great Afrikander in the United States, a diligent student here, now in New York, who has recently returned from a visit to Africa. Prof. Thomas B. Patterson, of Salisbury, N. C., where Dr. J. E. Aggrey, the gentleman in question, has been a teacher in Livingstone College, and who is a correspondent of ours, in a recent letter, compares the two men as follows:

"Of course, Aggrey will give you a different viewpoint of Africa than that of Plaatje. Aggrey is a diplomat; Plaatje is very nearly in the class of Ghandi. Aggrey recognizes the injustice practiced upon the natives, but he would have it righted by the teachings of Christ. There are others who would have matters settled by force, but the world is not ready to take up arms itself on behalf of those of whom it makes its living. Still, as Ray Stannard Baker once said of Washington and DuBoise, both are, no doubt, needed. So it is with Aggrey and Plaatje; the one calls attention to the disease and the other points out the remedy for it."

Prof. Patterson's viewpoint is a very judicious one.

If it should be asked why the 5,000,000 natives do not move into some other part of Africa, the answer is that there is no other part of Africa for them to move into. European Powers have staked off the wohle Continent, with the exception of Abyssinia and Liberia, and neither of these wants native settlers and can hardly maintain themselves. Afro-American tenant farmers in our Southern States are in much the like condition, as the "Williams Murder Farm" down in Georgia and the Philips county trials in Arkansas, showed.

N Y C SUN

APRIL 25, 1922

TOO MANY BLACK TROOPS; FRENCH COLONIES OBJECT

Writer Asserts Army Drafts Are Drain on Native Labor.

The conscription of black troops for the French army is criticized by French colonials, who object that it is stripping the African territories of sadly needed labor and causing economic evils that more than counterbalance the military benefit France may received from these cases, says the *Living Age*.

Maurice Delfosse has contributed two articles to *La Depeche Colonial* opposing the present policy. He argues that France should cease recruiting among the native populations of her colonies for service in Europe and elsewhere negro troops should be employed only for the defense of their native country.

He asserts that labor is constantly becoming scarcer in tropical territories under the French flag. Whole villages and tribes have vanished. This is a big question in which of course there are other factors besides the enlistment. However, drafting a quarter of a million men every year from the already depleted ranks of the natives accelerates depopulation.

The argument that these soldiers return home after their period of service is over is not valid. Approximately one-third of the Senegal troops remain in Europe or elsewhere after demobilization. Of the quarter million recruited annually 8$,000 never come back.

The percentage of physical defectives among the natives is in any case very large, much larger than among white populations in Europe. Consequently the draft upon the vigor of the native tribes caused by taking away a fixed number of recruits annually from the smaller proportion of men of good physique is more serious than it would be for an equal population in Europe.

Tribal Fight in Natal.

Zulu Chief Killed.

A Maritzburg message of last week says the latest from Mpofana indicates that the fight between the Tembu and Baso tribes is now at an end. Mr Wheelwright, Chief Native Commissioner, and Colonel Douglas have returned to Maritzburg, but a strong body of mounted police is still on the scene. The total number of killed is officially stated to be 26, and there are scores more or less seriously wounded. Gquikazi, the dead chief, met his death heroically. When attacked he shot four of his adversaries and wounded five others. Then he jumped on a magnificent horse and make a dash for the open country. Some of the enemy made a noise with their shields, causing the horse to jump in the air. Gquikazi was unseated and the enemy fell upon him with assegais and stabbed him to death, disembowelled him and cut off one of his ears, after the savage custom of the Zulus.

Women and children of the Baso tribe are gradually returning and building grass shelters to replace the burned kraals, but hundreds of head of stock are scattered about the surrounding country unherded.

Over two hundred of the combatants have been arrested and escorted to Mpofana under a strong guard.

AFRICA LOCKED TIGHT

Dr. W. S. Brown has shown us, in his article in THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE of June 3, that the white Powers which control all of the vast Continent of Africa, except Liberia and Abyssinia, have locked it tight against Afro-Americans and West Indians, all Afroids for the matter of that, even bishops and missionaries being so restricted in their ingress and movements in the country as to make their work only partially effective. We knew this fact from the mouths of native Africans with whom we have conversed, and tales of returning travelers, before Dr. Brown stated it more fully and pointedly, but many readers of THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE did not know it.

We know this, however, that the white races have not the "enlarged" power to shut out the light of Truth from the millions in Africa, where the iron heel is digging deep into the flesh of millions of black natives. The natives are even now beginning to arouse them to the awfulness of their condition and to seek to better it. British tyranny in Africa is bound to over reach itself and fall down in the long run.

The British can no more break the spirit of the millions of Africa than they can that of the millions of India, where they have imprisoned Mohandas Ghandi and 10,000 of his followers, in the effort to break their resolution not to co-operate with the British in anything.

The condition of the natives of the Union of South Africa, numbering nearly 5,000,000 people, under British rule, is practically one of slavery. Neither the conditions in Africa nor India can be perpetuated. They have got to be changed for the better. The unrest and desperation of the Natives will compel it. The effort to create like conditions in our Southern States is also bound to fail, to come to naught.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem — 1
Africa

THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR STRIKE.

African World 2/18/22 Supplement
London

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF OPERATIONS.

JOHANNESBURG, February 10.

Notwithstanding the Town Hall resolution, the Industrial Federation announces to-night that it will reconsider the question of a general strike owing to further representations made by various districts.

Two more attempts to tamper with railway lines were frustrated to-day.

The police make the announcement that strikers desiring to return to work will be protected in accordance with the law.—Reuter.

General Smuts' Appeal.

PRETORIA, February 11.

General Smuts, the Prime Minister, to-day issued a very important statement on the strike. After referring to the Government's efforts to prevent and its subsequent efforts to settle the strike, all of which failed, he declares that unless work is resumed immediately the loss to the workers through eventual unemployment will be many times greater than the sacrifice they were originally called upon to make, in order to save the low-grade mines. Under such circumstances, the Prime Minister continued, victory itself becomes meaningless, and the only course open is to end the strike without delay. He declared it is useless to waste further time in trying to obtain satisfactory terms of settlement. The final settlement must be left to Parliament, after an impartial enquiry. In the meantime the workers must resume so as to preserve the means of employment and livelihood to as many as possible. General Smuts therefore appeals to the Industrial Federation to call off the strike on the basis of the terms contained in the Chamber of Mines' letter of January 29, plus a concession in regard to the temporary maintenance of the status quo agreement on the high grade mines, the men meanwhile resuming work.

The Government, he declares, will thereupon appoint an impartial board to review all the issues raised, and to frame a settlement for the consideration of the Government and Parliament. General Smuts adds that the findings of the board can be awaited with the full confidence that Parliament will do its best to give a square deal to both parties.

Concluding his earnest appeal to the men to return without delay, General Smuts declares that the police have been instructed, as from Monday next, to protect all miners returning to work, and at the same time he calls upon the mine-owners to restart the mines in all cases where sufficient numbers of men offer to return to their work.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 11.

In response to General Smuts' appeal, the Chamber of Mines will open the mines on Monday and men will be engaged whether they have previously worked in any particular mine or not, on the Chamber's present terms, subject to alteration by an impartial Government commission.

Mr. Thompson, President of the Industrial Federation, has instructed the miners not to return, pending the decision of the augmented executive committee.

At an open-air mass meeting here to-night General Smuts' proposals were clamorously turned down.—Reuter.

Protection for Workers.

JOHANNESBURG, February 12.

In their announcement to the men assuring them that anyone wishing to return to work will be protected, the authorities add that they have decided not to allow picketing to-morrow. After to-night's speeches and resolutions this will come as a bombshell to the strikers. It is expected that when the men realise the position there will be a bigger return to work on Tuesday than to-morrow.

JOHANNESBURG, February 12.

"We accept General Smuts' challenge and we shall stand firm till we win." Such was the desision of a meeting of 4,000 strikers at the Town Hall this afternoon. A thousand more were unable to obtain admission. A resolution was passed almost unanimously to the effect that hereafter no ballots should be taken regarding the resumption of work. The question was then raised as to what should be done with the "scabs" to-morrow, to which the chairman replied: "Leave them to the individual commandoes," a remark which was received with loud cheers.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 13.

Work was restarted to-day in the gold field, but it is only a tiny resumption. A thousand natives are working underground at the Village Deep Mine, and forty stamps are going to the Durban Roodepoort Deep, but the position is regarded as promising.

The crux of the position is the attitude of the engine drivers, who are to meet this afternoon. It is expected that a number will resume work to-morrow.

Up to now there has been no resumption on the Far East Rand.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 13.

Sixty-two men have now returned to the East Rand Proprietary Mines, and there have been further applications made to other mines this afternoon, but it is only a beginning.

Officials with 300 natives went down the Van Ryn Deep, and the battery got moving. The Benoni and the Brakpan commandoes gazed at the revolving wheels but did not interfere with the operations.

The manager of the Knight Central Mine announces that unless the men return within two days the mine will be closed down.

Fifty-six arrests were made to-day along the Reef for picketing, the men being charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act. Most of them were released on bail, some of £40, others of £10. There was no violence.

The commando system has unquestionably instilled a wonderful discipline into the strikers, and has prevented the strikers from resuming work in large numbers.

Those who have gone back are mostly married men.—Reuter.

Position Improving.

JOHANNESBURG, February 14.

The position is similar to that of yesterday, over a hundred strikers have now returned to the East Rand Proprietary Mine. A portion of the Angelo Mill is running stamps. Work is also going on at the Nourse, City Deep, Village Deep, Durban Deep, and Van Ryn Deep Mines. There was no picketing to-day, while the commandos are avoiding the shafts and are drilling on the veldt. The bulk of the men are obviously awaiting action by Parliament, and it is becoming more evident daily that it is only the commando system that is preventing a breakaway.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 14.

Mr. Andrews, a well-known Labour leader, was arrested to-day on a charge of incitement to violence.

There was a mass meeting at the Town Hall this afternoon, the tenor of the speeches being that all the strikers must keep the peace and await an offer from Parliament.

One of the strike leaders said he hoped that division in the ranks of the South African Party would give the strikers the victory.

Small groups of men continue to return to the mines, and one mine actually covered its expenses yesterday and to-day

Mr. Andrews has been remanded till the 22nd inst., bail being refused.

Two pickets who were also arrested have been released on a £10 bail.

Work is proceeding on the Far East Rand at the State Mines and the Modder Deep, while in the Krugersdorp area the West Shaft of the West Rand Consolidated Mines is expected to be producing normally in a few days.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 15.

The general impression gained in the central area is that mining operations are now being carried on on a larger scale. Several mines are engaged in rock-breaking, and two mines have all the white men they can do with for the moment.

The men who were arrested on a charge of picketing have been found not guilty and discharged.—Reuter.

Mines' Increasing Output.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 16.

There has been a further increase in the extent of the mining operations to-day, the strikers continuing to trickle back, but, so far, very few mechanics are returning. The number of white workers underground at the East Rand Proprietary Mines was doubled to-day.

Since the strike leaders are ignoring the economic issue, the mine managements have settled down to the policy of getting the maximum return from the present restricted operations. While thus endeavouring to cover expenses, they are gradually increasing the output, and are prepared to face weeks or months of operation on the same lines until a full complement of the strikers returns. The mine owners declare that the only way now of saving the mines is definitely to rule out any sort of compromise, and that, indeed, it may be necessary to harden the present terms in a week's time. The management emphasise that they will do all that is possible to see that men returning to work do not suffer, and that they are not victimised when a large body of strikers decides to return.—*Reuter.*

Federation's New Scheme.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 16.

The men's Federation announce that an influential body of strikers has submitted a scheme for ending the strike which the Executive endorses, although it is not prepared to support the scheme in all its details. The scheme, which is of a very complicated character, demands the return of all men on a pre-strike basis. In this respect, therefore, the new scheme is no better than former offers. It also suggests the holding of another conference between representatives of the Government and the Federation composed of six independent men of the type of Colonel Cresswell, Mr. Lucas, the advocate, Dr. William McDonald, and Mr. H. J. Hofmeyr, and any decision reached by this conference should be submitted to the Chamber.

It is further proposed that the Government should subsidise the low-grade mines against loss for three months, and that a levy should be made of £2 per man per month, together with a contribution by the Chamber. Finally, the scheme recommends that pending the ultimate decision of Parliament a Council representative of both sides should decide the ratio of white and coloured labourers to be employed in each mine, all minor matters being settled by arbitration.—*Reuter.*

Abyssinia's Protector

Chicago Defender 3/11/22

Photo by International

GEN. ATO H. M. PASHA

Armed with credentials from officials of the Abyssinian government, General Ato Heik Mariam Pasha, leader of the military forces, is now in London, England, to refute the charges published throughout British possessions that Abyssinia had deteriorated to a point of slavery. Gen. Pasha is vigorous in his denunciation of the British press responsible for the rumor and declared it a vicious attempt on the part of the white races to discredit governments controlled by dark races. He is seeking public apology through King George.

WEST AFRICANS AND DRESS.

West Africa 2/18/22

"How absurd those Africans look in European clothes! They ought to wear only 'the cloth' worn by all their chiefs."

This comment was excited by the appearance of a couple of Africans on their way to the Government church at Accra one Sunday morning a short time ago. The man was attired in perhaps the last word in sartorial art, and the lady did homage to goddess Fashion's latest decrees. They were faultlessly dressed, and might have been the incarnation of a fashion plate. Their demeanour expressed the happy contentment that most well-dressed people experience, and which is pleasing to behold. In what respect they looked "absurd" it would have taxed the most prejudiced mind to explain. Still, among a class of Europeans in West Africa the habit of adversely criticizing Africans who wear European attire is on the increase. Quite recently in a local publication a trader declaimed: "I love the African best when he isn't wearing clothes unsuited to his environment."

That a trader should thus indulge his feelings when it is remembered that he is a member of the class more responsible than any other for converting the Africans to the cult of trousers-cum-collars and ties, will be incomprehensible to most. In their late Colonies the Germans made a determined effort to prevent their African subjects wearing the "whiteman's" clothes, and administered floggings in the hope of checking the growing popularity of the shirt and trousers. The decline in the available number of men suitable for agricultural work—the gravity of which fact latterly became accentuated by the alarming mortality on all their plantations—governed their conduct in this matter, as it did in regard to education. With them the cruel logic of circumstances was dominant, and for them "the cloth of servitude" possessed a significance little understood in any British West African Colony. To-day they know the cost of their policy of despising races weaker numerically than themselves, and are reaping the whirlwind for their attempt to deprive free people of their right to live according to their own tastes and fancies.

One of the most encouraging signs of improvement in ordinary life is the interest and care taken by people in personal appearance. It is a sure index to individual character. If the British-African realizes the importance of this and is endeavouring to attain its highest standard, he is entitled to praise and encouragement. If British civilization stands for anything, adverse criticism and ridicule are as out of place as undeserved. Happily for the majority who live and toil among Africans, this is readily conceded. Many feel a real pride in those who are emulating the British, and are doing everything to foster this partiality. With the growth of British culture and knowledge of British institutions inevitably come changes in modes of life of the Africans. This fact is the natural consequence of instruction that they have received in the sciences and arts under British instructors. Is it a matter for wonder that professional Africans attend Governor's receptions in the ceremonial frock-coat and top hat, or that their wives do so in London or Paris gowns? Their respect is perhaps more acceptable in this dress than it would be in any other; besides, the graceful charms of their women could not be more becomingly seen.

The aspect of the trader and the missioner in the question deserves consideration. The former is perhaps the greatest factor in the evolution of dress now in progress in West Africa. He must be "blamed" for having first planted the desire in souls of the Africans for the clothes of the European. In his eagerness for profit he has, by advertising and seductive window displays, inveigled them into buying modish novelties which were, in the opinion of their elders, shocking and revolutionary. But this is the essence of the art of trading anywhere. Nor is it surprising that the missioner should evince pleasure at outward transformation in his flock, for does it not conform to his ideals, is it not a sign of improvement and progress in mind as well as body? It is pardonable if distinctions between well-dressed and otherwise are made; is not this a characteristic common to all Churches in Christendom? Is it not a powerful stimulus to the less fortunate members of the flock to strive to improve their positions by attaining greater comforts in the general scheme of life? Moreover, are there not well-defined distinctions in Government, merchant and domestic services? Why should there be less encouragement given to so important a matter by the Church or school?

The lead given by such ancient countries as Japan, China, India and Egypt in discarding picturesque national costumes will find followers among young Africans. And the more Europeans in West Africa resent this on the part of Africans, the more resolute will they become to possess what is, after all, to be preferred to the germ-incubating, cumbersome "Native garment." One has only to occupy a leeward position near a Hausa on a warm day to dissipate lingering affection for the utilty or picturesqueness of it. In its trailing folds lurk the most dangerous diseases.

There is in West Africa no place for the kill-joy or the social crank. Retrogressive movement is scorned. Is it surprising that, contemporaneously with their economic successes, the people should reveal a natural taste for the aesthetic side of European life? To the unctuously inclined, as well as the unreasoning critic, it must be said "Remember that the British African is entitled to dress as he pleases, and that no good can come of interference with his liberty in this respect."

MERCATOR.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The marked signs of administrative activity just now apparent in South-West Africa are creating a feeling of profound satisfaction throughout the Union. This activity has already resulted in the Union Government—as Mandatory Power for the Territory—enabling Mr. Hofmeyr, the hardworking and able Administrator, to send his people a message of hope from Cape Town that important harbour works contemplated in Walvis Bay will shortly be undertaken. Then, again, the railways have been taken over and, accordingly, constructive and improvement works now come definitely under the ægis of the South African Railway Administration, an eventuation which frees the South-West authorities from financially depending for development work upon the small sums occasionally raised by the local Administration. The recognition of the great claims of Walvis Bay is welcomed wholeheartedly in almost every quarter. For Walvis Bay, with direct railway connection to Rhodesia, may very soon become the Beira of the South-West Coast of Africa, having the same great potentialities in possessing a huge Hinterland to serve with the vast areas of the Wankie Collieries within easy distance of the coast. No wonder then that local newspapers are already writing in optimistic vein of the bearing of Mr. Hofmeyr's latest disclosure upon the future prosperity of South-West Africa, and we trust their most sanguine expectations may be quickly realised.

SLAVERY IN ABYSSINIA.

Is Abyssinia with its ten millions of people to sink to the level of a slave state? The disclosures, of whose accuracy there is little doubt, made recently in the "Westminster Gazette," of the prevalence there of slave-hunting, slave-trading, and slave-holding are both appalling and disturbing. And it appears that even British territory is not immune from the visits of the Abyssinian slave-raider. Great Britain is bound, in joint agreement with Italy and France, to maintain the integrity of Abyssinia, and we make no move to interfere with the slave traffic for fear of the suspicions which would be aroused that any action on our part masked annexation. From this *impasse* Mr. John H. Harris, of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, has suggested a way out. He proposes the transfer of the Tripartite Agreement to the League of Nations, so that the League in its capacity of a disinterested body may assist Abyssinia to acquire a sufficiently "Strong and independent, and progressive Government" to purge the African Continent of this foulness. It is a matter which calls loudly for action. Mr. Harris, in this connection, draws attention to the Treaty of St. Germain, whereby the United States and eleven States, members of the League, bound themselves to endeavour to secure the complete suppression of the slave trade in Africa. Here, indeed, is an opportunity for America to co-operate in an act of humanity. We hope public attention will be drawn to Mr. Harris' proposal and official action be set in motion to achieve the end desired. To have in Africa a thickly-populated slave state in this epoch of civilisation is a calamity not to be dreamed of.

THE CRUSHED HOTTENTOT REVOLT.

The brief announcement made by General Smuts in the Union Parliament last Wednesday that the remaining fugitive Bondelswarts leaders with most of their followers had been captured, and the chief rebels, Abraham Morris and Nicholas Christian, had been killed, is satisfactory news, and reflects great credit on the small military force engaged in suppressing the small rebellion in South-West. The Bondelswart tribes have given trouble before, and the rugged mountain strongholds north of the Orange River occupied by them lent themselves in every way to a successful lengthy defence, varied by guerilla attacks. Thanks to the prompt action of the administration, and specially the effective action of the Union Flying Force in the South-West Province, the trouble has been squashed in the bud. With all due deference to the suggestion made by the "Cape Times" to institute a detailed enquiry into the alleged grievances of these rebels, we rather think that the prompt military action by the Administration has crushed at the start what might possibly have become a more serious development to the Province, and cordially congratulate them on the success of the operation.

Race Problem—1922
Africa

CHARGE SLAVERY IN AFRICA.

New York Times
7-2-22

Portuguese Socialists Protest Use of Mozambique Labor.

LISBON, July 5.—The Portuguese Socialist Party is preparing a protest against the alleged use by the South African Government of "slaves" from the Island Mozambique, a Portuguese possession, in the South African mines.

The Socialists say that this practice is being continued under the terms of an old treaty between Portugal and the Transvaal, which became defunct when the Transvaal was taken over by the Capetown Government.

The protest will be sent to Socialists throughout the world for their indorsement.

ABYSSINIAN KING INVITES NEGROES TO AFRICA.

Dallas Express 7/4/22

New York, N. Y., June 29.—Through General Topakyan, the Persian Ambassador to the United States, who is to address the Armenian mass meeting in West Hoboken, Emperor Tafary of Abyssinia has extended an invitation to Colored Americans to return to their native land in Africa.

Topakayan gives to Afro-Americans a ringing fraternal message of affection and an invitation to their "fatherland." The message from the Abyssinian Emperor follows:

"My Dear Friend Topakyan: Tell the Colored people of America that Abyssinia loves them because they are our people. This is their fatherland and Raz Tafary, Emperor of Ethiopia, welcomes them back home.

"Especially welcome to this great kingdom will be the professional men and women, incldiuing the doctors, dentists, teachers and lawyers among our people in the great western republic of the United States.

"Especially welcome will be artisan and trained agriculturists, for Abyssinia needs them as even they need Abyssinia. Raz Tafary, Emperor of Abyssinia."

CENSUS FIGURES.

Population Emerging from Pioneer Stage.

The report upon the census taken in Southern Rhodesia in May last year makes interesting reading, and incidentally goes to show that Rhodesia's population has not yet emerged from the pioneer stage. Difficulties were therefore encountered in attempting to make fair comparisons with other countries. This abnormal state of affairs, however, is rapidly disappearing, and the population is beginning to approximate to the composition characteristic of old and settled countries. The marks of this change are steady movement towards equalisation of sexes, the ratio ten years ago being 66 to 34, and now 56 to 44; a more even distribution of ages—e.g., 64 per cent.—of the males were covered by the age groups 20 to 44 years in 1911, while in 1921 the group contained only 43 per cent. of the males. Further, a high birth rate, low death rate, and early marriage age are all characteristics of a population living in healthy, comfortable, and settled conditions.

From 1911 to 1921 the European population increased from 23,606 to 36,220, or 42.42 per cent. in ten years. During the same period the percentage increase in Great Britain was 4.7, in South Africa 19.2, in Canada 20.2, in New Zealand 20.8, in Australia 21.8. The total increase of Southern Rhodesia was made up as follows:—

Natural increase (1911-21)	17.7 p.c.
Increase by immigration (1911-21)...	24.7 p.c.

For the seven years 1904 to 1911 the aggregate additions to population were equal to 788 per 1,000 added by immigration: 86 per 1,000 added by natural increase. The 1911-21 period shows an average annual rate of increase of only 4.24 per cent., to which immigration contributed about 580 persons yearly. For the two years 1920 and 1921 immigration was adding between 900 and 1,000 persons per annum to the population. The urban population increased by 6,582 between 1911 and 1921, and of this number 4,219 must be credited to the four chief towns—Bulawayo, Salisbury, Umtali, and Gwelo—but this does not mean that there is any marked tendency of the people to gravitate to the towns. The ten years' increase of Salisbury (47.57 per cent.) is rather above that of the whole country, but the same figure for Bulawayo (31.37 per cent.) is considerably below it. In 1921 the combined populations of these two towns was 11,964, or approximately one-third of all the people in the country. Adding the number of inhabitants of all the residential suburbs, the population of Bulawayo reaches 7,333, and that of Salisbury 5,654.

In Southern Rhodesia the crude death rate may be expected to be too low, because, *inter alia*, the old-age group is very small. This proves to be the case. From 1911 to 1921 male births totalled 4,004 and male deaths 2,373. Female births were 3,686 and deaths 1,138. If these figures are accepted without qualification, the alarming fact is discovered that, while the ratio of female deaths to births is 30.87 : 100, that of males is no less than 59.27 · 100. The explanation lies in the fact that the excess males during the ten years' period added regularly to the death total but have contributed nothing to the birth total, and, therefore, the deaths occurring among them should be eliminated before the ratio of deaths to births is worked out. In order to discover the effect of this factor, the proportion of deaths properly to be allocated to this section of the population was calculated for each of the ten years, and totals altogether 762. Another interesting point which has been elucidated is that Southern Rhodesia has been populated from Europe and Africa, the rest of the world supplying only 3.13 per cent. of the 1921 population.

In 1911 about 49 per cent. of the people were from Europe and 46 per cent. of African origin. In 1921 the position was reversed, the European proportion being 36 per cent. and the African over 60 per cent. It is noticeable that the number of European-born males in the country shows a positive decrease.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA AND COTTON.

West Africa London 7-8-22

An article in *La Dépêche Coloniale* draws attention to the fact that each year America's supply of raw cotton to West Africa grows less. Two reasons are given—that America is producing less, and that she prefers to use the material herself, instead of exporting. "And what will happen to West Africa," asks the writer of the article, "when America ceases to export cotton?" This question has drawn much discussion in the pages of *La Dépêche Coloniale*. In the district around Timbuctoo there are, as is well known, a number of cotton-growing estates. A correspondent of the French paper, who has visited these estates, praises them highly, and suggests that the valley of the Niger—between Bamako and Lake Dêbo—should be used in the same way. He, however, is of opinion that operations for cotton-growing must not be undertaken hastily, nor without careful study of the conditions necessary for success. This is his proposed plan of procedure: First, experts should be sent to America, in order to become proficient in the work. Then, although accepting financial aid for the enterprise, the sole control of this cotton-growing industry should rest in the hands of the French Government. With it, too, should rest the responsibility of issuing the annual reports of the progress of the industry. The writer concludes by assuring his readers that, if the matter is taken up, the industry will prove a most important one, giving no fewer than 300,000 Africans regular employment.

"WEST AFRICA."

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West Africa London 7-1-22

AN EXAMPLE FROM THE WEST INDIES.

WE have received the preliminary and provisional announcement of the West Indian Agricultural College which is being established at St. Augustine, Trinidad, and is expected to begin work on a limited scale next October. It is proposed to give a diploma in tropical agriculture to students who go through a three years' course of study, and also training for those desirous of following the business of tropical planting, and for those who wish to become experts in particular branches thereof. In addition to class and laboratory work, there will be practical demonstrations in the fields, and visits to estates engaged in the various cultures, and it is anticipated that, as soon as the college has been fully established, facilities will be provided for special study in a model sugar factory. Trinidad being famous for its cocoa, its cultivation and preparation will, no doubt, be prominent items in the curriculum. Arrangements will also be made whereby graduates in science or agriculture or of other institutions may specialize in any particular branch of agricultural science or practice, so as to qualify for special employment in tropical countries. Students who, for any reason, are unable to take the prescribed three years' course to qualify for the diploma may obtain a certificate of qualification after one year's study in a special course. That the instruction

A SHOCKING CASE.

A.P.O.

A shocking case of ill-treatment of two Hottentot girls was heard in the Magistrate's Court, De Aar. The accused is a white Dutch woman named Catherine Bortis. Dr. Baker who examined the girls says that Hessie, aged 13 years, had fifteen sores on her back, ten on the right arm, one on her left thigh and two on her right leg. None of the injuries had received attention. The injuries on the body were caused by a sjambok, that on the head by a heavier instrument, the injuries to the cars by having been pulled. 7-2-22

Kaatje, 9 years, had been scolded with hot water on her leg.

The children described how their mistress beat them with a sjambok. On one occasion she threw a jug of hot water on the younger.

Extracts from Letter from the New Belgian Congo.

The Negro World 7/8/22

"Dealing on reliable information received from a merchant at Boma (a Sierra Leonean). It is not advisable for one to go to the Congo just now, as the government there is at present in dispute, with all the colored English subjects, owing to an Accra chap who was caught trying to spread Garvey propaganda among the natives. The said Accra fellow was immediately expelled from the country, and then the government at once changed its attitude toward all English-speaking blacks who are working on the Congo by trying to put all foolish laws against civilized and uncivilized blacks, likewise the natives, and count them all like one, something like the criminal code of Nigeria. New York

"Properly speaking, these things will be stopped, as the Agent-General for all the English firms (an Englishman) has written to London to report the unpleasant state of things from which colored British subjects are suffering at the hands of the said government, of which the new English consul is taking part to confirm the above report made by the Agent-General."

given will be of the best is assured by the personnel of the professorial staff, the chairs being occupied by Professors H. A. Ballou (entomology), S. F. Ashley (mycology), F. Hardy (chemistry) and T. G. Mason (botany). The Universities of Cambridge and Glasgow, as well as the Royal Botanic Gardens (Kew) and the Imperial College of Science and Technology, are represented on the governing body in London.

A limited number of students from Colonies and industries contributing towards the maintenance of the college will be admitted, on the nomination of the respective local Governments and/or industries, without payment of the tuition fees. As one of the greatest needs of the British West African Colonies is skilled agriculturists to develop the existing industries, and to search for and develop as yet unknown products, we suggest that it will be advisable for the local Governments to get into communication with the London committee (whose address is 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C. 3), with a view to making such contributions as will qualify them to nominate West African students to the college. Students who have gone through the prescribed courses and have obtained the college diploma in tropical agriculture will be admirably equipped to act as teachers, and can be made the nucleus of the West African agricultural college which we hope to see established within the next few years.

The college is for the benefit of, and is supported by, all the West Indian Colonies, an example of federal work for the common good of kindred communities which can be commended to the attention of the National Congress of West Africa. Education is, rightly, one of the most prominent planks in the Congress platform. While fully sympathizing with its political aspirations in the broad sense, as we have always done, we know that there are many obstacles on the political pathway. Differences in local conditions, in the cultural and social development of the various races, and in their relations to the British Government, make it extremely difficult to formulate a purely political programme which can be immediately applicable equally to the Gambia, to Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria; to Mandingo and Jolof, to Soudiendi and Timni, to Ashanti and Fanti, to Yoruba, Hausa and Fula; to say nothing of the smaller divisions and the less numerous peoples. But the main interest of all the Colonies, and the leading industry of all the peoples, is agriculture. It is in the skilful cultivation of the soil, the development of its products, and the increase of their output, that the future of all the Colonies lies. For the present, and for many generations yet to come, the chief service which the West African peoples can render to the Empire and humanity is to increase their output of oils, fats and fibres. Europe, now slowly settling down again to the pursuits of peace, will, ere long, be crying out for more and greater supplies of raw materials—for cotton to feed her mills, and for fats to feed her workers. More and larger supplies of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, palm-oil and palm-kernels will be sought for, and West Africa must be up and doing if she is not to be supplanted as the source of supply of these articles to the European markets which are now, and will long be, the greatest consumers of West African products. Already competitors are springing up. India and Japan are sending ground-nuts to Europe. In oil-palm products, which have hitherto been the monopoly of West Africa, the Dutch East Indies are making formidable strides, and it will be necessary to improve the quality of her palm-oil if West Africa is to retain her dominating position. Cocoa is another product which can be improved in quality with advantage to the Colonies.

Here, then, are objects on which the four Colonies can act together for their common benefit. The National Congress can do nothing better to demonstrate its utility than to initiate joint unofficial action to endow scholarships at the college for the training of West African youths in scientific agriculture to serve as teachers in a similar college in West Africa. The nucleus of such a college has been provided by the generous bequest of the late Mr. S. B. Thomas, of Freetown, who bequeathed £60,000 for the purpose of establishing such an institution for the benefit of the people of his native country. The bequest provides that the fund shall be administered by Natives of Sierra Leone, "who shall realize that the future of the country lies in successful agriculture." A beginning was made of putting up the necessary buildings at Mabang in the Ronietta district. We believe that the work was suspended during the war, but we hope that it has been, or will soon be, resumed. It may be possible to get the foundation enlarged and amended so as to permit of the admission of pupils from other Colonies which contribute to the collegiate funds on similar lines to those adopted by the West Indian College. In that case the Congress might use its influence to form a federal body to administer the collective fund, and to carry on the institution for the common weal of all the peoples under British rule in West Africa. Such a body would be at one and the same time an object-lesson to the local Governments in the capacity of the West African peoples for united action in matters of common concern, and a school for training public men in the methods of handling federal interests, and would be a first step towards the bringing of the four Colonies into a federation to deal with financial, political and economic questions of common interest.

In the particular department of education, and as a step towards the West African University, which every well-wisher of the Colonies wishes to see set up to satisfy the desire that the means to a complete education should be brought within the reach of every deserving youth, without his having to go abroad for it, the joint board would be in a position to make experiments and to gain experience successfully to organize and conduct a university for general education in all its branches. When the time shall be ripe for starting such a university, there would be in existence, and ready to operate, a board of experienced directors qualified to make provision for all the interests concerned, and to administer both endowments and university so as to produce the greatest possible advantage to the peoples of British West Africa.

JAN SMUTS FAVORS GIVING AFRICANS THE VOTE

Negro World, New York City

Opposition Member Asks, "Did the Prime Minister Relish the Idea of a Black Typist?"— Proposition Ridiculed

9-15-22

CAPE TOWN, S. A.—The first sitting of the Peninsula Parliamentary Debating Society was held on Tuesday in the Railway Institute dining hall, when the Prime Minister introduced a motion: "That, notwithstanding anything to the contrary, this House resolves that all color bars be removed from the Act of Union."

"The Labor party," said the Prime Minister in his opening address, "made a definite promise that if they were returned to power steps would be taken to remove the color bar." Now that they had the necessary majority, it was the intention of the government to introduce legislation to that end. Although something approaching £820,000 was contributed by the natives in poll tax, they were left without representation in the House. The S. A. P. had made loud election promises to the colored electors, yet they had the responsibility of twenty new laws to maintain and strengthen the color bar. If the standard of the colored worker was raised to that of the [redacted], as it was the intention of the government to insure, there would be no real danger in removing the bar. The colored people had tried every constitutional method and, sooner or later, they would see the futility of anything constitutional and try direct action, which would be a greater danger to the white population of this country than the consequences feared by the Opposition in relation to the removal of the bar. "When the black man is fit to vote," quoted the Prime Minister, "give him the vote; when the white man is unfit to vote, prohibit him from voting."

The member for Krugersdorp, in his speech on behalf of the Opposition, wished to know whether the Prime Minister had considered the question as fully as was necessary to protect the white man in this country. If the colored people were given equal representation we would soon be all swept into the sea. We would soon have a colored civil service. Did the Prime Minister relish the idea of a black typist? Perhaps we might be honored with a black Prime Minister? "Equal rights" was, he agreed, theoretically correct: but this measure was not a practical one.

The member for Calvinia said that the whites did not want "laborers"—they wanted "slaves." "Certain people went out with the bottle in one hand and the Bible in the other."

Another member of the S. A. P. regretted this type of legislation. The S. A. P. had never promised the colored man that he would be given equal rights. Referring to the previous member's remark, he defied them to point to a country which treated its "slaves" better.

"The Prime Minister has forgotten all about the immigration color bar and the social color bar," the member for Beaconsfield remarked. "The removal of these bars would be the ruin of the country. We would be flooded out with the objectionable type of immigrant in no time."

The member for Caledon drew attention to the prisons. "The majority of the inmates are colored." "Why?" interjected a member.

"They are born that way," replied the hon. member, amid roars.

The Rondebosch member regretted the short memory of the Opposition in regard to the Cape Corps, and remarked on the "loss of efficiency" due to the color bar.

After a debate lasting two and a half hours the motion was declared carried.—The Cape Times.

Race Problem—1922.
Africa.

BONNY. AN IMPRESSION.

West Africa 4/1/22

Never have I seen a place quite so flat as Bonny. One wonders why the waves do not inundate the whole tongue of land on which it stands. London England

It was from the deck of an Elder Dempster steamer that I first caught sight of this little place of many strange memories, and after the grey-green monotony of a coast fringed with mangrove swamp, it provided a pleasing touch of colour, with the bright green of its grass and the red and white of its handful of buildings.

We were anchored amid-stream, waiting to go up the river, and discharging our long-expected mails. The atmosphere was oppressive and almost stifling as we lazily watched the broad canoes plying between the steamer and the shore, propelled by two powerful paddles, worked from the stern of the boat, much in the same way as a duck propels itself through the water.

A sudden wind, a quick gathering of clouds, and the shore was almost hidden from sight in a grey veil of rain, rain so heavy that it seemed as if Bonny, able as it is to resist the waves, could not escape the waters of the heavens. But rain is proverbial in Bonny.

My next visit enabled me to spend some time on shore, and it was then that I realized what singular contrasts the place presents. As quickly as the rain followed sunshine, so quickly does one pass from signs of progress to instances of the immutability of thought and custom, from evidence of ordered and cleanly life to scenes of squalor and dirt, from Bonny of to-day to Bonny of years ago.

Of the European reservation there is little to say. The bungalows are neither better nor worse than others under the care of the P.W.D. There is a Government prison, containing some of the cheeriest prisoners I have seen, and a rest-house, perhaps a little more habitable than most: but that is not saying much.

Conspicuous among these buildings is the pagoda-like old Consulate, now in a sad state of disrepair and neglect, but once the residence of British Vice-Consuls, whose difficult task it was during the latter half of the last century to maintain law and order and protect the people, not only from would-be slave-dealers, but from marauding tribes of the surrounding country.

Nowadays Bonny is quiet; too quiet, some say; and its trade is carried on steadily, without fear of interference, though as a port it is less busy than previously, owing to the growing importance of Port Harcourt and Opobo. Yet the time is not far distant when dramatic and tragic scenes were enacted on its shores. The old guns still in the town remind one of the determined efforts of the British Government to stamp out the unlawful traffic in slaves, when the sight of an incoming vessel struck terror into the hearts of hundreds of slaves gathered from the neighbouring districts, awaiting shipment to other and strange lands, and when a mournful cry was ofttimes heard echoing from village to village along the coast—the signal of warning and distress.

These days are gone. Bonny is in serene possession of factories, schools and churches, and, indeed, for such a small place it is particularly well supplied. Numbers of children, serious-eyed and temporarily sedate, are to be seen making their daily pilgrimage to Government or mission school. The "shining morning face" is in evidence, but not the satchel of the Shakespearean schoolboy, for slate and books are miraculously balanced on the head, though the effort of keeping them there in no way interferes with freedom of movement. The aim in life of many of these earnest young Africans is the passing of the sixth standard in the Government school and the entering of some Government office.

The churches, too, are, I believe, well supported. All the more curious is it, therefore, to find hard by an instance of tree-worship—an ancient and wonderful silk-cotton tree, whose indwelling spirit of mighty power is propitiated by offerings of food and wine, and whose every branch and twig is regarded by the worshipper as sacred and inviolate. Another 100 yards and one is in the centre of the Native town.

The market-place is ever the centre of the greatest activity, and provides a scene of considerable variety—sight, sound and smell all contributing to the impression given. Men, women and children push and jostle through the crowd, while sharp altercation and high-pitched bargaining render conversation in ordinary tones almost an impossibility. The goods, rice, fruit, pepper, yams, fish, all are spread out on the sandy ground, the salesman or woman squatting in the middle, and generally doing a brisk trade.

Bonny men are fishers, too, and can be seen mending or drying nets while the mud-fish slip in and out of the oily waters in which their canoes rock to and fro.

What is to be the destiny of Bonny? It will always have its work, in collecting the palm oil and kernels of the surrounding district, but now that Port Harcourt is gaining ground so rapidly, Bonny must be passed by where the larger trade is concerned. It is, indeed, doubtful whether there will be any further development of Bonny as a township. Its link with the early history of the Colony may be forgotten in the rush of modern progress, and one wonders with what degree of permanency European ideas and methods will have come to its shores.

Meanwhile the night falls, and Bonny is once more hidden from sight, save for a few twinkling lights which locate the European bungalows and the little landing-stage. From the Native town come the ceaseless beating of tom-toms and the droning of many voices.

THE CATHOLIC MAGAZINE AND THE WHITE MINER.

It is a notorious fact that every newspaper has been discussing the strike as if there were only two factors meriting consideration namely, the mine-owner and the white miner It is true that these two have played a conspicuous part in the dispute, but they are by no means the only ones, or even the most important ones, in the Industry. Two other factors, of much greater importance than the mine-owner and the white miner, have been almost wholly eclipsed in the dispute and will probably receive scant consideration in the settlement. These are the mines and the Black miner. A. P.O. Cape Town

The Catholic magazine has much to say, for the white miner, who, it affirms with confidence, does not intend to ruin the Industry. "The miner's strike," it peremptorily asserts, "is to secure Justice for one important factor in that Industry." 3/25/22

To the Catholic magazine there is only one "important factor," and that is the white miner, and yet if that factor were wholly eliminated, the mining industry would not suffer in the least. The whole article is an attack on General Smuts and the mine-owner, and an attempt to justify the selfish action of the white miner. It reeks with too much political bias to warrant it a place in a magazine edited by a priest of the Catholic Church.

It accuses General Smuts of being a partizan and of being allied with the mine-owners; and sustains the miners in the belief that "a persistent effort is being made to oust white labour in favour of less civilized men." The magazine speaks "of a square deal to all engaged in the Industry." Yet the only ones for whom it pleads are the white miner. As for the 200,000 Black miners, on whose labour the white miners already live, well, they are not even mentioned.

The Catholic magazine concludes by appealing to all "in God's name" for an armistice to restore the "status quo," an agreement under which, as the magazine no doubt knows, the Black miner is doomed to remain an unskilled worker at two shillings a day, while the white miner, 'in whose behalf it invokes the help of God, draws 25/- a day.

WHITE MENTALITY.

A. P.O. Cape Town

The impertinence of the ordinary white man in South Africa is fast becoming unbearable, and if persisted in must inevitably recoil on the heads of those of his own composite race.

3/25/22

Of late it has become quite patent to every one of us that the handful of Europeans in our midst are determined by fair means or foul to make this country a white man's land. The fact that it is a Black man's home, that it was his labour which has made it possible for Europeans to live here in ease and luxury, count for nothing, and the country must in future be looked upon as the sole property of the heterogenous cosmopolitan crowd who make up the white races.

It was to that end that the Natal Provincial Council passed an Amending Electoral Ordinance, which disfranchised all Indians and other non-Europeans; and it was because the Ordinance was repugnant to the spirit of political freedom that the Governor-General-in-Council has vetoed it.

At the outset we desire to thank General Smuts and his Cabinet for withholding their consent to the measure. Had they not done so, the Imperial Government would in all probability have rejected it.

And now we find Senator Reitz foaming with rage and censuring the Governor-General for "having acted in a manner detrimental to the interests of the Province of Natal."

Other Senators used exactly the same arguments which the white worker of the Rand uses with respect to the Native and Coloured worker on the Rand.

In Natal, declared Senator Fraser, "the Indian was a menace to the white worker."

Senator Churchill said the Indian menace had been realized 40 yeas ago, and he and others did their best to keep the Indian off the voters' roll then. They were opposed by Downing Street in their steps against Indians, but it was hoped that by coming into Union they would get the assistance of the Transvaal and the O.F.S.

Mr. Patrick Duncan, Minister of Interior, pointed out that the Ordinance aimed at taking away the vote of Indians who owned property, and many of them were born in this country. The Government could not therefore give it their approval.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Surely the time has arrived when all non-Europeans should adopt a policy to counter the amazing impudence of the whites of South Africa. Nothing will bring them to their senses but to tell them to their face that the black man is determined to have his place in the land which is his and in which the white man is the foreigner.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE EUROPEAN AND THE NATIVE POPULATION.

A. P. O. Cape Town
3/10/22

There was a time when the phrase "in the interest of the Native population" meant just what those plain English words conveyed to the ordinary man, but that time has long passed, and when we hear anyone speaking now of the "interest of the Native population," we generally regard him as an enemy of the non-European. In that category, it is feared, Mr. MacKeurtan, K.C., Member for Umbilo, Natal, should be placed, and his resolution which he will introduce into the House of Assembly on March 14th aims not at all at helping the Native, but at increasing the many restrictions already in force against Asiatics in Natal.

Similarly, we find the Rev. Owen, Archdeacon of Kavirondo, in a letter to the *Times* (London) urging Indians in Kenya to devote their lives to the welfare of Africans before demanding equal rights with the Europeans. The hollowness and the hypocrisy of both Mr. MacKeurtan and the Rev. Owen's talk about Native interests is so apparent, and their true object so evident that little need be said about it. Both those gentlemen are really engaged in the interest of the European, and the poor unfortunate Native is once more used as a pawn to bolster up the white man in his dominant position. Natal without the Indian's labour would be a wilderness to-day, and Natal has no more use of the Indian now.

The Indian settler has been in Kenya for many years, long before men of the Rev. Owen stamp thought of converting heathens. The handful of whites who are now settling in that portion of Eastern Africa are making a strenuous effort to place non-Europeans at their mercy.

The white man's position is being assailed. The Indians are successful competitors with him in trade, and, just as the grievances of the Cape Coloured people were exploited by the South African League before the Anglo-Boer War, so the phrase "Interests of the Natives" is being utilised to further the greed of the white races in this country.

Self-interest never stooped to anything more contemptible, and we doubt if any races of people at present have talked so much about trusteeship, and at the same time exploited subject races as have the Europeans of South Africa.

Opportunity For Study of Race and Class Struggles

New York Age
3/25/22

Colored American Student in France Finds Analogy in Problems of India, Egypt, Africa, Russia With Negro Problem

(By WILLIAM S. NELSON).

Paris, France—3/25/22 took Paris and study to spend a few days in the southwest corner of France. It was delightful to slip away from the humid, cold, bustling city and to revel under the intense blue sky and the brilliant sunshine of the Basque county, with its palms, its fruit trees in bloom, its ocean, and its calm. But it was not the beauty of that incomparable country, the opportunity to enjoy a bit of real spring in February, that called me. Such a privilege is only for those who are to the manner born. My purpose was to study—not books, but men.

The French Federation of Christian Student Associations was holding its eighteenth annual session in Bordeaux. Representative French students from every corner of France were gathering for four days of exchange of ideas, of making acquaintance, of consecration. It was not only the desire that prompted but the duty that compelled me to go, mingle with these students, study them and learn.

Studying the Problem

During my few months of study and travel in Europe I have become increasingly convinced that our race stands in need of a larger acquaintance with the problems that are confronting all classes, races and nations of men, and that from this acquaintance will follow the conviction that our problem is but one of the many great human problems, one of the great race and class problems with which men and women are everywhere struggling, and moreover, that the solution of our problem will be more easily found in the light of a broad and profound knowledge of world problems, their causes, the difficulties they have offered and the solutions to which they have yielded.

And today presents an unequaled opportunity for the study of class, race, and national struggles; and whether it is the problem of India or Egypt or Africa or Russia, or the race conflicts of Central Europe, it is a problem that has an element more or less in common with our own, and ought to be studied by us with the closest attention. Even the study of a religious group, such as the Protestants of France, has its value. It is but another example of the unity and selfconsciousness of a relative small group that inevitably follows its struggles with a larger and more powerful class. It was for the purpose of studying the problems of the students—in this instance, the Christian students of France—that I went to Bordeaux.

Negro Question Ever Present

Since Henson accompanied Perry to the North Pole, we have become convinced that it is quite impossible to accomplish anything worth while, or even go anywhere of importance with the Negro, or at least the Negro question, absent. My wanderings have taken me into many parts, but whether it was in beautiful Italy, even in the "Eternal City," or among the Alps of Switzerland, or on the Unter den Linden of Berlin, the Negro was there. If it is at the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva or of the International Congress of Democrats in Paris he is there.

And he was at Bordeaux. A young native of Madagascar, now a student of medicine in France, preparing for a life of service among his black brothers, was a delegate to the Congress. And, more, the question of the Negro—"the African brother"—found a prominent place in the thought of the Congress. Seldom a speech or a prayer but that "our brothers in Africa" were mentioned.

And among the books that the Congress placed in the hands of the several hundred delegates I found "The Development of Negro Christians," in which one could read, "The gospel is not a doctrineesoteric or aristocratic, accessible only to the privileged and made only for them. It is on the contrary the true universal and democratic religion which declares that all men, black, yellow, or white are the sons of the same God, have the rights to the same privileges and are capable of exercising the same rights," a book which describes the work being done by African Christians as remarkable and which declares that there are among the leaders those who would stand well among Christian leaders in Europe.

Fuor Striking Negro Statues.

And there was a pamphlet on "The Conflict between the Missionary and the National Duty," in which the effort is made to show that not only is there no conflict between the two but that the duty of Christianizing foreign lands is a national duty.

It was with a sense of satisfaction that, at the close of the Congress, I quit Bordeaux. Then, taking advantage of the proximity of the ocean side, I spent the week-end in the vicinity of the beautiful resort, Biarritz, drinking of the pure ocean breezes, gazing upon the majestic snowcrowned Pyrenees, touching foot upon Spanish soil.

And it was in Hendaye, a town overlooking the sea that I saw before a magnificent hotel, rendezvous of men of all nations, the statues of four splendid Negro types, holding high above their heads brilliant lights—lights visible far at sea; lights illuminating the paths of those ashore. We can imagine, we can hope, that therein is a symbol, symbol of the light, intellectual and moral, that our race shall hold up to the world

CAPE TOWN.

A. P. O. Cape Town
3/11/22

The monthly meeting was held in the A.P.O. Hall. Mr. E. Petersen, who presided at the opening, vacated the chair on the arrival of Mr. D. W. Hoedemaker later on. The following other officers were present: Messrs. M. de Vries, Treasurer, B. Keis, Secretary, J. de Mints, Asst. Secretary, R. Alexander, J. Mathews, D. Lewis and Col. P. C. Ryan.

The minutes of the previous meetings were confirmed.

Upon the suggestion of the Chairman it was resolved to send the following representatives to the Citizens' Guild meeting: Col. P. C. Ryan for Ward IV., D. W. Hoedemaker, Ward V., M. de Vries, Ward VI., and E. Petersen, Ward VII.

It was resolved to send a letter to the Minister of Mines asking him to appoint a Coloured representative on the Commission of Inquiry into the working of the Gold Mines.

Mr. Petersen moved that the various branches of the A.P.O. co-operate by quarterly or half-yearly conferences, and thus stimulate the work.

The Secretary was instructed to inquire whether the Executive could not see its way clear to allow the Cape Town branch to nominate one of its members to fill the vacancy on the General Executive.

Race Problem — 1922.
Africa.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN S.A.

African World 5/6/22

To the Editor of THE AFRICAN WORLD.

Sir,—I have had my attention drawn to an article which appeared in the "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad) of January 27 last dealing with land settlement in South Africa, and as the subject is of considerable interest to many who, like myself, have had a close service connection with the Union of South Africa, extending over many years, I venture to hope you will permit me space in your widely read and influential paper to offer some remarks upon.

It is, of course, desirable that all persons who intend becoming settlers in distant parts of the Empire should closely scrutinise schemes which provide for land purchase from companies and associations interested in the advent of the settler, and while a word of caution may be necessary, it is a matter for regret that the article under reference should in any way convey an impression that all schemes other than the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association are neces-

still his land to secure, which is not obtainable from the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, as this association does not own or sell land; moreover, the Union Government has no land to sell. From whom, then, can the settler purchase? The reply to this question is at once forthcoming. The association will be in a position to tell him where he can invest his capital. May we leave it at that? No, we must know something else. From whom, then, is land to be acquired? As it is common knowledge that the only land suitable for the purposes of the settler is that which is irrigated, close to railway lines and in proximity to markets, the greater portion of such land is the property of companies which are spending large sums of money in preparing it for settlement, and, incidentally, saving the newcomers, who are wise enough to take it up, many years of struggle, usually inseparable from pioneering. Again, is it so absolutely certain that the promoters of the Association are one and all disinterested? Time will show. I can at least assure them of a close and continued interest in their activities. It will not be out of place to mention at this stage, however, that it is well known to all interested in land settlement in South Africa that there are companies offering sound propositions, that can claim on results up to date to be proved successes, and equally so that one very big settlement proposition, of which Colonel Morris, through his association, has first rate knowledge, has not only met with very serious trouble, and caused many a good fellow to regret his venture in land settlement, but provides, incidentally, the only known failure which has so far occurred since the 1820 Settlers' Association came into existence. It is, as already stated, as well to scrutinise all schemes dealing with land settlement, and while reaffirming this, it does occur to me that the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, through misdirected energy, may be prejudicing the main principles of their own constitution.

The British Empire Service League have adopted a very sound method, as Lord Haig's Committee obtained from the Union Government the name of a gentleman of unquestionable integrity, an authority on all matters relating to land settlement, to whom members

of the League are referred when reliable information is desired regarding any settlement sarily of the "Flat Catcher" description

The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association is mentioned as being an organisation which does not own or sell land, having only as an object that of ensuring the immigration into South Africa of the right type of settler, with £1,500 or £2,000 to invest. It would further seem that Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Morris, the general manager of the Association in question, has been successful in securing the approval of the "Pioneer Mail" for his project. Whether the scheme put forward by the general manager of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association is the most beneficial to all intending settlers is open to question, more especially by those of us who know South Africa. I may say here that the general idea of the Association is known to me, and is, of course, most commendable. Personally, I should not care to take it up, but it certainly might appeal to men who feel that with very limited capital any sort of training even of the quality which is given for nothing is worth having, before the actual laying out of capital.

It cannot, however, be overlooked that South Africa is a very big country, and that farming conditions differ somewhat in its various centres, and, further, after two years' training the prospective settler has

Republic of Liberia.

(*From Our Special Resident Correspondent.*)

MONROVIA, April 8.

Political Difficulties in the Capital.

This week has been marked by the return from Cape Palmas of His Excellency Charles D. B. King and his suite, consisting of Mrs. C. A. King, Attorney-General L. A. Grimes, Secretary of the Interior, James F. Cooper, Mrs. I. C. Stevens, Lt.-Col. S. Eastman, Lt.-Col. N. G. Weaver, Private Secretary L. M. Ferguson, and Mr. A. H. Butler (who represented THE AFRICAN WORLD), by the "Aba."

The political situation is critical, there being opposition to the re-election of President King based on his having negotiated the Liberian Loan with the United States, the terms of which are considered in some quarters unfavourable to the welfare of the country. Liberians are changeable, and it is not the easiest of tasks to be the head of the administration. In 1920 President King was not in general favour because it was thought he was pro-British, and the popular cry was America. To-day the vote is for "British influence," and His Excellency is criticised because the United States holds the field

The financial condition of Liberia at present is precarious. There is no cash in circulation. All Government employees are receiving half-pay. The Bank of Liberia, Ltd., has not up to the present started operation. The premises it was to have occupied is now occupied by the Liberia College. The bank continues to invite public subscription, operating from a small office, in charge of which is an American negro from the West Indies.

The Hon. Edwin Barclay, Secretary of State, who tendered his resignation on February 28, and whose resignation the President tabled, is still functioning as Secretary of State. Mr. Barclay is looked upon as the hope of the young men, of whom he is the leader, and some think he may succeed President King. Mr. Barclay's position is difficult, as one coterie is incensed at his not urging his resignation, and another coterie thinks that to do so would be inimical to the best interests of Liberia, as President King cannot find a Secretary of State of such ability. The rumour is widely circulated that the Rev. N. H. B. Cassell, of the P.E. Church, and now President of the Liberia College, is to be Secretary of State; but such an appointment would not be popular, and it is canvassed that the Hon. L. A. Grimes, the now Attorney-General, is the best person, apart from Mr. Barclay himself, for the position.

There is bitter complaint of the condition of the Customs since it passed from the hands of the British inspectors. Its present head is the target for much criticism. Many of the steamship lines are considering cancelling their runs to this port, and British merchants are complaining daily. It is indeed a pity that the good work started by the late Mr. W. J. Lamont, British Chief Inspector of Customs, should be allowed to go down in such a manner.

The Hon. N. H. Gibson, the Liberian Consul-General at Fernando Po, Spanish West Africa, has been succeeded by Mr. Arthur Podmore, who has left for that island as Acting Consul-General.

THE SUDAN.

THE SUDAN.

The "Empire Number" of "The Times" contained an article on the Sudan, from which the following are the salient points:—

"A review of the last two years in the Sudan falls into two main sections:—

"In the north there has been singularly little incident. Following the heavy rains of 1920 there was a record crop. . . . The diminished rainfall of 1921 and the corresponding lower demand for labour, coupled with efforts on the part of all the larger employers of labour throughout the country, brought wages down to very nearly pre-war level. Politically, the feelings of the natives against Egyptian domination have steadily hardened. . . . Some progress has been made in getting the native to take a larger share in the Administration; one of the means to this end has been to appoint a number of native notables as third-class magistrates, to enable them to sit as members of Criminal Courts for the trial of the more serious offences. Another most important innovation has been the employment of natives of the country as sub-mamours—minor administrative officers. In this position they supervise the police, investigate crime, collect taxes, and in general carry out the executive policy of the District Commissioners under the Governor's orders. A third development has been the institution of meetings of Arab Sheikhs and Omdehs to enable them not only to receive direct from the authorities such instructions as may be necessary, but also to discuss with the Government any difficulties in administration that may have arisen. . . In the south, owing to the depletion of staff, sickness, and other disabilities arising out of the war, the natives in certain areas had begun to think there was some possibility of the Government disappearing altogether. Moreover, certain tribes, the Nuer, living in almost inaccessible marshes towards the Abyssinian frontier, raided their neighbours almost with impunity, and caused a state of insecurity, which spread to the Nile. The Dinkas on the Nile, partly through superstition and partly under the impression that the Government had ceased to function, became out of hand, and actually murdered two British officers. Further west similar unrest was prevalent, and along the Bahr-el-Arab an influential witch-doctor preached sedition against the Government. It has, therefore, been necessary during the past two years to conduct a series of punitive operations in order to restore discipline. . . . From a spectacular point of view the most poignant incident of the last two years was the magnificent stand at Nyala by two British officers and a mere handful of police and native troops against a sudden and fanatical rising of thousands. Politically, the incident is not so important. . . .

"In the commercial history of the Sudan the year 1919 was characterised by an enormous expansion of trade, and consequent general prosperity, owing to the high prices commanded for all Sudan produce. In the following year the world's markets broke, and prices fell steadily in the Sudan in sympathy. . . .

"The one great factor in the development of the Sudan is the urgent need of communications. The extension of the railway to the Kassala region will tap an important cereal and cotton area, and should tend considerably to expand the trade with Abyssinia. The railways are still handicapped by the impossibility of obtaining material during the war and the consequent heavy expenditure on deferred maintenance. Since the war the sum of £292,000 has been pledged in the purchase of ten additional locomotives, forty tank wagons, and the equivalent of eighty 30-ton goods wagons. There have been unavoidable delays in delivery owing to labour trouble. In order to accelerate matters, some of the wagons have been built at Atbara, but more time must elapse before the deliveries from abroad are complete.

"One of the most interesting features of the development of the country has been the growth in importance of Port Sudan. The total tonnage entering the port in 1919 was 509,498; in 1920, 737,202; increasing in 1921 to 1,403,587. The number of ships calling in has increased from 144 merchant ships in 1919 to 265 in 1920, and 436 in 1921. The port is now being used as a coaling station; 23 ships bunkered there in 1919, as compared with 98 and 101 in 1920 and 1921 respectively.

"The time has now come when the status of the country should be clearly defined. It is unthinkable that Egypt should have domination in the Sudan, and the further progress in development is entirely dependent on the Sudan cutting loose from Egyptian influence and coming directly under the Imperial Government."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH — REEL 16

COLOR CONFLICT ON THE RAND

THE TWENTY-EIGHT MILES OF GOLD REEF known as the South African Rand is the stage of an ominous quarrel between organized white labor and native black labor, we are told, altho the strike and attempted Bolshevik uprising there has been settled by the administrative firmness and skill of Premier Jan Christian Smuts. The Premier's analysis of the situation has been recorded previously in these pages, but an account of the antagonism between white and black labor on the Rand is considered timely by the New Zealand *Auckland Weekly News*. Conflict between white and native labor is of long standing, according to this newspaper, which tells us that the mining industry of the Rand depends fundamentally on the employment of native labor, and that colored workmen have always outnumbered the white by eight or nine to one. We read then:

"THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN LION ONCE MORE ASSERTS HIMSELF."

—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

"The Rand contains immense wealth. The line of outcrop extends for nearly eighty miles, and the formation is unique for regularity as regards both the thickness and the gold-tenor of the reefs. The value of the ore in the main reef series is estimated at £2,500,000,000, and it is assumed that production will continue for at least a century. But these calculations presume cheap labor. Most of the ores now being worked are low grade, and were unskilled white labor at only eight shillings a day to be employed to the exclusion of native labor the loss on the Rand would run into millions a year. Even with gold fetching a high price, the inflated costs of production due to the war have proved a heavy tax on most mines, and one of the causes of the present strike was a proposal for the partial replacement of white by native labor in semi-skilled occupations."

This touches the white labor organization on its most tender spot, the *Auckland Weekly News* goes on to say, for the traditional white policy is "to deny the native the right to rise in the industrial scale." He is to be kept always "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water," to perpetuate the system which has been picturesquely described as "paying a white man 12s. 6d. a day for painting the lower part of a telegraph pole, and a native 1s. 6d. for painting the upper part." In pursuance of this policy, whole classes of skilled and semi-skilled labor have been reserved for Europeans, and native agitations for higher pay have often been suppressed with unnecessary rigor, says this journal, and adds:

"The policy of discriminating against the native and still more the arrogant manner in which it has been applied have aroused bitter feelings—feelings which disturb every South African who remembers that he lives in a country where the white people are in a minority of one to seven. On the Rand, the situation is at all times strained, and in playing with the menace of a race war the strikers run a grave risk of creating the actuality. No words more fitly describe the present danger than those with which a South African missionary recently described the native discontent: 'Let no time be lost, for at any moment a lighted match may fall and set up such a flame all along the Reef that none will be able to quench it.'"

UNJUST DECISION IN KENYA.

The news is conveyed by cable from our Special Correspondent at Nairobi to the effect that a draft ordinance is being placed before the next session of the Legislative Council, having for its effect the repeal of the allocation of the native soldiers' unclaimed balance to the native trust fund. An ordinance passed in 1918 and approved by the Colonial Secretary authorised that the payment of balances due to native soldiers and carriers, but unclaimed owing to death and the impossibility of tracing relatives, should be paid over to a fund to be vested in trustees and applied to the betterment of native conditions. The proposed cancellation of these provisions will undoubtedly appear to the natives as a breach of faith, and with good reason. It will afford food for agitators of the Thuku type, and will, beyond doubt, shatter belief in the justice of the Government. It cannot fail to stimulate unrest. Coming, too, at a time when the local government is so hard pressed financially, and, therefore, able to do so little in the way of medical service, etc., for the native community, the proposal is singularly ill-timed. It is rumoured that the proposal has not been locally conceived, but emanates either from the Imperial Treasury or the Army Council. May we urge that on the grounds of British good faith and the position of the home Government as trustee for the rights of the natives of Africa the Colonial Secretary will make a firm stand in this important matter. And may we suggest that it would greatly relieve local anxiety if Mr. Churchill could see his way to make a public statement on the question.

MOULDING A GREATER SOUTH AFRICA.

The country would undoubtedly then be able to enter at once into the realisation of the great future which a strong and stable government would afford, able to finance the schemes necessary to open up the agricultural riches, and capable of influencing an appreciable share of the bounties to be granted by the Imperial Government for immigration to the Dominions. Mr. D. O. Malcolm in negotiating such satisfactory terms for the Chartered Company, has conferred not only a benefit upon the shareholders of the company, but has placed both Southern Rhodesia and the Union under a debt, because he has proved that trusting to the fairness of General Smuts and the Union Government is justified to the limits almost of magnanimity. We think that, with the innumerable political and financial advantages which amalgamation would afford, there should be no hesitation on the part of the settlers of Southern Rhodesia to accept the invitation of General Smuts to join him in the forming of a powerful British Dominion covering the whole of Southern Africa. It is their great opportunity, which should not be missed because of any academical preference for independence; and it will put the stone on the permanent building conceived in such a fine and far-sighted spirit by their unforgettable founder.

MAJOR GROGAN AND KENYA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

Our Nairobi correspondent, writing on June 26, describes Major Ewart S. Grogan's address to a crowded public meeting on "The Economic Position of Kenya." As had been anticipated, the address related itself mainly to the activities of the Economic and Finance Committee, the predominantly unofficial body that is at present reconstructing our finances, and which, incidentally, is doing much to bring nearer popular control of entire Colonial policy.

Major Grogan, whose oratorical powers are not unknown in England, spoke for two hours, and lucidly presented the dangerous position from which very slowly, but with much hope, we are just emerging.

Points of his speech were:—

The Colony's overdraft with the Crown Agents at December 31 last was almost £1,500,000.

The Economic Committee were working to an ideal Budget for 1923 of £1,200,000, in place of one for 1922 of nearly £3,000,000, composed of £400,000 from Customs revenue, £400,000 from native taxation, and £400,000 from revenue earning services. In 1924 the figure would be £1,000,000, and in 1925 £800,000. In the last-named year the sinking fund and interest on the loans of £5,000,000 and £3,000,000 would begin to accrue, and would represent a burden on revenue of some £540,000 annually for a time.

The remaining local allowance to officials would possibly be withdrawn.

A scheme was under consideration for commuting the pension of retrenched officials in grants of land from the soldier settlement farms that have reverted to Government at the rate of £2 worth of land for £1 of pension liability.

It was expected that by August sugar, for which £225,000 per annum was sent out of the country, would be a successful local industry, capable of supporting all the Colony's needs.

It was also hoped that a 13s. 6d. freight on maize from Kisumu to the coast would be secured shortly.

In reply to a question in regard to the loan, and its application to the pier scheme, Lord Delamere, who was invited by Major Grogan to reply, said:—"Representations are being put up to Government."

Race Problem — 1922.
Africa

ISLAMIC LAW OF MARRIAGE

Times of Nigeria
7-10-22

Contd from our issue of 19th June.

COMPETITION AMONG SUITOR

Lagos Nigeria

16 A man shall not demand in marriage a woman prveiously souhgt by another, (just as he may not outbid the bid offered by another)

West Africa

17 This applies where the first suitor's demand has been favourably recieved and the parties have come to terms.

ILLEGAL MARRIAGES

18 The law forbids (1) a marriage o privation, this occurs where one bride's person is made another bride's dower

19 (2) A marriage without dower.

20 (3) an usufructuary marriage, i e. to endurt till a certain date.

21 (4) a marriage during the woman's retreat:

22 (5) anything which involvesrisk in the contract or in the dower:

23 (6) a marriage with a dower consisting of anything the sale of which would be unlawful.

24 A marriage invalid by reason of the dower falls to be amulled before consummation, after consummation, it will stand and the wife will be entitled to the cutsomary dower.

25 A marriage invalid on account of some flaw in the contract, is to be annulled even after consummation, and the wife will be entitled to the dower stipulated.

26 A prohibition against marriage within the forbidden degrees will be established thereby, just as by a valid marriage.

27 But a marriage of this nature will not suffice to legalise for her first husband a woman trebly diforced,

28 Nor will it render lawful the co-habitation of the spouses.

FORBIDDEN DEGREES

29 God forbids marriage (a) with seven classes of females on the ground of consanguinity, (b) with seven on the grounds of fosterage and affinity.

30 It is laid down in the Kuran —"Forbidden for you are your mothers, daughters, sisters, maternal aunts, paternal aunts, brother's daughters, sister's daughters'!. this are prohibited on the ground of consanguinity."

31 As to those forbedden on the ground of fosterage or affini y, the passage in the Kuran is Your mothers who suckled you and your forster sisters and the mothers of your wives, step daughter that are in your laps (i.e. in your charge) through wives of your to whom you have came in but if you have not come In to them then there is no sin upon you and the wives of your sons whom you have begotten

32 And you shall not bring together (in marriage) two sisters except what has occurred in the past."

33 Elsewhere the Kuran says Do not marry women whom your fathers have married

34 Also the Prophet has forbidden on the gronud of forterage any woman who would be forbidden on the ground of consagunity

35 Or the bringing together in marriage of a women and her paternal or maternal aunt

36 On a man marrying a women she becomes prohibited for his ascendant and descendants by virtue of the contract with consummation and her mother grandmother etc become unlawfull for the husband

37 But her daughters are not prohibited for him unless the marriage has been consummated or dalliance has taken place in wedlock or on the supposition thereof

38 Illicit relations will not raise a prohibition against marriage with woman whom it would other wise be lawful for a man to marry.

MIXED MARRIAGES

39 God has forbidden intercourse with unbelieving women but marriage with a scriptual woman is permitted

NON—FORBIDDEN UNIONS.

40 A man may marry a daughter his fathers wife has borne to another mah and a woman may marry a son whom her fathers wife has borne to another man

POLYGAMY

41 It is lawful for a man to marry four free Muslim or scriptual women but let him observe justice amonug his wives

The Transkei Bunga.

Imvo Zabantsundu Africa South Africa Native

The Transkeian Territories Council with all the faults that are usually levelled against it, and for that matter against all Governments — in 25 the 22 world (including that of Ireland and Great Britain!) is a true Parliament for Natives. It is for its possessors to improve it, but to abrogate it is unthinkable even if it were possible. The Natives of the Transvaal and Free State are clamouring for such Councils and are sorely disappointed that the authorities turn a deaf ear to them. Instead of that we see Government offering the system to those in Cape Colony to the envy of the Northerners and here instead of welcoming it, many districts (Alice, Peddie, Fort Beaufort, Hackney) actually rejected it. Those who want it cannot get it, those who are given do not like it. We would remind the latter that

"He that will not when he may,
"When he will he shall have nay."

In its recent annual session the Transkei Council dealt with a variety of subjects such as School Grants, Dipping Tanks, Dams, Fences, Plantations, Bridges, Health, Hospitals, Roads, Mine Labourers, Native Marriages, Education, Teachers' Salaries, and so forth.

In order that our readers may realise how the Native Parliamentarians frame their motions we excerpt from the minutes a few items of general interest:—

Loans to Native Agricultural Societies.

Cr. Lehana moves:—"That in view of the improvements in the methods of Agriculture in the Transkeian Territories the General Council respectfully request the Government to approve of the encouragement of the Loan System to Agricultural Societies where such Societies are established in the Council areas."

Seconded by Cr. Ntloko.
The motion is carried.

Cr. Matoti moves:—"That Government be respectfully requested to proceed with the construction of the Imvani—Cofimvaba Railway and the Franklin — Kokstad — Umtata Railway."

Seconded by Cr. M. Mgudlwa.
The motion is carried unanimously.

Cr. Sakwe to ask:—"(1) Is there a graded scale of salaries for Native Clerks in the service of the General Council? If so, what is it? (2) Is there a graded scale of salaries for European Clerks in the service of the General Concil? If so, what is it?"

Answer,

(1) The scale for Native Clerks is as follows:—
Junior: £120 by £10 yearly to £160.
Senior: £172 by £12 yearly to £220 a year.

(2) There is no scale applicable to European Clerks.

Cr. Njikelana moves:—"That provision be made to make it an offence for labour agents to recruit labourers under age."

Seconded by Cr. A. Ludidi.

Infant Mortality Amongst Natives.

The C.D C. Mt. Ayliff moves:—"That such steps as may be found possible be taken by this Council towards the investigation of the question of infant mortality in these Territories and that Government be requested to instruct District Surgeons to give courses of lectures to the people on the subjects of midwifery and the care of infants."

Seconded by C. G. Holomisa.
The motion is carried.

Encouragement of Agriculture.

Cr. C. Sakwe moves as an unopposed motion:—"That this Council wishes to place on record its thanks and appreciation of the efforts of the Chief Magistrate and the Treasurer of the General Council to encourage agriculture in these Territories as evidenced by the Agricultural School recently opened at Teko.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

AT THE CENTRAL MOSQUE

Friday 28th. in the Central mosque throughout the Prayers Order was preserved all functions gone through without interruption After prayers the Head of the Ratitiea (the ellector Officers in the Central Mosque) got up and address the Lemomu and the Congregation in general He said that since the settlement of the long mohammedan unrest between the Ratitiea and majority of the Congregation) are satisfied and in them peace has been reigning It was only the Lemomu who not being satisfied had given cause to the latest up rear when he ordered the Hausas to fall upon the Jamat with arms on Friday the 14th July However he concluded that it is high time that they should worship in peace and harmony He urged upon the Lemomu to try and preserve the peace.

He further spoke with regards the collations over which the Lemomu had been annoyed: He said they (the Ratitiea) are the rightful ellectors of the collectors and are responsible for any thing done on that line.

Nothing could be done without money, perhaps most of the Jamat do not know what the money is being spent for I will again repeat the different items on which money is spent (a) Help to paupers who are strangers and have no sympathisers (b) The Upkeep and saundry expences of the Mohammedan Cemetry (c) Repairing of the Central Mosque and Cemetry yard (d) also the sacrifice of warding off of evil This at times use to lead in to the heavy expences of about £80 at a time of which the Lemomu himself knows very well for the peace and well fare of the whole town; In fact anything that happened and involes expences is met up from this fund The money is not kept in any bodys honse though we have trustees the money is kept in the Bank and the book kept by the trustees there is a commnittee over this fund and no single penny can come out of it without the approval of the commnittee it was only about two weeks ago that the Lemomu showed us a bill of £50 from the Town Council wherewith can this be settled if according to his order collection are abolished? wherewith also can these different items be met up?

WEEK IN MONROVIA SHOWS ELECTION FEVER HIGH.

Dallas Express 10/14/22

MONROVIA, Liberia, Oct. 12—Liberia at present is representing the Scene of a Program The feelings of Liberians are running high against the acceptance of the American Loan which is being forced on unwilling Liberia. Under the guise of Moral Obligation Big America is setting forth herself upon imperialistic ventures which have become to her of much sinister significance in her present day policies No one has heretofore doubted the disinterestedness of American action in Liberia essential interests—today her sinister engagements and adventures cannot but be conditioned by the concrete material demands of the dreams of her Great African Empire when we are pointed to Cuba, Haiti, the Phillippines, Panama, and Nicaragua as shining examples of American Moral Obligation in small countries unable to defend themselves her Calousness and political Cynicism.

The American Five Miiiion Dollar Loan Agreement forced on Liberia carring such suspicious and revolutionary suggestions to the Liberian People is causing a sudden fear of the Liberian People, of a Moral Obligated Friend who brings such gifts.

It is true indeed that Liberians are forced to take with open eyes a Gold coated pill of American Political dominance and we are forced to make political concessions which it will be impossible to rescind. The Loan Agreement has no fixed date of termination and the only right reserved to the Liberian Government is to pay off the Loan. When Liberia will be able to "Pay Off the Loan," when burdened with high sarlaried officials drawing within Five years Five Million Dollars in wages, God only knows.

There arrived here today under Military arrest from Grand Bassa, Logans, Green, Harris, Ricks, who are said to form the "Order of the Ring" at Grand Bassa and concerned in the burning of a British Trader's Residence, the killing of a Fantee man and the looting of Merchants Shops.

President called Cabinet meeting today. After leaving Cabinet, Attorney General Crimes looked very depressed. It was learned later that it becomes his important duty to unearth the Grand Bassa Conspiracy.

The Government in paying off the Salaries of hero officials retained six per cent to aid in the re-election of President King. Certain Government officials, the clerk in the Department of War, the jailer, and clerks of the Printing Department threatened to strike.

Virginia Brass Band with a retinue of citizens called at the Executive Mansion and assured President King of his re-election.

Dutch Steamer outward arrived here bringing a very large cargo.

Today was passed off by a Conference at the Executive Mansion in which the citizens of Brewerville were up against the citizens of Virpinia on a Boundary question. This matter is of a long standing nature and has greatly hampered the cultivation of coffee of Brewerville Planters. No definite decision was arrived at and the President has taken the matter under advisement.

One Dutch and one American steamer arrived from the Leeward today.

His Excellency the President had the five persons recently arrested and brought from Grand Bassa, who are said to be concerned in the looting and burning of stores and the killing of a Fantee man, before himself and the Cabinet for interrogrations. It is learned that Logan, the ring leader, firmly declared that Senator Page of Grand Bassa, who is now under arrest, is not a member of the "Burn, Kill, and Rob Club."

J. J. and A. H Butler Junior Limited filed on today application in the Equity Division of the Circuit Court, for Liquidation.

It was learned today that Senator Page of Grand Bassa, who has been arrested and refused Bail, is not under arrest for being implicated in the "Bassa, Burn, Kill, and Rob Club," but that his arrest is concerned in the shooting of Mrs. Caroline Payne's House five years ago by a member of the new "Kill, Burn, and Rob Club."

British steamer arrived from Leeward. No cargo offering as at present, owing to the low freight rates of the German Lines. All cargo is being shipped by German Steamers.

British Steamer from Leeward arrived. The political atmosphere is calm and there is nothing alarming in this direction. Everything points toward the American Loan Agreement as conditioned upon the re-election of President King in 1923.

LIBERIAN LOAN MAY BE MADE IN EUROPE

The St Louis Argus 10/14/22

The Franco-Liberian Border Said To Play Part In Negotiations Of Colored Republic. Shrewd Move Necessary.

St. Louis Bro.

WASHINTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—The Liberian Loan situation has taken on new meanings in the light of rumors which are rife at the capital. It is stated that Edwin Barclay, Foreign Minister of Liberia, has recently been in conference with Premier Poincare of France at Paris and it is even more widely rumoured that some French statesmen look with suspicion on some of the provisions of the Liberian $5,000,000 loan.

It is stated on pretty good authority that if the Liberian loan fails to pass the Senate Liberia may be forced to go to Europe for the money which is necessary to the economic life of the country. France and Great Britain both have greater economic interests in Liberia than has the United States. Great Britain's well known policy of ruthless, murderous subjugation of natives however, leaves little doubt in informed minds as to which of the two nations Liberian statesmen would turn for financial help and its entailed obligations.

French territory in Africa borders Liberia on three sides. The French colonial policy of recognizing citizens of the colonies as equal in all things creates an interesting possibility of friendly cooperation between Liberia and France.

N Y C CALL
SEPTEMBER 23, 1922

Liberia

WASHINGTON correspondence in the Christian Science Monitor states that if the Liberian bill is enacted "the Republic of Liberia will be the fourth independent state to come under the suzerainty of the United States," the others being Haiti, San Domingo and Panama. Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay and Nicaragua are also subject to financial penetration that will bring them under American imperial control.

Liberia, however, is located on the west coast of Africa and it is the only region on the continent that is left under Negro control. It was founded for the purpose of colonizing emancipated American Negroes, the name Liberia implying liberty for its inhabitants. However, France and Great Britain have taken territory from Liberia in the past 20 years and the British Government has driven some hard financial bargains.

The Liberians have turned to the United States for relief, and its financial aid has simply taken the form of financial penetration, which will eventually make of Liberia an imperialist colony of the United States. The old system of financial advisers that has done much good service for the imperial finance oligarchy of the United States in the Latin-American countries is being applied to Liberia.

The interesting thing about Liberia is that it was peopled by liberated American slaves and was regarded as an experiment in American "philanthropy." But the descendants of the slaves of a former day find that their territory has been violated by two European powers, and now they are being slowly drawn within the circle of vassal states dominated by the very America from which their fathers fled. They joined in the war to "make the world safe for democracy," proclaimed self-determination for all the natives of Africa, and, like all the weaker peoples, were double-crossed by the peacemakers of Paris.

Liberia might as well prepare herself for the fate of certain Latin-American vassals of American imperialism.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem—1922
Africa

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BISHOP W. SAMPSON BROOKS OF WEST AFRICA

Dallas Express
Dallas, Texas
10/21/22

Time and space will compel us to omit much that would be interesting to the readers regarding changes in governmental policy, and concern ourselves with the manner in which the natives were dispossessed of their holdings as they became unable to resist the British, whose growth in numbers, superior training and modern equipment, rendered the black fighters unable to longer withstand their determined advance. It speaks volumes for the courage and love of liberty of those native warriors that they gave their blood freely to protect their country from foreign domination—and when they were finally driven from their homes many of their intruders had answered roll call on the other side. In 1846 the FIFTH Kafir war broke out, known to history as "The War of the Axe." This conflict was in many respects the most serious of all British-Kafier struggles—in fact the British became discouraged and could the Kafirs at the time had the advantage of intelligent leadership the whole course of South African history would have been changed. Some time during this war or just after its close Sir Chas. Smith came as Governor of Cape Colony and again extended the boundary to its former limits, the Kie river, and for a time things assumed a somewhat settled aspect. Four years later, however, in 1850, the Fifth war broke out with the restless Xosa Kafirs taking the lead. This war extended far and wide resulting in many serious disasters and it proved to be by far the most distructive. It was while this war was being fought that the Birkenhead, a troop ship founded off Simon's Bay resulting in the loss of all its equipment and four hundred soldiers were drowned. It was thought best to dispatch a military man to the Cape to take charge of affairs, accordingly in 1853 General Catchcart was sent to succeed Sir Harry Smith. He organized a strong fighting force and did not let up on the Kafirs until all of their strongholds in the Amatola Mountains were taken and this tribe expelled from the country. He then settled the district with Hottentot half-breeds for the most part, and the country became known as Grikwaland, the Greakwa being the name given the half-breeds of Dutch and Hottentot extraction. In this last uprising the Kafirs had been joined by one thousand full blooded Hottentots who chafed under English rule and was anxious to shake it off and establish a "Hottentot republic." It will be observed that these people are not serfs at heart, these hard fought battles demonstrate beyond measure or question that there is in our brothers in Africa a longing for real freedom—it is an inate longing that must some day find expression despite the safeguards the European masters are throwing around their despotic rule. Like Moses in the house of the king of Egypt, who knows but the very man that will some day pierce European domination to the heart is being nurtured among them. The spark s in the breast of these black men chiefs were going to bring a large number of Russian soldiers to help them. Many of the chiefs knew better but encouraged the delusion figuring that their people would be in much desperate circumstances that would go into any kind of danger, and in that way they would get victory over the English. When the day came for the re-advent of the departed chiefs, the long lost warriors that followed them and the new race of cattle, which was February 18th, 1857, nothing happened out of the ordinary—this diabolical imposure was terrible—it is estimated that between 25,000 and 50,000 Kafirs died of starvation, more than a hundred thousand migrated in quest of a new home while more than fifty thousand found homes in Cape Colony—being taken into service by the intervention of the Government. It is from these deluded Kafirs who mixed their blood with the Hottentots and emancipated slaves have derived the "Cape Boys," which have become famous in the Cape. They make fine soldiers and good industrious citizens. They first became renown in the suppression of Matebele revolt. This even mentioned gave the British Government the excuse for annexing all the Kafir territory, with no resistance—it is more than likely that they encouraged these people in that foolish scheme. This gave the English an advantage that they could not have gotten in many years. The seventh and last Kafir war broke out in 1877-78. The Galeka clan of Xosa tribe began war on the Fingos, they were joined later by the Gaika another branch of Xosa people who had been living peacebly in the Eastern Province up to that time. The division that resulted in the destruction and migration of hundreds of thousands of the fighting Kafirs weakened them for this last struggle, and it was in this struggle that the English crushed them into complete submission. The British settlers were tired of these bloody conflicts and if they were not the real promoters of the delusion that accomplished the dismemberment of the Kafirs, they doubtless encouragde it—it got greater results in this one stroke than many years of bloody war had achieved. With this incident the sway of English authority was complete in these parts of the continent.

Since we are deeply concerned about Liberia and its future place in the world, it seems not out of place to consider today some facts about the man who is doing more than any living man for its growth and larger hope. It should always prove an inspiration to the young men and women of our race group when we can hold up before them such examples as Bishop W. Sampson Brooks, who came into the world under the most blighting handicap and began his career shackled by an environment that seemed absolutely void of hope. Bishop Brooks first saw the light of this world in a small log cabin in the backwood of Maryland, when the smoke from the guns of the Civil War and it is not in the power of well drilled armies and modern artillery to crush it out. Manhood freedom is the essence of Divinity—it may be cowarded but conquered, never. The Dutch continued their fight for independence with that zeal that always wins, that tenacity which clinches results; so at the conclusion of the Sand convention, a pack was entered into which recognized the independence of the Transvaal Boers in 1852. The Orange River Sovereignty remained under British protection and its fight with the Basuto tribe soon led to British intervention. The invasion of Bausutoland, which followed was begun with pitched battle in the progress of which the Bausuto warriors held their own against the English troops. The Bausutos finally decided to end the trouble by sending in their submission and seuring favorable terms of peace. The courage and daring exhibited by this new tribe had the effect of further discouraging the English with their self appointed task of keeping the natives down, and it was decided to abandon the Orange River Colony rather than be charged with the responsibility of protecting it from the restless natives. This is one instance where even the English forced on a colony the right of self-government—the only case we know of, this step forced upon the people the responsibility of protecting themselves, many of these settlers were English which insured a change of policy at no distant date. After many battles between the Bausutos and theis Orange Free State their country was made a part of Cape Colony in 1871. It was decided by the Imperial Government about this time to strengthen the white settlers in South Africa by importing their convicts to take up holdings there—but the citizens protested against such a course—but this protest had no effect on the Government and a ship load of these men was sent and reached the coast of Cape Colony, but the citizens arose in mass and would not allow them to land—the prisoners were kept on board until the Order in Council authorizing the transportation of the men could be revoked. The Colony now grew steadily in importance as a revenue producing country and its commerce took on encouraging proportions. At first the principal export product was wine, grain was perhaps next in order but wool gradually moved up to first place in the list of exports, as early as 1850 it represented 53 per cent of the export trade. The Dutch began about this time to pay attention to ostrich feathers, but the wild bird was the source from which these feathers were derived, notwithstanding it is claimed that some Boers did hatch young ostriches about their farms and it is from these meagre beginnings that the great ostrich farms, now famous in South Africa, have sprung. In 1850 the Cape Government was authorized to arrange for the establishment of a representative government, but this was not fully accomplished until 1872. It was then that South Africa was given a government such as they have in Canada and Australia. When Lord Grey was appointed Governor of Cape Colony in 1854, having a fear of the continuation of the destructive Kafir invasions decided to adopt a new measure in dealing with the situation. He applied to the London Government for a company of military colonist to was just clearing away. It is real pathetic to hear him tell the story of the struggles his mother had with poverty and want to make it possible for her children to have a better day than she had enjoyed. She was a sainted woman and in this humble home taught her children early in life what it really meant to rely upon God—it is to the influence of this atmosphere thus pregnated with truth and righteousness this stalwar giant attributes his success in life.

With a real battle against penuary he made his way through school and entered the ministry at the very bottom of the ladder, but where ever he was sent to labor he did not fail to leave his imprint for good and in that way he made his way from the most humble mission to that of the outstanding ministerial financier in the race. He was for many years what is designated in common parlance a "Globe trotter." In 1895 he visited the European countries and gave the world the benefit of his travels in a volume the title of which is, "What a Black Man Saw in a White's Man Country.' It is aply illustrated and was given a very wide reading. He later visited the Holy Land, Egypt and other points of the old world. The Bishop first startled the Negro church world when he raised more than thirty-three thousand dollars in a single effort at Bethel Baltimore. The Bell on the City Hall and other public places greeted this accomplishment by ringing early on the morning when the news of the wonderful achievement was sent broadcast over the city and country . It was in Baltimore that he set a new record for church activities when in three years time he paid a mortgage debt of $90,000 and made improvements to the amount of more than $15,000 and paid for them. He is now revolutionizing the church and school activities in West Africa where he is laboring. He has as I have mentioned before, one of the best buildings in course of construction in W. Africa for the education of those neglected boys and girls of Liberia. The people of Dallas especially and of Texas in general are to be congratulated on having this distinguished churchman as their guest. The children and youth should hear his story and see this noble son of the race—every citizen should endeavor to hear his story of actual conditions in the Black Republic. His itinerary for the state of Texas will be seen elsewhere in this paper

FINAL BLOW COMES AMID HOT DEBATE

Chicago Defender
12-2-22

Republic Must Paddle Own Canoe; British Offer to Give Needed Funds

By J. LE COUNT CHESTNUT

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—Egged on by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, expert guard of the Nation's prejudices, the United States senate voted against the proposed loan to Liberia 42 to 33 and sent the resolution back to the senate finance committee.

Thus Secretary of State Hughes and President Harding, both of whom sponsored the loan, suffer ignominious defeat in one of the grandest attempts to throttle a defenseless and pleading country in American political history.

Wall Street, Charged Borah

Pat Harrison delivered the final blow, after an opening for the destruction of the resolution had been made by the irreconcilable and incomprehensible Senator Borah of Idaho. Borah charged that the loan would merely redound to the interests of Wall street bankers who had bought Liberian bonds that are now below par.

The Mississippi solon unloosed a solar plexus. He declared that the measure was designed to benefit a group of professional lobbyists who had fought for it. He named five men, William H. Lewis, Boston; Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard university; James A. Cobb, local attorney; the Rev. Ernest Lyon, former minister to Liberia, now resident in Baltimore, and William L. Houston, recently appointed to the local board of education by President Harding. These men were supposed to get $650,000 out of the $5,000,000 loan, according to Harrison.

Terms of Loan

The terms of the loan as published in the Chicago Defender last June make such charges as Harrison's appear ridiculous. It was at that time pointed out that no lump sum of five million was to be turned over to the West African republic. Rather, it was to be given the permission to draw on a five million dollar credit in the United States for certain stipulated obligations, particularly its foreign debt, its domestic expenses, and the salaries of an American commission. One-third of the entire loan was devoted to salaries of this huge white commission, having supreme and extra-territorial powers and privileges in the country. Not a penny could have been paid or given to anyone without the order and sanction of this committee.

The loan would have reduced Liberia to an American protectorate. She would have become an American territory in Africa until she was able to repay the money, which, according to the terms of the contract, was made practically impossible. America would have been the one to gain. Major Anderson, now on duty in Africa, declares the country will get the money. England and France stand ready to give it to her, but they want even more than America. Pat Harrison rendered his country one service in defeating the loan.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
PET 16

NIGERIAN COALFIELDS.

The appearance in the London daily Press recently of advertisements by the Nigerian Government inviting applications from responsible parties prepared to handle 100,000 tons annually of its coal output, marks another milestone in West African development, which has been proceeding almost unnoticed as far as the Homeland is concerned. It is hard to realise that when in 1900 the Imperial Government took over the two Nigerias from the Royal Niger Co. and added them to their own Niger Coast Protectorate, the coalfields of Enugu in the latter were neither known to exist, nor had their present shipping entrepôt, Port Harcourt, even been discovered. Nor, needless to aid, had the Eastern Railway been contemplated by any official in his wildest dreams. Loading facilities, the advertisement proceeds to mention, at Port Harcourt are about 1,000 tons a day, and the output stated is not a maximum but a minimum, and even then excludes the coal required by the Nigerian Government altogether. We called attention last week, in alluding to the report of the Sierra Leone Comptoller of Customs, to the fact that the Nigerian collieries have to some extent already affected the position of Sierra Leone as a coaling port, and no doubt as they become still further developed the results to West Africa will be far-reaching. Cheaper handling, both on the railway and quayside, will, however, have to be organised if the market is to keep pace with the output from the Nigerian port.

LIBERIA'S AMERICAN LOAN.

The subject of the American loan to Liberia, delayed in the U.S.A. Senate after passing the Lower House, through that country's other pressing political questions, has unfortunately become the subject of local partisanship in Liberia during the long period of delay. The "Liberia Methodist" of Monrovia places the matter in the right perspective in a closely-reasoned article in its last mail issue, showing the natural historical genesis of this loan, and how the continuity of past and future relations between the two countries is bound up with it. For not only are the United States the original source of the birth of the Liberian Republic, but their intervention and assistance have had to be repeatedly invoked to defend its rights against international dangers. At every step the loan negotiated by President King (due in large measure to the Great War having deprived Liberia of 85 per cent. of its overseas trade) was approved, after consultation, by its Government and people. Unfortunately, the change in American political parties before it was ratified by Congress placed President King under the compulsion of having to do over again, to a large extent, work at Washington which had already been done once and approved of on behalf of his country. It is no new policy that he has been carrying out, but merely finishing a task which has fallen to him as the present President of the Liberian Republic. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Liberia's citizens will cease to use a measure of such future national moment as a weapon of partisan controversy and support their elected head in concluding a matter to which the national honour and interests are already pledged, and which in no way conflicts with either its integrity or its independence. On the other hand, the regrettable discrimination shown by certain members of the United States Congress has quite undeservedly placed the Government of the little Republic in a somewhat precarious position which may end in unexpected and unnecessary local complications.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent unfavorable action by the Congress relative to making effective a loan of $5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia indicates lack of knowledge of the political, economic and ethnologic situation existing in this country as affecting the present and future interests of the United States. The settlement of Liberia was made possible through an act of the Virginia Legislature early in the nineteenth century, permitting freed slaves to organize a colony in Africa where they might manifest their principles of independence. After many difficulties, entailing severe casualties due to disorganization and disease, the American negro pioneers received from the African native chiefs land on the west coast of Africa, approximately 10 degrees north of the Equator, the capital of which they called Monrovia, in honor of the chief executive of the United States at that time, President Monroe.

History relates unfortunately that the administration of Liberia by its negro officials has been, with few exceptions, one of general incompetency, inefficiency and financial chaos. President King, now at the Government's head, is a native Liberian, a college graduate and a man prompted by the highest ideals to help his country and its people. He is well known in the United States and has made several visits here.

As referred to by members of Congress, it has been the policy of the British and French Governments to acquire territory in Liberia in areas contiguous to their colonies, principally by fomenting trouble with the natives of the Liberian hinterland, invariably resulting in occupation by armed forces to stamp out the "rebellion," which, if permitted to continue, it was alleged, might incite their colonials to insurrection. Then the colonial troops of Great Britain and France would remain indefinitely until a civil administration was functioning in the occupied area and Liberia, quite helpless, acceded to all demands—the final result being the assimilation of the former natives of Liberia by the British and French colonials. Much territory has been lost and concessions have been granted through this method.

Liberia, in 1917, severed diplomatic relations with the former Empire of Germany, and after declaring war the German cable station at Monrovia was seized and the German civilian internees and German Consul were taken off by a French warship. Almost four hundred of the coast inhabitants joined the armies of the Allies. The Germans bombarded Monrovia, doing considerable damage and sunk Liberia's only gunboat.

Great human and economic distress existed in the republic during the war, as the country is not self-sustaining. There was a shortage of food, due, principally, to no ships calling. The situation became so critical that a delegation of prominent Liberians visited the United States to request assistance. Accompanied by the President of the Hampton Institute, the Head of the Maryland Colonization Society and various white and negro educators interested in the advancement of the negro, they conferred with President Wilson, who was most sympathetic, and agreed to use his influence to assist in the rehabilitation of Liberia, and a loan of $5,000,000 was arranged for with the Treasury under the act of Congress permitting credit to co-belligerents. Before any advance of money could be made, however, the armistice was signed, and the difficulties to make effective the credit is of recent knowledge.

The attitude of the United States has been to not permit any other country to interfere in Liberian affairs, and properly so, neither has it taken a very determined initiative to solve in a constructive manner the republic's problems. Its present emergency needs are to build roads into the interior, taking the place of the "carrys" or paths. A hospital and a properly trained sanitary unit are essential to combat the ravages of pernicious malaria and sleeping sickness. The mortality figures at present exceed the birth rate. A breakwater and harbor are necessary, so that unloading at sea may be discontinued; also, a school and library and a complete reorganization of the country's finances, including customs. The Liberian 5 per cent. gold bonds, on which principal and interest have been defaulted, should be paid. These bonds are held principally in England. The financial adviser to the Republic of Liberia is an American selected by the President of the United States at the request of the Liberian Government.

Liberia has about 2,400,000 inhabitants and is approximately the size of the State of Ohio—50,000 square miles. English is the official language. There is a native constabulary of several hundred men trained by negroes, ex-officers of the A. E. F. who, until his death recently in Nigeria, Africa, were under the command of Colonel Young, American Military Attaché at Monrovia, the only negro graduate of West Point to attain the rank of Colonel. He had been the Lieutenant Colonal of the Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., and an officer for about thirty years in the American Army.

It is hoped that all who are interested in the negro in his desire to help himself will endeavor to assist in correcting this unsatisfactory condition of affairs in a country which is really the only child of the United States and support the efforts of the Department of State in its endeavors to make the proposed credit of $5,000,000. The country is mostly undeveloped, but rich in raw materials such as mahogany, ivory, palm oil and palm kernels, with opportunities to grow cotton and coffee. Gold and diamonds have been found there and coal in small quantities. It should not be disregarded that Monrovia is but 1,200 miles from Pernambuco, Brazil, and is the nearest point on the entire continent of Africa to the Western Hemisphere, an important consideration with the completion of the Cape to Cairo route of the British and the proposed Trans-Sahara Railway of the French.

WILLIAM A. SCULLY.

Hempstead, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1922.

STARVATION IN AFRICA PARALLELS NEAR EAST

Board Of Missions Announces That 1,500,000 Natives Are In Imminient Peril Of Death From Starvation.

New York,—A story of famine that threatens the life of at least 1,500,000 natives in Inhambane, Porteguese East Africa, was brought to New York office of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church today by the Rev. J. D. Pointer, of Wilmore, Kentucky, who is just returning on furlough from missionary service in that country. Rev. and Mrs. Pointer have spent ten years in Inhambane and are now to have a year's rest in Wilmore, Kentucky. Mr. Pointer was formerly a pastor in Louisiana.

According to Mr. Pointer, the famine area extends about 300 miles north and south and about 100 miles inland from the coast. About 1,500,000 people live there, of whom some 6,000 are Christians. The 1922 harvest, which usually comes in March or April, was a total loss because of lack of rain. Most of the lakes have dried up and there is practically no irrigation. Corn and peanuts are the main crops, though the tapioca plant and sweet potatoes are also raised. None of these articles have been grown throughout the territory since March 1921, and since the natives have no money, they have been unable to avail themselves of supplies coming by boat from the Transvaal. Even this grain has been held at the prohibitive price of $2 per bushel.

As a result, large numbers of people have been dying since last April; the number will run into many thousands before the harvest of April 1923, says Mr. Pointer. Then, if there is another crop failure at this time—and it is not unlikely according to experts—it will be necessary to raise millions of dollars for food if wholesale disaster is to be prevented.

The Portuguese officials in Inhambane, Mr. Pointer reports are helping a little but nothing commensurate with the need and suffering. The Board of Foregin Missions has sent from its headquarters, 150 Fifth avenue, New York City, enough funds to purchase grain to keep the members of the Christian communities alive until spring; it has no funds available for more extensive relief.

This Inhambane section of Africa has for many years furnished some 300,000 young men annually for work in the mines around Johannesburg. When the effects of the famine were first felt, there was a rush of men to the mines, but it was necessary to turn away many thousands. Many mines have been working only part time owing to strikes and a number have been flooded during the disorders and cannot be operated for some months. It is noticed also that the young men are not returning from Jahannesburg after a year or two in the mines, as is their custom, but are remaining until the famine is over.

Dying In The Roads

The Board of Foreign Missions has also received word from Dr. J. C. Stauffacher, missionary in Inhambane, that "you can travel a day's journey in any direction and see several people dead or dying from starvation by the roadside. Last week on our farm at Kambini five were found dead before they could reach us. A little boy came to me yesterday and wanted to sell his little sister for two sacks of corn because he was hungry."

REEL 16

Race Problem – 1922

Africa

Pan African Congress.

TOGOLANDER TAKES B. DIAGNE TO TASK FOR PRO-WHITE ATTITUDE

"If Upper Silesia Is for the Poles," Writer Says, "Ireland for the Irish, India for the Indians and Egypt for Egyptians, Why Not Africa for the Africans?"

Negro World 2/11/22

By A TOGOLANDER

Please kindly permit me space in your most valuable journal so as to make known unto the world the type and selfishness of Blaise Diagne, a deputy representing the French Senegal in the Pan-African Congress.

Birds of the same feathers flock together. I am duty bound to expose the selfishness of B. Diagne of Senegal in so brief an account.

Being a reader of the Negro World, my only sincere Bible at heart—Bible because it teaches us to find and worship "One God," our Creator, heartily as the only Omnipotence, and also to become commercially, industrially, educationally and socially trained—the privilege which the so-called Christianized world shall never give unto Negroes.

The Dahomean Mission

B. Diagne was sent out from Paris some years ago as a head commissioner for recruiting African Negroes to fight the Germans in Europe.

He reached Dahomey with all his escorts, and through his flattering words about the French new policy in store for her colonies after the "Great World War," many Dahomeans enlisted ignorantly and without imagining that one at the verge of death can promise even to give away all his belongings; but evil is always the recompense. B. Diagne promised his fellow Negroes that he (Diagne) should be at their side in all their needs on the battlefield and at home (Africa). After the signing of the Armistice many of the Negro soldiers were landed at Cotonou (the chief seaport of Dahomey), both "ables and disables"; but B. Diagne failed to fulfil his promise and does not care to know of their sufferings in Africa; the old iron hand is still pressed on them as before.

But B. Diagne became more renowned for recruiting so many African Negroes who fought and died, through which B. Diagne is a celebrity today, though the poor troops are now suffering bitterly, to which B. Diagne pays no attention but simply passes quickly to hotels in Paris for champagne, etc. Diagne, as the Germans said to his fellow Negro troops, "Der Moor hat seine pflicht gethan, der Moor kann jetzt gehen."

The Pro-White Congress

Ah, me! Black-white Diagne, be sure that you shall give an account on a day of the poor souls you have enticed and mown to their untimely graves, profitless to their soil, where they are awaiting to welcome you!

What do the "New Negroes" expect from the white-chosen leaders or representatives?

Is there any sweetness in the white of an egg? The climate in Africa, which it was said cannot suit the West Indian and American Negroes; but how Europeans are coming by every steamer and working for their living is a wonder unto me! Diagne had so forgotten to inform his colleagues at the session of the pro-white's congress—the miscalled Pan-African Congress—that he served his masters at Cotonou for some years in the Franco-Dahomean war, whence he started his career. Why then make much ado about the climate?

The mother-earth of Africa
Where thou wert born and bred,
Shall overthrow thee;
For thou hast denounced thy native land,
And must suffer for it here below
Ere you throw away your mortal garment.

Camouflage

From henceforth know ye all the thirty Negroes seated in that pro-white congress, rather miscalled Pan-African Congress (ye black wolves packed in skins of spaniel dogs betraying your poor fellows and kinsmen in Africa and abroad because you have tasted at large the salt of the whites), that the New Negroes honor and respect only the founder of the greatest Negro movement on the face of this earth.

Carry on, all ye field marshals of our God and Negro-chosen commander-in-chief of the Universal African Legion.

If Upper Silesia is for the Poles, according to the Versailles Treaty, and Ireland for the Irish, why not India for the Indians, Egypt for the Egyptians and "Africa for the Africans"!

The thirty Negroes in the pro-whites' congress, which is but margarine in tins labelled butter and called Pan-African Congress, without hearing a single complaint from their African brothers about their ill-treatments, oppressions, expropriations and taxpaying without representatives on their own rightful and God-given land, were behind themselves in saying that the U. N. I. A. and A. C. L. is against the white governments, which was not and is not so.

If Senegal is the home of B. Diagne then Negroes of the West Indian Islands and of America must migrate to the land where their ancestors were born. So leave Diagne and Candace on the very side they lied.

It seems that Dr. Du Bois, in all his scholastic training, has failed to read the following:

"Knoweth thou this, O Prince, that when the decline in virtue and righteousness; and vice and injustice mount the throne—then cometh I, the Lord, and revisit my world in visible form and mingleth as a man with men, and by my influence and teachings do I destroy the evil and injustice, and re-establish virture and righteousness. Many times have I thus appeared; many times hereafter shall I come again" (Bhagavad Gita, p. 54).

Before writing this I believe Du Bois must be converted, because Negroes here (in Africa) expect no good from a man who cannot get himself to Madison Square Garden without payment in August, 1920, which proved his selfishness as that of B. Diagne, who cares not to know of what befell his poor fellows who fought and bought him his fame with their precious blood.

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Race Problem - 1922

Africa

S. A. Native Congress.

At the opening of the Native Congress of the whole Union at Bloemfontein on Wednesday, 24th May, the Resident Magistrate delivered a noteworthy speech in the course of which he said: "the Government found it hard to discover the real mind of the native, and such conferences were of undoubted advantage in helping them to ascertain native opinion. The Government and the white people of the country had never been more sympathetically inclined towards the natives than at present, not because of the extravagant demands that they might have made but because of their broad-mindedness and the fact that when the white sections of the community were at strife the natives had kept the peace. (Loud applause.) It was a happy thing that people who had descended from such warlike ancestors should now be held up as example of a peaceful people. He advised them to go slow, and not be led away by hotheads."

The Basutoland Supreme Court.

When the Honourable President of the Basutoland Supreme Court announced his judgment of ten years of imprisonment with hard labour, on Michael Putsoane who was charged before him with the crime of culpable homicide, the interested listeners turned to each other with questioning look. It was significant that the penalty was more than they had expected. But he had said, and what he had said could not be undone then.

The Honourable President had, in summing up, said he would look as severe judge, but that he was compelled to be severe, so long as the Basuto indulged in the crime of manslaughter. This remark was nothing but a straight talk from a man who knew to what extent he must be severe, who knew the essentials that make severer punishment warrantable. So we were not surprised to see most people appearing askance when he announced his judgment of ten years imprisonment. Although he had expressed that he would be severe, men who had commonsense and working brains knew what that meant. However when the judgment was delivered they felf they were wrong. His Honour meant severity, no matter what the circumstances of the case may be. This was the interpretation assigned to his remark after he had made his judgment known.

There is no gainsaying that in this case the accused person had received unbearable provocation. There is no doubt there is great difference between whiteman's equity and blackman's. According to Basuto traditions there would have been no case against Michael Putsoane, especially as the deceased had done as he had, inspite of the warning he had from both his guardians and the guardians of the girl. He had behaved wilfully against his guardians and against Michael Putsoane, and at the latters premises. However we do not now propose to belabour ourselves with the blackman's point of view.

We thanked the administration when it was made known to us that the government have made a rule fo the employment of a lawyer in cases of murder in order to defend the accused persons. Good as that may be, every accused person wants fair-play, no matter how small his crime may appear to be. It is necessary that all the essentials of his crime must be brought up before the court. The judge must not think, because the crime was one that would not take his life away, cannot bother about trying to get material evidence

In the case under view, the post mortem was made by Geelbooi, the native corporal of the Basutoland Mounted Police, who alleged that he did his surgical examination with the means of his pocket knife. Just, for a moment, imagine what qualifications has this ordinary layman to convince the court and the accused person, that the deceased died from the effects of the blows he received. None indeed He believed that the deceased died from the wounds he received, just as the court believed. He could not say with certainty that the deceased death was caused by the blows, just as the court could not now say.

For instance he stated that the deceased had two fractures on the skull and the third on the collar bone and that his kneck was so broken that it turned either way, and all other witnesses stated that the deceased spoke and answered their questions and drank water even sometime after he had received the blows. A man with broken kneck answering questions and drinking water! What a miracle! The bench said did not lay importance on that but yet it laid importance on part of his evidence. We wonder if the judge were in position of the accused would have accepted any particle of his evidence. If this corporal had been faithful in his evidence then we must conclude that the deceased kneck must have been twisted after he had been removed from Michael's house. Michael as well as ourselves must believe that he had been unfairly punished.

Michael has been sentenced and is now doing his punishment, and everybody is convinced that he struck and sjambok'd the deceased, but everybody that gave evidence and the Honourable President of the Supreme Court could not say under oath that the deceased died from no other chronic infirmity or desease except from the wounds he received. Only medical men could speak with authority on this matter, but there was not one employed to go and examine the body, so the sequel is presumed.

It would not be out of place to petition His Honour the Resident Commissioner to mitigate this sentence. Similar cases have happened in Basutoland. We remember [illegible] of a man who had killed a boy of about fourteen years and for every smaller provocation [illegible] was sentenced by the late Mr. Kennan to pay a fine of £20 or in default of payment to be imprisoned to twelve months imprisonment.

The second similar case, which we are not sure of, was tried by the late Mr. Boyes. The man had killed another for cohabiting with his concubine in the accused house. The accused was acquitted. Is not Michael then entitled to more mercy than these two men? Besides what we have said the bench did not credit corporal Geelbooi with all his evidence, secondly the court believed that the girl Tina concealed lot of evidence, and Michael was on the strength of this entitled to the benefit of doubt. Further Tina stated that the deceased was the first to strike a blow and was struck after striking the second one. The accused in his statement confirmed this, under the circumstances was he not then entitled protect himself, It is clear that the deceased aggravated his provocation by behaving defiantly and treating the warder violently inspite of the amount of wilful prevocation he had made.

THE NIGERIAN POINEER

AND

THE CENTRAL MOSQUE

THE CHRISTIAN NOSE-POKER INTO MOHAMMEDAN AFFAIRS

BY DOGO

(Continued from our last issue)

The dissatisfaction of the Lemomu and the subsequent troubles he gives

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repeatedly after the settlement prove conclusively to the hilt that (a) if it had been on account of his loyalty to the Government in connection with the Water Rate that his people rejected him, which statement is incorrect he would be too glad when the Government succeeded in getting his people to accept him back (b) that it was on account of his adventure and those of his satellites in the Mosque that his people quarrelled and rejected him After the settlement, the Government promised not to interfere with the Mosque affiars again and that they will in future observe strict neutrality in all religous matters. This promise, the Government fulfilled to the very letter and the neutrality of the Government is the only sure way to the speedy completion of the settlement. If the Lemomu were what they wanted to make of him, if he had any power of his own over the Mosque and the Jamat, let him exert it now to effect the realisation of his dreams and ambitions in the Mosque the busy body and officious advisers whose whisper to the Government was once a spell and whose writing and suggesiton to the Government was once a Gospel, tried diverse methods of the old good Government to break their neutrality, but no go! Having failed to force the Government's hands into the matter again, they resorted to lying method in the News Papers and began to whine and snivell in the hopeless "Pioneer and the good "African Messenger"! against the neutrality of the Government.

Since the beginning of this quarrell, these Christian interlopers have not seen a single member of the Jamat in their houses whilst the Lemomu and his associates are dancing round their houses like "Kaaba" over the Mosque affair, it shows that the Lemomu has got bad case but wants the power to back him up in his evil adventures. It appears that while members of the Government have decided that if they mean to fulfill their pledge to the people as their Government, they had better look into every matter themselves and use their own discretion and judgement rather than leaving it to the mercy of the native advisers or suggesters for it is easily observable that of late these advisers have not been able to hood—wink the Government again, no matter whatever channel or method they take or use, for every white member of the Government is always alart.

We have now satisfaction and that is the Government will see what sort of persons they have allowed to advise them in the past (and who still advising them now). When they read in the "African Messenger" and the "Nigerian Pioneer", the abominable lies given by Mr Bragga in his account of what happened on Friday the 14th July 1922 in defence of the action of the Lemomu. What took place on that day was in broad daylight and under the eyes of the Government, for no doubt, there must have been a lot of detectives about the Mosque on that day as usual and these are the eyes of the Government, and when the Police and Fire Brigade arrived at the spot, they caught the Hausas red handed. The plot was a pre-concerted one.

About 5 days before, we felt the scent of it and reported to the Commissioner who called one Aba, the Headman of a section of the Hausas and warned him

We also heard by rumour that one of the advisers mentioned above was a party to the plot represented to the Government that the presence of the Police in the Mosque always influenced the religious functions, that the Government should not send the Police to the Mosque again, thinking that if the Police can only be absent there will be no difficulty in executing their plot, not knowing that the Police can decend to the danger spot like lightening As the Government do not want to interfere with the functions of the Mosque, no police was sent on that Friday. It came to pass that the Lemomu left his place in the "Jamiu" i.e the inner apartment, and came to the hall several yards away and sat down at the "Peoples gate" with malicious intent to create trouble. Before doing this he had procured a gang of hausas from Lafiaji and Epetedo armed with dangerous weapons and hid them in a house opposite the Mosque at its side of Palm Church Street as he could not get Aba's men. As soon as the preliminary functions began, he started the row and sent one Amusa Maja for the hausas who rushed in through windows and gates yelling with Cutlasses, swords lance pestles and Egba sticks in their hands, then the Lemomu addressed them in "ku bu gasu!! which was interpreted to mean "beat them!!, having got into the Mosque amid the fearful odd, the Hausas quailed they only obeyed his order half heartedly.

In the twinkling of an eye, the Police and Fire Brigade arrived, caught the Hausas "red-handed using their weapons and arrested them. They pleaded guilty before the Magistrate: but to the Mosque, succeeded in persuading the wounded of the Jamat such as Tairu Animashawun and others not to come forward for prosecution and also persuaded the priest circle who had condemned the action of the Lemomu as the filthiest one in the House of Allah to give him another chance.

The Christian interlopers would tell us that the Lemomu is a "Bishop" but then, where is his "Diocese!!?

There is no *Priest* order in Islam His duties are to lead Friday Prayers Annual Prayers and to decide doctrinal disputes. If he happens to be late on Friday or Festival Days for 20 minutes another man will step to his place and perform his duties without having been first ceremoniously ordained. Now, they tell us in the Nigerian Pioneer that Sir Lugard saiad "the Lemomu was the sole and absolute authority in the Mosque and the Government would punish severely anyone who disobeyed and tried to set at nought such authority!!. This is very strange and amusing. Which of the Lemomu before him was ever invested with such monachial temporal authority? and who was ever severely punished by the Government for disobeying or setting at nought the authority of any Lemomu, and why this Lemomu was not given such authority before 1916?

Whether Sir Lugard said this things or not, is immaterial to us but such is diametrical opposed to Islamic Religion for one who is a spiritual Lemomu and not a tribal, political or war Lemomu

If Sir Lugard said these things meant that he did not know that were built the Mosque and consecrated it to the Worship of Allah and not as School room with the Lemomu as the Master.

COLOURED AND NATIVE EDUCATION IN CAPE PROVINCE

The Superintendent-General of Education, reports that at the end of 1921 there were 47,368 pupils in Coloured schools and there were, in addition, 9 Coloured pupils enrolled at the Cape Town Deaf and Dumb School. The total number of schools was 423.

The number of Native pupils in Government schools was 110,519. The number of schools was 1,602.

For the year 1911-12, the first completed year after Union, the amount spent on teachers' salaries in Coloured and Native mission schools, was, in the Province proper, £47,619; in the Native Territories, £33,367, making a total of £80,986. In 1920-21, the year in which free education was granted and payment of full salaries was taken over by the Administration, the amount had increased in the Province proper, to £125,524; in the Native Territories, to £87,792, making a total of £213,317.

COLORED SHRINE WINS RIGHT TO USE THE NAME

Richmond Planet
10/14/22
Richmond, Va.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 6.—Chancellor J. E. Martineau yesterday denied the petition of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine against the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a Negro order, on the ground that the white lodge has waited too long to prevent the Negroes from using the name and emblems of the organization.

The case is styled "Frank Neimeyer et al vs. W. H. Smith et al." The white lodge asked that the Negroes be enjoined from using a name similar to its organization.

Chancellor Martineau based his refusal to grant the injunction on an opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in which it was held that if a lodge waits beyond a reasonable length of time to take such action it is not justified in bringing legal proceedings.

Chancellor Martineau reviewed the history of the two orders. He said the white lodge was organized in 1872 and the Negro lodge in 1893. The Negroes continued to organize lodges until 1901 he said, when a convention was held in Washington, D. C., and the order was incorporated. He said the Little Rock lodge has been in existence here since 1907 and that no action was taken to prevent the use of the name and insignias.

The first Negro lodge of Masons was organized in 1770 by the English in Massachusetts he said, and it was incorporated in 1784 since which time there has been no serious effort to prevent the Negroes from organizing Masonic lodges.

Although nothing was said about the secret work of the local Negro lodge, it is reported that the names of officers, secret work and emblems are practically the same as those of the white lodge.

Charles Jacobson attorney for the white Shriners, announced last night that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Race Problem — 1922. Liberia
Africa.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

BY W. D. BOYCE

IF THE U. S. Senate acts favorably on a resolution just passed by the House of Representatives, Uncle Sam will be lending Liberia $5,000,000, notwithstanding the fact the black republic has not paid what she borrowed from this country during the war.

That is a lot of money, especially for people who do not know the value of money. Judiciously spent, that sum of money would finance many thousands of negroes for a return to Africa—where they don't want to go.

As a matter of fact it looks as if Liberia already has spent that money and will use the loan, if granted, to pay off some private creditors who are getting impatient. Representative Garner of Texas told the House of Representatives that this loan was to take care of some American bankers who, in 1912, had financed Liberia. Having failed to pay its debts in nine years the black government now turns to the United States for relief. Uncle Sam is rich, let him hold the sack!

Nobody—least of all those who are using the present administration's power to get this loan over—expects this $5,000,000 loan to buy anything other than the support of the negroes in the United States for the men who vote the loan. You know there is an election next fall. The negro vote will be a great help, and if the U. S. Government lends Liberia $5,000,000 the campaign managers in the United States won't have to raise so much money to keep the negroes in line; they can point to "what they did" for Liberia as evidence of their loyalty to the negro.

Well, what they do for Liberia has to come out of your taxes, just like all Government expenses. Such liberality with other people's money may attract negro votes, but the thoughtful white citizen won't be enthusiastic about it. It might be all right to send the Liberians bananas or pineapples (that's all any other country does for them), but to send real money with no very bright prospect of getting it back isn't good business—and is worse politics.

YOU'VE noticed the terrific competition waged by the oil companies for the automobile trade. It is what you might call oily competition. Where stores and churches used to occupy our best corners, now we have the "Service Station," a cross between a California bungalow and a hen-

(Turn to Page 6.)

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

Continued From Page 1

house, on our best corners, pumping gasoline into motor cars and pumping coin out of the motorists' pockets.

At some street intersections in the cities you will find four of these stations, one on each corner. Keen competition, that! Just how keen you will discover if you watch the price sign for a few days. Today the price may be 24 cents, tomorrow 25 cents, the next day 26 cents. The competition rests in seeing which station can get the price highest in the shortest time.

I wouldn't be surprised if under the pavement there were pipe lines from each station leading into the same cash box or into different pockets of the same individual—this same individual having a striking resemblance to a gentleman who, twelve years ago, was known to all of us as the Oil Trust.

In those days he didn't have to compete with himself, or keep his gasoline and oil profits in different pockets. That was before the Supreme Court of 1911 said that Mr. Oil Trust was not a respectable citizen, that he was violating the anti-trust laws, and made him "dissolve."

Now we have a separate Standard Oil Company for Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana, etc., all engaged in very keen competition—seeing which Little Standard Oil will turn in the best showing for the Big Standard Oil.

Then there is the Sinclair group, with its litter, and the Pierce Corporation, and a few lesser lights, all of them competing, of course, until even a flivver has no more chance of getting away than a rabbit had in an old-fashioned Thanksgiving Day

hunt, when a dozen men with double-barreled shotguns went thru a stubble field and bunny didn't have a chance to break thru the barrage.

Gasoline stocks are greater than ever and the price is up. Lubricating oil stocks are low and prices are low. The more gasoline available, the higher the price! Senator McKellar of Tennessee has called for an investigation. Unless a great deal of oil is poured on the troubled water the investigation may show some interesting facts about oily competition.

However, we must all remember that it takes a great deal of money to support temperamental European singers in a grand opera company and to impress Swiss livery stable proprietors with the superior social standing of the third generation!

Speaking of How Liberia Gets Along

Major John H. Anderson of Liberian Frontier Force in Dinner Address

Chicago Defender 8-12-22

Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago received corroboration of his claim that members of certain Liberian tribes are the most beautiful physical specimens in the world in a speech delivered before a dinner gathering at the Appomattox club by Major John H. Anderson, in charge of the Liberian frontier forces, who is now enjoying a six months' leave of absence in the United States.

Major Anderson's address was a modest and intimate account of his work in the West African republic preceded by the apology that he was not a "talker," but a "doer." He was introduced by David McGowan, treasurer of the club, after short talks by Col. John R. Marshall, a boyhood friend; Col. Charles F. Johnson and Nahum D. Brascher, editor-in-chief of the Associated Negro Press. The army officer's brother, Henry Anderson, was treasurer of the club for 12 years before his death and much testimony was given by David Hawley, toastmaster, and other speakers indicating the high character of service the deceased Appomattoxan had rendered.

In Service 22 Years

Twenty-two years has been Major Anderson's contribution to the American army in length of service. He received his call to go to Liberia in 1915 after he had reached the retiring age. A rover in the service of his country throughout his life, he had decided to settle down in Spokane when the request that he take up this highly necessary and honorary appointment came to him. With some deliberation he accepted.

In Liberia he has built roads, put down tribal warfare, refrained from meddling in the country's politics and won signal honors from the republic, one of them being the medal of the knight commander of the Order of African Redemption and another a special token from the Liberian legislature. He spent five years in the country being there at the time Liberia declared war on Germany. It became his duty to deport all Germans from the country, a task which he performed at some risk and with no little credit to himself. His courteous and impartial handling of the situation gained him the warm friendship of most of these people, some of whom entertained him in Germany while he was en route here.

Liberia Needs Loan

Liberia, he says, needs a loan of some sort. The country has a debt aggregating $1,600,000. Nearly $500,000 of this is due in back pay to her soldiers who now are paid for only eight months in the year. He found it necessary when without money to pay his men to promise them promotion for meritorious service as an incentive to stick with him. If America should not lend Liberia money, England or France will, according to Mr. Anderson. Whereas the American loan may have a rope on it, one from these countries would be bound by a "chain." Already, he claims, he has had to deal with English interests that are seeking to deflect Liberian trade on the Sierra Leone border.

Liberian civil courts exercise jurisdiction 40 miles inland throughout the country's 240-mile coast line. Beyond these limits the secretary of the interior maintains supervision of the tribal chiefs. Moral codes, the major pointed out, are much more rigid among the semi-civilized tribes beyond the 40-mile limit than among the civilized people. Tribal custom has it that a native who breaks the moral code must be put to death by poison. The girls in these tribes are sent for four years to the "devil bush," where they are protected from outside influence and are trained, the function of these inclosures comparing somewhat with the Catholic convent.

One does not need to and one had better not try to work too much in that climate, it being too hot to stand the constant activity of workers in temperate zones. The native can easily throw him up a hut of reeds, daubed with mud, and reach out through a hole to pick up his breakfast, dinner or supper, as nature provides it for him. And they have the finest things to eat—coconuts, bananas, grapefruit 'n' everything.

LOAN TO LIBERIA ON GARVEY AGENDA

In Case Republic Gets It He Has Plan for Repayment by Taxing Negroes Here.

SESSION HAS FOREBODINGS.

Where Would the Black Realm Get Off With Hoke Smith?

If the United States makes the contemplated loan of $5,000,000 to Liberia, a large sum toward paying off the debt should be jointly raised annually by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Negro churches, fraternal and civic bodies here, in the West Indies and in South America, thereby preventing a "mortgage" being held against the little African Republic for an indefinite period. This was the plan unfolded yesterday by Marcus Garvey, President General, at the tenth day's business session of the Association in Liberty Hall, No. 120 West 138th Street.

The Liberian loan was the chief topic of discussion on the agenda yesterday, and deputies and delegates were inclined to think that through Liberia the association would get a strong foothold in Africa.

Marcus Garvey referred to Liberia as "the hope of the Negro world." "If Liberia is allowed to be provinced by a white government we might just as well say goodby to our dream of African redemption," he said. "The Wilson Administration stated that it was prompted by purely a friendly desire to lend Liberia the money.

"Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes are honest in their intentions, but we can't tell what will happen three years from now. Suppose there is a Hoke Smith in the Presidential chair or a Vardaman as Secretary of State?" he asked.

"The Universal Negro Improvement Association has not been given a mandate to discuss the Liberian loan, but as Negroes we are as deeply interested in the matter as the Liberians themselves. We are looking to Liberia as a hope, and it is our duty to enter into a voluntary discussion on the subject," declared the President General.

Suggestions were made that Negroes everywhere be taxed from 1 cent to $1 annually toward payment on the loan. A woman delegate from Cleveland was heartily applauded when she asked that the Negro women be delegated to raise the money. Before leaving Cleveland the head of her division issued an order for members to raise $250. The women raised $300 and the men $14. This, she said, was proof that women are the best money raisers.

Another delegate ventured the opinion that the Universal Negro Improvement Association help Liberia as a private concern by securing valuable concessions, as it would not be possible to transact business with the republic officially. Liberia was borrowing money from the United States for diplomatic reasons, he thought.

Another chapter was added to the feud between Marcus Garvey and the editor of a Negro newspaper in Harlem, when it was stated yesterday afternoon that suit for libel was to be brought against the paper for the publication of objectionable articles and editorials. At the morning session by unanimous vote it was agreed not to read Negro newspapers publishing articles tending to disrupt the association.

Republic of Liberia.

(From Our Resident Correspondent).

African World 8-19-'22
London Eng.

American Loan Fears.

MONROVIA, July 18.

Liberia is still in a state of considerable political unrest, and the wildest of rumours are afloat concerning the fate of the American Loan agreement. Civil disobedience here is even hinted at. The clause that at the moment arouses most ire is the immunity from arrest of the men of the Financial Commission, who, it is argued, may thereby be free to commit offences that will render desperate any or every Liberian, and retaliation on their part will mean seizure of their country.

A sense of proportion is absent, and vehemency takes the place of good sense.

In Grand Bassa, if report be true, this has led to an outburst which caused His Excellency the President to summon a Cabinet meeting this morning. Following attempts to burn down the houses of officials, it is stated, that Grand Bassa has been robbed of its finest building by incendiaries, who set fire to Mr. Liles' house. Other reports, for the accuracy of which I do not vouch, say that robbery and looting are going on and that three men have been killed. Two prominent Liberians are said to have been arrested in connection with this stirring-up of strife.

In a recent news letter I referred to the trial, at his own house, by the Clerk of the Monrovia Police Court of a case where fines and table fees were imposed. There has been a sequel to this, for his resignation was asked for, and it is reported that the Chairman of the Y.M.P.A. has been asked by the President to nominate his successor.

But justice is still tarnished, according to complaints here, for, whereas in each of four instances a Britisher was fined £10 and costs, for in one case, kicking a policeman, and in the other three chastising respectively a cook, a watchman, and a steward-boy, a negro was simply fined 12s. 6d. and no costs for assaulting a fellow-creature, who lost an eye in the mêlee.

Mr. James S. Wiles, an energetic young merchant of this city, has sailed for Italy for the purpose of signing up agency agreements with the Italian West African Steamship Line. He will also visit Liverpool to see the Liberian Consul-General, who, by the way, is a relative of his, and London.

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Race Problem—1922

Africa.

WEST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT.

PROFESSOR BARKER ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND ITS WIDE EFFECT ON SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.—PASSING OF THE OLD VILLAGE LIFE.—FROM KINSHIP TO CRAFTSMANSHIP AND CITIZENSHIP.

West Africa London England 3/25/22

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR "WEST AFRICA."]

A lecture on the economic development of West Africa and its effect on the social organization of the African races was delivered by Professor W. H. Barker on March 10 at Birkbeck College, London.

The lecture was one of a series under the auspices of the University of London, and it was listened to with great interest by many West Africans, including Messrs. Augustus Williams, Robert Broadhurst, S. H. Baptist, Augusto, Ayo Williams, Johnson and Benjamin. Others present were Mrs. Pierson and Mr. R. Lockhart.

Professor Barker illustrated his lecture with lantern slides. In the course of his lecture he said that many changes were taking place in the social life of the African. There was a period when few people beyond merchants were interested in the area about which he wished to talk, but that had changed, and West Africa had become a field of very great study. They must think of this area as consisting of two regions. One, of grassland, was to the north of the coastal area, and the other, thickly clothed with forest, came to the seaward side. These two areas were quite distinct, although thrown together, and the Sahara separated them from Northern Africa. Until the twentieth century the people of these regions were separated from the people of Europe, and were more or less detached, except for trading purposes. To-day much of the lower area was being cultivated with all the resource and all the scientific investigation of Western Europe.

Wider Horizon in the North.

In the northern section from time immemorial stock-raising was carried on. In that part of the locality the huts built were suggested by the tents of the early nomads, and their influence could be traced from the grasslands down to the lower forest regions. The Mandingo and the Hausa people of the north were great horsemen, and the cattle-people of the grasslands, with their flowing robes and turbans, had, he thought, a wider horizon than the people of the forest. There was no doubt of their ability, ability which was extensively used by France. The people of the grassland provided us also with the best troops in West Africa.

The Tse-Tse Barrier.

These people were stock-raisers, and as such could not make inroads in the forest because of the tse-tse fly. There was abundant evidence, however, that people from the north did make their way into the forests for trading purposes. The Agrey beads, an indication of trade in glass, undoubtedly had their origin in Egypt. They came down the Coast, and were in evidence, particularly at the Gold Coast, where they had a special charm. There was also evidence that merchant men from the north came into the forest regions with trade goods.

Coming to the forest proper, the area he wished to speak of particularly, Professor Barker said that opinions differed as to what drove the African into the forest regions. He must have been a settler. His life was a tropical repetition of our own early life, and there was great similarity of social customs between the two. The influence of the forest had shown itself in the life of the African. The land was not held by private ownership, but in common, to be cultivated by the men of the village as they thought fit. They had cultivated, on a crude and extensive system, rice, maize and other cereals. The bond that held the tribes together was that of kinship. The chief was the leader and adviser, and the full organization was that of people who had a kind of family contract. The forest overshadowed them. The dark line of the forest prevented a clear view, and the backwardness of the people was due to the fact that the forest shut them in. They were cut adrift from all that was passing outside. The heavy tropical rains and tremendous flashes of lightning in their dark surroundings gave rise to part of the superstitions of the African. Even the European in such surroundings might begin to believe that he was not such a great man as he had thought.

Natural Drawbacks.

While we knew very little of the trading of the Mohammedans from the north, we knew of the slave-raids from the Soudan into the forest regions. The first traffic of the European was for slaves. There was a traffic in a lesser degree for gold. Coming to modern times, Professor Barker indicated the difficulties of approach to the Gold Coast by sea in a series of pictures on the screen. These difficulties, he explained, should be overcome in the economic development of the Coast. The long surf lines prevented modern liners from coming near the port. Those present at the meeting, he thought, had no idea of the pleasures of the "mammy chair." The swell often lifted the surf-boat to meet you descending in the chair from the liner, or it was just as likely that you might rest on the water like a duck while the swell carried the boat away. If one could afford to dip passengers into the sea, one could not afford to immerse machinery. The landing of motor lorries and machinery was one of the problems of the day.

This coming to the sea from the forest and grasslands was altering the whole of the outlook of the West African. All the life up country built upon the past was breaking down. The mud-huts and the market scenes, like the village greens and the maypoles of old England, would pass with the economic development of West Africa. Fifty or 60 years ago, when its tropical forests provided raw materials, West Africa came very much to the forefront, but long before that its trade development had commenced when dried fish were bartered up country for fruit, and there was a transference of goods from the fishing villages to the forests and the grassland areas.

The Modern Growth.

Up till comparatively recent times the European was content if he had a foothold in Africa for the slave-trade. After an interval of 50 years or so West Africa assumed new importance when its oil-palms came as a source of wealth to the outer world. The development of the country could not be done without control, and he thought that the control of the British had been wisely administered, for it meant that the wealth of the country had been brought slowly to a maximum use. The development of a region like that of the Gold Coast carried with it the question of transport, and the old head-load method was bound to go. Fetishes of another age were also passing. In West Africa the old method of travelling was giving way to the motor and the train, and the hammock, a picturesque feature of the old life, was passing, to the regret, perhaps, of many.

The motor-lorry and the motor-roads and railways were changing the scenes on the Gold Coast, and with all this, and the constant work at the ports to overcome the difficulties of the surf, a new world was opening up before the eyes of the African. It was necessary, therefore, to recognize that economic development carried with it other developments as well. We had learned that lesson in this country in the change in the social life which came from the industrial work, and the same thing was happening in West Africa. The tribal contentment of the village was being shattered, for the whole labour of West Africa had to come and would have to come from West Africa. The African had to provide the sinews of labour, as the European could never do it. In the development of West Africa a body of wage-earners was being created. Instead of a man being a self-supporting member of a tribe or community which supplied its simple needs by cultivating the earth, men were being drawn to the harbours as wage-earners from the forests and grasslands, and they were not bound by kinship but by craftsmanship and, as we said in this country, by trade unions. With the African the change was taking place in a moment. Instead of being the passive, inexperienced person he used to be, he was readily coming into the world as an enlightened force.

The Colour Question.

A colour question had arisen in the Southern States of America which was now having a reflex in West Africa. It was drawing together the intellectuals of the two worlds, and people were beginning to recognize that the African of to-day was not the African of the earlier days. The effect of development had thrown open a new world to him. It might be said by some that politically he could be kept back, but we could not bind the intellectual development of him. Colour bars might be set up, but we could set no bars to his soul. Sooner or later there would be a vast movement in connection with the colour bar. Already there were the beginnings of a Pan-Negro movement.

To the credit of the Government, it saw the need of education. Two Governors in West Africa had pledged themselves to carry out the development of the African, not as a machine, but as a co-operator. That meant that they (the Africans) would come into line with the development of the rest of the world. Every man had his share in the world, including the African, and we would have to acknowledge that he had his work to do like the rest of us.

Professor Barker, who spent three years on the Gold Coast, where he had been asked to open up a college at Accra, said that his own career there had enabled him to make a study of the intellectual side rather than that of trade, and he was fully convinced that the African could develop. He hoped that in the near future there would be many colleges in West Africa, where the study of all phases of work would be taken up by the people. Economically West Africa would develop, and Europeans were playing an excellent part in the development of that rich land of the world. In the social changes that were following this development the African should be cared for, not as a slave, but as a man who would rank with the men of the outer world.

JOHANNESBURG, March 15.

REBELLION COMPLETELY SUPPRESSED.

African World London England 3/18/22

The success of General Smuts's driving force was expedited by the fruition of the plan of campaign evolved by the Defence Department. It is believed that many of the Fordsburg insurgents managed to escape during Monday night's torrential storm.

The revolutionaries not yet captured are now split up into several small roving commandos, capable of giving no further trouble beyond some guerilla warfare, which can be easily suppressed with the aid of aeroplanes and armoured cars.

The military have put a stop to sniping by instituting a house-to-house search at Fordsburg, and a similar procedure is being carried out in portions of Jeppe to-day. Upwards of 6,000 prisoners have now been secured, and those responsible for murder and rapine will be adequately dealt with under martial law.

It is expected that the mines will soon all be working normally again; the majority have accumulated large quantities of ore, the hoisting of which has been a difficult problem. Officials and other industrious whites are supervising the native workers.

OUR KAFFIR HEROES REMEMBERED.

African World London England 3/18/22

Five years ago this week the tragedy of the "Mendi" was first made known. In that disastrous collision in the Channel on February 21, 1917, over six hundred South African natives, the last batch of the labour contingent for France, were drowned, and it was said at the time that but for the admirable behaviour of all on board, including the natives, the loss of life would have been even worse. When General Botha moved a vote of condolence with the relatives on the tragic happening, he remarked that he had never experienced a time when the natives had displayed greater tact and loyalty than in those dark and difficult days. And to-day, when other South African natives have been mourning their dead at a "Mendi" Anniversary Service at Ndabeni, they have emerged again from an ordeal to which General Botha's words might equally have been applied. The attitude of the natives in the phases of the Rand rebellion has been a model one. The alarm spread in London by certain writers, who have not been to South Africa for many years, is a gross exaggeration of the real state of affairs, for the natives looked to General Smuts for direction, and they did not look in vain. Bishop Vernon, speaking at the Ndabeni Memorial Service, said: "A spirit of sympathy, justice and larger

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opportunity for the less fortunate, regardless of colour, is in the breast of many Europeans in South Africa to-day. It will not, it cannot die."

HERTZOG & THE COLOUR BAR.

A.P.D. Cape Town 21/2/22

One of the pleasantest experiences of a newspaper editor is the discovery that his predictions sometimes come true. An editor, despite his anonymity, is a human being, he frequently, in the exercise of his duty towards the community whose views and aspirations he represents, has to warn opponents of the danger of the course they adopt, and exhort his friends to be on their guard against their opponents' policy or their hypocrital assurances; and it is a pleasant experience, as we have said, when one finds that one's warnings have been justified by events. Such is the experience we have enjoyed during the past few days.

From the first days of the Union we branded the Free Staters and their supporters as the advocates of all that was base, narrow, prejudiced and cruel to the Coloured races of the country. We knew their past history. We knew their mental stagnation. We recognised that they were the people whose views were based on antediluvian ignorance. We understood quite clearly that their mental outlook was narrowed by the patriarchal views of religion they held. Of their bigotry and hypocrisy, of their intense hatred of the Coloured section of humanity they gave evidence in the first session of the first Union Parliament, when they drew a hard and fast line in the Dutch Reformed Church Government between whites and Coloured. Though they worshipped Christ, the Coloured, though many of their leading predikants have a tinge of colour in them, they slammed the door of Church membership in the face of all Coloured people by the Act, which the first Union Parliament endorsed.

Now we find them obsessed by the same deep hatred against Colour in dealing with the present industrial crisis. The long-winded motion of Hertzog is nothing but a tirade against the dropping of the Colour Bar. He floundered, in his speech on the motion, in a vague sea of generalities, except when he touched on the question of native employment. On that he, as representative of his party, dropped all vagueness. He profeses to see in the attitude of the Chamber of Mines and of General Smuts nothing but an insidious attempt to wipe out the Colour Bar; and hence, with all his acrid virulence, he denounces the attitude adopted by the Ministry towards the workers. It is patent, therefore, that our people have nothing to look for from the Hertzogites. All they care about is the interests of the "bijwoner" Boers, whom they are unable to support on their farms, but who are flooding the ranks of white mine workers.

It is no wonder that the Chamber of Mines is seeking a way out of the difficulty that presents itself to them. They find the ability and energy of the present white miners are sadly below the standards of the miner of ten years ago, and anything that will relieve them of the necessity of paying abnormal wages to white parasitic workers is acceptable. A reduction in the number of such employees is inevitable, and the economic necessities of the situation force the mine owners to extend the area of employment for Coloured and native workers. Not all the special pleading of the Labour party, nor all the pitiful whining of the Nationalists for their "bywoner" class will prevent the further employment of Coloured people, on whose shoulders has always rested the industrial development of the country.

TO UPHOLD THE WHITE STANDARD

1/28/22

A mass meeting of over three thousand strikers passed the following resolution unanimously: A.P.D. Cape Town

"That this mass meeting appeals to the Government to take immediate action to settle the dispute, or, if not, to resign *en bloc*, irrespective of what Party, so that the white workers of South Africa can have another Government who would uphold the white standard of South Africa."

It is unnecessary at this time of day to tell non-Europeans what the white workers mean when they speak of the "white standard." Thousands of workers have learnt the lesson by painful experience. Two hundred thousand Natives are being kept at the lowest and hardest work, so that 20,000 white miners can draw princely salaries.

The "white standard of South Africa" is in full force, not only on the mines, but in the whole of the Transvaal, and especially in Johannesburg, and what a miserable outlook is ours there! Never has the white worker attempted to help the Coloured worker. Never has he invited him to join the trade unions on the Rand. Nay, he has turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the Coloured worker for admission, and after having refused him admission he has declared the Coloured man's labour as scab labour. When white labour ruled in the Johannesburg Council, white men were paid 12s. 6d. a day for unskilled work, while Coloured men had to be content with 2s. a day.

It was to "uphold the white standard" that the Coloured worker has been driven out of every trade in Johannesburg; and it is to "uphold the white standard" that white miners, rather than allow Natives to do semi-skilled work on the mines, are still to-day on strike.

What would be the position of the Coloured workers when white workers govern this country—a curse from which we trust God will save us—is not difficult to foretell. Dr. Forsyth and Messrs. Snow, Pearce, Lomax and Palmer can tell us; but they prefer to leave their Coloured constituents in ignorance.

Look Ahead a Bit

Ambulance News 11/2/22

We suggested last week that one lesson of the present industrial crisis was that South Africa as a country was carrying too many eggs in one basket. Most of our readers, we think, agreed with us. The fact that a dispute in one industry alone can adversely affect so large a percentage of the people and weaken the financial position of the Government to so awkward an extent, shows that from an economic standpoint the Union is not well balanced. The more we think over the position the more we are convinced that this country needs, above everything, the steady carrying out of a well-considered national policy of development. It must have more industries—including agricultural industries—in order that it may not be so completely dependant upon mining.

And even if the mining industry remained free from disturbances and interruptions our case would be as strong. For mines do not last for ever. It is only a question of time before the mining industry begins to dwindle and fails to provide an outlet for the activities of any considerable number of people. Are we doing enough to build up something to take its place? We think not. To put the matter bluntly. South Africa is living too much from hand to mouth. It is spending too much on the needs of the day and not providing sufficiently for future. This national shortsightedness may not matter for a time. But the day may come when it will land the country into a most unpleasant plight and force our young men to emigrate in order to obtain employment.

From a national point of view it would be better to have more white men settled on the land or engaged in ordinary productive industries, than to increase the number of men earning a living thousands of feet underground. But the change desired cannot be brought about even with moderate rapidity unless it forms the subject of conscious national effort. There must be a definite and sustained policy of encouraging land settlement and the development of new industries upon a larger scale than has been attempted so far. It would be necessary to borrow money for the purpose, perhaps, but we do not see why it should not be borrowed for a good scheme. No far-seeing man who travels through the Union can deny that the country possesses great resources. But we must try to do more with them, and to induce others to come in and do something with them as well. In that direction lies more national stability than we enjoy to-day. We are resting too much upon one industry, with the result that the moment anything goes wrong with it the whole country feels insecure.—*Sunday Times.*

AFRICANS AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

31/8/22 Daily Express England

The increasing love of sport among Africans generally, especially the Senegalese, is the subject of an article in *La Dépêche Coloniale*. The writer quotes the example set by Africans at the sports at Toulon in the beginning of February, where, he says, spectators were amazed at the agility and strength of the 73rd Battalion of Senegalese. These men had been trained by Colonel Lamie, commandant of the camps at Frèjus, and their qualities of endurance and adaptability to every form of European sport were a constant source of admiration. "As a result of these exhibitions of strength," says the writer, "Africans everywhere are beginning to take the greatest interest in sport." He says, further, that when one considers the vast tracts over which Africans have to travel, the heights they climb, and the way their endurance is tested daily, "the mile race," "the high jump," etc., can present few difficulties for them. The article concludes by expressing the wish that when, in 1924, the Olympic games are held, there may be there a vast number of Africans taking part in these noble sports. "For," he writes, "Africans deserve recognition, if only for the way they defended the flag during the terrible years of the war."

Race Problem—1922.
Africa.

THE SAVING OF AFRICAN CHILD LIFE.

Dr. C. Spire continues his medical "talks"—the first of which we gave a few weeks ago—in *La Dépêche Coloniale*. West Africa London England 4/7/22

The doctor, who has given the most interesting period of his life to the study of African diseases, contributes an article on the increasing mortality amongst African children. The first reason he gives for the number of children dying before the age of two, is improper feeding. African children, he says, are born healthy and well-formed. After about 20 months of milk diet, the mother, who is essentially careful and devoted, begins a process of overfeeding, in order that her child's stomach shall be larger than its playmate's. Result, indigestion, followed by convulsions: then death. Were it not for ignorance of the laws of health, Dr. Spire thinks the young African would have far better chances of growing up. Of the African mother the doctor has nothing but praise. "She is patient, careful and clean," he writes, "but in her blind following of her ancestors' customs will often destroy the infant's life." Dr. Spire gives many instances where he has tried to combat the methods of administering stringent purgatives, only to be met by the remark, "Our mothers used these remedies, theirs did the same, and we are not going to change." Motherhood, in all parts of West Africa, is looked upon as the highest aim of every woman. "But, unfortunately," writes the doctor, "alcoholism is doing its work, and one no longer sees the large families of many years ago."

FRENCH NATIVE TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

A subject which still causes frequent comment here is the matter of French colonial troops in the occupied zone of Germany. Once more have questions been raised in our House of Commons, and suggestions are now made in different guise, since steps have been taken semi-officially on the French side to prove that German allegations are sensational. But this propaganda from over the Rhine still continues, and in the form of leaflets. Our own members of Parliament declare that the best way to stop these unsavoury rumours, whether they are founded on fact or whether they are not, is to withdraw coloured troops. Though France's reply on behalf of her colonial citizens is, many think, admirable in sentiment, it works out ill in practice. She should remember that her own administrators in Africa complain of the bad influence exerted by the returned coloured soldiers, an influence due entirely to her own short-sighted policy, because the after-effects of policing white men with Africans, who in this particular instance, and as yet are necessarily primitive, cannot be eradicated. The comments of French commandants sent in to us by THE AFRICAN WORLD'S correspondents in French Africa deserve to become proverbs epigrammatising the people of these years of the twentieth century.—*Que les gens en Europe sont bêtes.*

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WHAT WE THINK.

POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA.

The development of the African, as much as the development of Africa, was the substance of Mr. Robt. Williams's lecture before the Royal Asian Society on "The Cape to Cairo Railway from the point of view of African Development." The extension of railways as a means of civilisation was his main theme, and he forecasted the part that the negro races were likely to play in the future in a civilised and industrialised Africa. In this context he laid great stress upon the importance of assisting the African in his new-found desire for self-realisation, instead of exploiting him as a serf. For, through its great trunk railways, now under construction, the African would become more and more in closer contact with European ideas and "feel his feet and think politically." It was to the direction towards which these political aspirations should be guided that the greater part of the lecture was devoted; and Mr. Williams's point of view was eloquently supported by Sir Frederick Lugard. The point needs continual emphasis, although, we think, it is the view now generally held—in a greater or less degree—by all Governments acting as trustees for African races. The lecturer quoted an apt remark by Booker Washington to the effect that the black would become either an assistance or a hindrance to the countries in which he was concerned, according to the wisdom exercised or the foolishness displayed. The wisdom of latter-day African administration is, we believe, alive to the truth of this dictum, and cognisant of the fact that the future of African races depends upon the standard of ethics of the European peoples in whose hands their destiny lies. With regard to the routes that the missing

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AGGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The wonderful activity by the Belgian Colonial Administration and the great corporations operating in the Congo is a transcendant object lesson—even if it fails to be a spur—to other African administrations. The stern realisation that the outstanding vital matter in a colony's prosperity is under all present circumstances that of transport, and the determination to supply it, is a refreshing outstanding feature of the policy of Monsieur Lippens, the distinguished Governor-General of the Congo, a policy in which he is nobly supported by Belgium's able Colonial Minister, M. Louis Franck. Unlike our own policy—cautiously waiting to see if a Dependency's revenues warrant capital expenditure—the Belgian method of attracting capital for railway extensions by encouraging the formation of concessionaire railway and navigation companies, is the bold forward policy of one who develops an asset which cannot fail to yield adequate return on the investment. Besides rail and river transport, the potentialities of the aeroplane and the Goldschmidt amphibious motor-boats are being explored in the fullest measure, and all this whilst many other great African administrators are practically asleep. Belgian capital and enterprise are evidently now more than ever centred upon the rapid economic development of the vast Congo colony. Amongst other proposals likely to materialise soon are the linking up of Lakes Tanganyika and Kivu by railway, a line to develop Ruanda and Urundi, and the commencement of a wonderful net-work of light-railways throughout the Congo territory. The enterprise and energy of Belgium in this respect should be highly stimulating to our over-burdened but laggard Colonial Office, where continuous changes of personnel are not conducive to progressive measures being put into force and to see that private enterprise is encouraged to develop our own great areas in Africa, all of which are calling loudly for similar energetic action.

LABOUR ON THE RAND.

The appointment by General Smuts of a Mining Industry Board for the purpose of investigating matters relating to the recent strikes on the Rand is a welcome move in the direction of a stable solution of labour troubles where employees are of mixed races. Included in the *personnel* of the Board is the Right Hon. William Brace, Labour Adviser to the British Department of Mines, a well-known, able, and cautious man, who left yesterday for Cape Town. The terms of reference include the desirability of regulating the ratio of European to native labour in the Transvaal gold and coal mines; and the possibility of classifying mines which employ different ratios of Europeans to natives, or practise different systems of wages. Meanwhile, the President of the Chamber of Mines has been defining more strictly the relations of the Chamber to Trades Unions generally, so as to restrict recognition to unions which are substantially representative of mine employees and which are not either purely subversive political organisations or combinations of labour which do not include a substantial proportion of the class of mine employees which it purports to represent. Such a conditional recognition of trade unions will do much to systematise bona fide representatives of Labour's legitimate grievances *vis-à-vis* the employers and discard those purely revolutionary societies and committees whose free hand has culminated in the forcible suppression of the recent revolt. Obviously the gold industry cannot endure unless gold extraction can be carried on at a marginal profit. That is economic fact. A further fallacy is that this profit is the perquisite of a small and favoured class of capitalist. Shareholders in the Rand mines include people of all classes in South Africa as well as Great Britain. If only General Hertzog, as leader of the legitimate Opposition in South Africa, could be prevailed upon to take for once the long view for the benefit of his country and stop coquetting with Labour extremists, the outlook for the return of South Africa to early prosperity would indeed be a very promising one. Will the leader of the Nationalists take this wise decision?

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links in the Cape to Cairo railway should take in, Mr. Williams's suggested line from El Obeid to Stanleyville, we venture to think, in view of the various Belgian railway projects between the Congo and the Nile, the northern connection is somewhat "in the air." There will, before the end of this year, be published an important, comprehensive and complete description of the various existing and projected Cape to Cairo routes, in which all alternate routes for bridging the existing gaps will be adequately demonstrated as affecting the future of all the enormous interests concerned.

INQUIRY INTO RAND RIOTS.

London England African World 4/7/22

In the Union House of Assembly (cables Reuter) General Hertzog asked whether General Smuts would be prepared to give assurance that a Parliamentary Commission would be appointed to inquire into the recent events on the Rand. General Smuts said that he adhered to his attitude, as announced on March 20, namely, that it was undesirable that such a Commission should sit simultaneously with the courts which had to deal with some of those events. He would only consider the proposal in the event of the evidence at the trials of accused persons revealing the desirability of it.

General Smuts then asked leave to introduce an Indemnity Bill. General Hertzog

thereupon opposed the introduction of the Bill and moved an amendment demanding an inquiry without delay before martial law was abrogated. He indignantly asserted that the Government forces had been guilty of "malicious shooting of innocent citizens."

The Labour Party supported this amendment, but expressed themselves in favour of a Judicial Commission.

SUDAN RAILWAYS AND STEAMERS.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

(Special to "The African World.")

In his annual report on the working of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers for the year ended December 31, 1920, recently published, Col. E. Midwinter Pacha, C.M.G., D.S.O., general manager, is in the happy position of being able to record a remarkably prosperous year. The gross revenue rose from £E1,292,831 in 1919 to £E1,962,860 in 1920, an increase of £E670,929, which was largely due to the raising of the surtax on the railways and on the Shellal-Halfa steamers from 50 per cent. on passengers and 40 per cent. on goods to 100 per cent. all round and to the introduction of a new surtax of 50 per cent. on river services south of Khartoum and on the Dongola Reach, which came into effect on January 15, 1920. Transport in connection with special services—the Blue Nile Dam and Gezireh Irrigation Scheme—showed a considerable increase and provided £E127,637 more than in the previous year.

The total expenditure was £E1,281,995, an increase of £E276,039 over 1919. The ratio of expenditure to earnings for the whole department was 65.2 per cent. and for railways alone 63.6 per cent., compared with 77.8 per cent. and 76.1 per cent. respectively in 1919. In spite of an increased consumption of coal, amounting to nearly 14,000 tons, the total cost was only a little over £38,000 more than in 1919, this being due to a favourable contract made in the latter year. Most of the coal came from Natal and although the general manager states that he has no serious complaint to make of it he mentioned that it requires care in handling and evidently regards it as in the nature of a makeshift since he strongly recommends that when Welsh coal becomes available at anything like the same price it should be purchased in preference to Natal coal. Probably this situation has since arisen. The percentages of coal from various sources consumed in 1920 were:—Natal, 70.3; Welsh, 16.7; Transvaal, 13.0

Maintenance Arrears.

With the exception of the Dongola Reach steamers and the Port Sudan Harbour Dockyard services, both of which showed small losses of about £E5,600 and £E4,000 respectively, all branches of the department were worked at a profit. The situation in regard to maintenance and renewals of permanent way is, however, not satisfactory. The General Manager reports that quite inadequate sums are being spent, and points out that he first drew attention to this omission in 1907. Although it was recognised before the war that at least £E60,000 ought to be spent annually on relaying and renewals the amount allotted never exceeded £E45,000. At the present time in place of the £E150,000 which ought to be expended annually under this head only £E60,000 was allotted in 1920. The sleepers for 250 miles south of Halfa, laid in 1897, are completely worn out, and must be replaced in 1921 and 1922 at a cost of £E300,000, which is apparently being obtained from the Reserve Fund, but Colonel Midwinter Pacha emphasises the fact that the only sound method of maintaining the railway is to make regular annual provision for such work.

Traffic Position.

The number of first-class passengers carried by the railway increased by 19 per cent., and third-class passengers showed an increase of 41 per cent. Receipts from fares were 56 per cent. above those of the previous year. Goods traffic, exclusive of Government stores, increased by 167,446 tons, of which about 100,000 tons represented material carried in connection with the Gezireh canalisation works. The numbers of sheep and cattle conveyed by rail for export also exceeded the 1919 figures by substantial percentages.

The steamers working south of Khartoum carried considerably more traffic than in 1919, in spite of the higher charges, and both passenger and goods traffic were heavier on the Shellal-Halfa section. The loss on the Dongola Reach was due to coal having to be used for fuel instead of wood from March onwards.

It is satisfactory to note that the tonnage of British shipping which entered Port Sudan during the year was up to or even above the pre-war standard. On the other hand, the volume of foreign shipping, though improved, is still below the pre-war quantity. Over five times as much coal for bunkers as in 1919 was taken on board at Port Sudan.

Rolling Stock.

At the close of the year under review there were 114 locomotives available for service—an increase of seven. Ten new engines were received from England, and three were sold to the Sudan Construction Company. The new locomotives have very greatly eased the situation as regards hauling power. They are employed on the heavy section—Port Sudan to Gebeit—and haul 600-ton loads against the 400-ton loads of the engines that they have displaced. They are economical to work, and mechanically most satisfactory. The "Port" class engines which they replace require to be reboilered, and will then be capable of good service on other sections of the system.

The need for more wagons is pressing, and coaching stock should be increased by a regular programme of two or three coaches per annum to meet the normal growth of traffic. In regard to the steamer sections, particularly at Khartoum North and Port Sudan, it is urged that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the programme of betterment laid down, which must be rigidly adhered to. Even then it will take considerable time to raise the standard to one of reasonable efficiency.

Efforts are being made to increase the capacity and production of the town wells at Port Sudan to permit some of the water to be diverted for railway purposes, and if these are successful there will be a great economy in the operation of the condensers. The deep bores on the Kosti-El Obeid line are proving adequate for the railway supply, but it appears that the existence of a well speedily attracts population to the neighbourhood, and then the supply becomes short. It has been clearly demonstrated that when these bores are successfully sunk they are a paying proposition.

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan, said Mr. Lloyd George when making public the Government's unilateral "Declaration to Egypt," calls for more than a passing word.

"The combined efforts of Great Britain and Egypt were needed to rescue that vast country from the devastation and ruin into which the Mahdist movement had plunged it. Since the reconquest, more than twenty years ago, Great Britain and Egypt have alike contributed men and money towards the restoration of peace and prosperity to what should one day prove a country as fertile as it is now barren and empty. His Majesty's Government will never allow the progress which has already been made and the greater promise of future years to be jeopardised. (Cheers.)

"Nor can His Majesty's Government agree to any change in the status of that country which would in the slightest degree diminish the security for the many millions of British capital which are already invested in its development. (Cheers.)

"Egypt, on the other hand, has undeniable right to the most ample guarantees that the development of the Sudan shall never threaten or interfere with her existing water supply, or with that which she may require in order to bring her own territory under full cultivation. Such guarantees His Majesty's Government will be ready to afford (hear, hear), and there is no reason why they should in any way hamper or retard the progress of the Sudan."

North Africa.

THE SPANISH ZONE.

(From a Spanish Correspondent.)

The military police authorities in the Melilla sector continue to disarm the natives, who are coming in every day. Thus, the Ulad-Settut tribe of nomad Arabs, living in the territory to the immediate north of the river Muluya, has entirely submitted, thanks in great part to the influence of their hereditary kaid, who has remained loyal to Spain throughout all the disturbances during the past summer. Kaid Ben Chelal and Kaid Miszian have also given up rifles to the Spanish authorities, some of them taken from natives who, having fled to the French zone, were returning to their villages. The Spanish troops continue to patrol the Melilla region, while the batteries of the advanced positions frequently disperse groups of rebels concentrating on the opposite side of the valleys in the unsubmitted territory and destroy the fortifications which they endeavour to build.

Ambulances, blankets, warm underwear, tobacco, tinned foods, and comforts of every sort continue to arrive at Melilla from private individuals in the Peninsula for the Spanish Army in Morocco.

In addition to the aeroplanes, which are very active both on the Melilla and Tetuan fronts, tanks are now arriving in Morocco for use against the rebels.

On the Larache region some skirmishing has taken place, more particularly with bands of brigands so common in all North Africa, who recognise no authority but that of their own captain, and have no political significance whatever.

The officers attached to the different Embassies and Legations in Madrid, among them the British, French, and Italian Military Attachés, have been invited by the Spanish Government to visit the Spanish zone of the Protectorate.

Alhucemas.

The following are some particulars of Alhucemas, where a May campaign is to be undertaken by the Spaniards:—Alhucemas, or Nekor, to use the native name, is a flat beach giving access to the interior of the Rif, in the territory of the Bocoya tribe, one of the fiercest of that part of Morocco. The river of the same name flows into the sea at this point. To the East and West the coast is formed by high cliffs rising sheer out of the water and partly overlooking the Islet of Peñon de Alhucemas, 170 metres long by 75 broad, situated at 1,300 metres from the mouth of the river, and in Spanish possession since the 15th century. As long as the Moors were deprived of artillery they could not either put up a great defence nor threaten the island. Since last July they have, however, placed a number of pieces, taken from the Spanish troops, on the high cliffs overlooking the bay. The operation will be, therefore, somewhat difficult to carry out, and requires support from the sea.

Once this central region of the Rif is occupied, and the two stubborn and wild tribes of Beni Urriaguel and Bocoya subdued, the whole of the Spanish zone will be pacified. In the meantime, however, the local Moorish headmen have adopted a threatening attitude towards the fortified islet, signifying their intention of opening fire with the sixteen pieces of artillery they have mounted on the cliffs, the distance of which from the island is less than a mile. Fortifications on the island have been reinforced, as also the artillery, and should the natives not accept the terms offered for the ransom of the Spanish prisoners, and their exchange for the Moors in the hands of the Spanish authorities, a great blockade will begin, although the warships will avoid opening fire until the moment of the landing of the expedition in May.

Race Problem – 1922

Africa

THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR STRIKE.

THE SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

African World
London England
2/11/22

JOHANNESBURG, February 2.

The tram service was resumed to-day, and electric power is again available for business houses and industries. This has caused much relief among the public.

The New Kleinfontein and Modder East mines are in a precarious condition owing to floodings and the livelihood of 876 Europeans is at stake. The management announces that it will endeavour to save the mines if there is no interference, and essential services are permitted.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 2.

Very strong comment is being made on the fact that the extremists somehow prevented the delegation proposed by the Germiston Strike Committee from seeing General Smuts, especially as some of the strike leaders have been conferring with leaders of the Nationalist Party.

It is now known that the Germiston Strike Committee were imprisoned in their central office by a large crowd, and not allowed to leave until they had given their word of honour not to visit the Prime Minister.

JOHANNESBURG, February 5.

The first outrage of the strike has occurred on a section of the railway between Geduld and Welgedacht, which has been dynamited. Fortunately the outrage was discovered before any passenger trains were due. The police are hopeful of tracing the culprits.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 3.

The Workers' Federation has decided to accept the invitation contained in the Prime Minister's letter, to make use of Government machinery for the purpose of investigating a way out of the present dispute. A deputation of five, consisting of Messrs. Thompson, George Butler, Lewis and Curran, will meet General Smuts to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

PRETORIA, February 4.

A deputation from the Industrial Federation met General Smuts and Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines, to-day. The Prime Minister submitted some proposals which were discussed for several hours, after which the meeting adjourned till Monday morning.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 4.

A deliberate attempt at train wrecking was made to-day near Springs station. Stones had been piled up on the rails two feet high. Fortunately the alarm was given by a ganger before any harm had been done.—Reuter.

It is now clear that there was a concerted commando movement on the whole of the Reef to damage railways and other installations, at night, and to "pull out" officials engaged in essential services. The latest incident is the cutting of telephone wires. Some four thousand commando men must have been engaged, but the vigilance of the police and a rainstorm frustrated the designs of the raiders.

It is considered that the commandos are now becoming a menace to the Government.—Reuter.

Failure of Militant Tactics.

JOHANNESBURG, February 5.

"The balloon going up," which is the strikers' countersign for all commandos to concentrate over the whole Reef and prevent the carrying on of essential services by force, is timed for to-morrow morning. This information comes equally freely from the strikers and the police. The chairman of a great mass meeting at the Town Hall, this afternoon, intimated that, in spite of the negotiations going on with the Prime Minister, all the strikers must obey orders as regards to-morrow morning and pull out all the "scabs" they could. Another speaker, amidst rapturous applause, warned the officials working the essential services that they would be pulled out to-morrow.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 6.

At a meeting, attended by 3,000 strikers, here to-day, a demand was made for a Republic. The resolution incorporating the demand came from the East Rand, the storm centre of the Reef, and was carried with only two dissentients. It requests the formation of a provisional Government.

In the meanwhile the threat of "a balloon going up," which was to be the signal for a mass commando movement to prevent the carrying on of essential services did not materialise, and Mr. Waterson, who styles himself "Major-General," and his army are the laughing stocks of the Witwatersrand. The "great concentration of commandos" was a complete fiasco.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 6.

At another vast mass meeting at the Town Hall there was a tremendous reversal of feeling against yesterday's resolution in favour of a Reublic. The Provincial Councillor, Mr. van Lingen, ridiculed the idea that a change of Government would help the workers. The vast gathering insisted that the Republican interrupters should leave the meeting. Mr. van Lingen's plain speaking was loudly cheered. He vehemently appealed to the workers to concentrate on their economic position and leave politics alone.—Reuter.

No Settlement Reached.

PRETORIA, February 7.

The conference between the Premier and the strikers' representatives ended to-day without a settlement having been reached. The following official statement has been issued:—When the conference met on February 4 the Premier proposed as the terms of settlement that the men should return to work immediately on the best terms they could get; that the Government should appoint an impartial board to inquire into the dispute; and that the terms should be readjusted according to the Board's report. After a full discussion, the Industrial Federation to-day submitted their final proposals, which were as follows:—

1. Operations to be resumed on the conditions prevailing before the strike.

2. The Government immediately to appoint an impartial board to inquire into the dispute.

3. The terms on which operations are restarted to be subject to readjustment in the final settlement.

4. The status quo agreement to remain in force.

5. With a view to avoiding similar disputes in future, the Federation suggests that the Government should establish a permanent Industrial Board to co-operate with Parliament.

No agreement was arrived at. It is understood, however, by the conference that if new light were thrown on the situation, the Government and parties concerned would consult again.—Repter.

PRETORIA, February 7.

During discussions here to-day the Chamber of Mines modified the terms for the restarting of operations laid down in their statement of January 28. According to the new terms, the termination of the *status quo* is to take effect in respect of the low-grade mines, and in regard to the other gold mines termination is suspended until the Government and Parliament have considered the report of the Conciliation Board.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 7.

The strike entered on a new phase to-night when there was an independent movement at four of the mines, where a number of the strikers showed a desire to return to work. This caused a passionate scene at a mass meeting held in front of the Town Hall, at which treasonable views were expressed, and angry references made to the City Deep meeting to-morrow.

Pumping at the New Kleinfontein and Modder East Mines will be begun to-morrow under protection.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, February 7.

The authorities have issued a warning that concentrated movements of strike commandos practically amount to an incitement to public violence. Both leaders and men are cautioned that in the event of any disorder arising from the action of any commando, drastic action will be taken.—Reuter.

No Concession by Chamber.

JOHANNESBURG, February 8.

Four of the militant strike leaders have been arrested for incitement to violence. Owing to the Industrial Federation's refusal of the terms offered at the Conference with General Smuts, the Chamber of Mines has withdrawn the modification conceded, and announces now that it stands on its original terms.

The Chamber explains that it only made the concession on the urgent representations of the Prime Minister in a desire to help the whole country.

Everything is quiet on the Reef, and the resumption of the essential services at the New Kleinfontein and Modder East has not been interfered with.—Reuter.

General Strike "Off."

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 8.

The Industrial Federation has decided against a general strike.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 8.

Although the Industrial Federation has as yet made no contribution towards a solution of the strike deadlock, a gleam of hope comes to-day from the strikers themselves along the Reef. The number of men desiring to resume work is growing. They would prefer to act through the Federation if possible, but they are taking a ballot at the Witwatersrand Deep and are discussing a ballot at the important East Rand Proprietary Mines. A prominent official said to-day that the strike would not last over the week-end, but on the Far East Rand, where the rich mines are and the men have little to lose compared with the employees at the low-grade mines, they are said to be most stubborn and will, it is stated, do their utmost to oppose any reform or economy.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 8.

The strike leaders, Fisher, McDermid, Shaw, Spendiff, and Wordingham, who were arrested yesterday on a charge of incitement to violence, were brought before the magistrate to-day and remanded until February 22.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 9.

An outrage was committed and several attempted to-day. In the early hours a band of strikers marching towards the magazine of the Robinson Mine was surprised by a police patrol, and eight strikers were arrested.

Heavy dynamite explosions occurred between Etpox and Anzac, and two electric cable standards were blown up.

Three violent explosions were reported near Kleinfontein railway station.

The combined commandoes of the East Rand are moving along the main Reef road. So far their activities have been peaceful, and they are considered as only a demonstration in force.—Reuter.

A Thaba N'chu native writes to the "Friend" protesting against alleged inequalities in the treatment of black and white offenders by the courts, particularly in sexual offences in which the criminal code "rightly condemns a black scoundrel who has committed rape on a white woman, but connives at a white man committing the same offence on his native servant girl." The ideal solution of the native question, says the critic, must be based on the bedrock foundation of ensuring the happiness and contentment of both races in their allotted areas. The ideal solution of the native question is one which guarantees that there shall be no cause for friction between the black and white races, each developing according to its own special requirements, and making it absolutely certain that the sanctity and national entity of each race shall remain inviolate for all time.

MANY ARE KILLED IN LABOR WARFARE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
3/13/22

City of Johannesburg Is Surrounded by Strikers, While Reinforcements Rush to Rescue.

GOVERNMENT PLANES USED AGAINST REBELS

Pitched Battles Fought, While Premier Jan Smuts, Boer War Hero, Comes to Lead Troops.

POLICE SURROUNDED IN ENTRENCHMENTS

London, March 12.—Hedged in by barbed wire entanglements and sandbag entranchments mounted with Lewis machine guns, and surrounded by thousands of striking gold miners and political agitators—that is Market square, Johannesburg, where the police have taken refuge in the South African "rebellion."

Added color was given the disturbance by the report that the revolt was being supported by disaffected Dutch nationalists, Irish republicans and foreign bolsheviks.

Syracuse Herald
3/13/22

Johannesburg, South Africa, March 12.—Striking gold miners have practically surrounded Johannesburg, and are attacking desperately in an attempt to seize the city before the arrival of reinforcements which are being rushed to the aid of the besieged government troops and volunteers.

The attack is being conducted by strong forces which include not only strikers, but discontented elements from the mining district's population. Guerrilla warfare is underway on the eastern and southern outskirts of the town.

Latest estimates of the casualties are 100 killed and 500 wounded in Saturday's warfare, added to the eighty killed on the previous day.

Government forces have succeeded in retaking Brakpan and Benoni in pitched battles, but a continuance of the struggle is reported from Fordsburg.

Strikers Well Armed.

At that town the strikers are well armed and equipped with Lewis guns as well as rifles and bombs. The government has made a vain effort to scatter the rebels by bombing them from airplanes, but the strikers fought back with every means at their disposal and turned the machine guns on the airmen whenever the latter approached close enough to make the return fire effective.

General Jan Smuts, hero of the Boer war and premier of the union of South Africa, is rushing from Capetown to take command of the increasingly grave situation.

Special Troop Train.

General Smuts left Capetown on a special train which was under orders to proceed with the greatest possible speed to Johannesburg. The trip was expected to take twenty-six hours, which is a record for train

operation in South Africa.

One of the gravest features of the mine war is the attitude of the Boers who are siding with the strikers, forecasting future political trouble unless the rebellion is quelled immediately.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

Times of Nigeria Lagos

To The Editor of The Times of Nigeria

West Africa

Sir, 12/26/21

Quite recently both the *Nigeria Pioneer* of the 23rd intant and the *African Messenger* of the 22nd instant have kissed each other for the first time to my knowledge and have poured the vials of their wrath on the devoted heads of the people's representatives who presented the Welcome Address on behalf of the Lagos community to His Excellency The Governor lately because they in the Address dare to recommend to the consideration of the Government the re-introduction of Liquor Traffic into Lagos or Southern Provinces of Nigeria for that matter.

Whilst holding no brief whatever for this body, I would say at once that your contemporaries are either unduly prejudiced in their strictures or lacking in the knowledge of history locally as regards this subject which has unfortunately landed them in hasty conclusions from ill-established premises at present those who pretend to be in the 'upper class' in the community can afford to satisfy their DRINK CRAVING in costly alcoholic beverages, for example, Brandy, Champagne, Whiskey, Old Tom Gin, Dry Gin, Vermuth, &c, &c with impunity but I ask what provision is made for the common people, the lower classes if you like, whom we have always with us who can ill afford *any* of the above COSTLY STIMULANTS? is the whole affair on which much fulmination has been written by these shortsighted and misguided pressmen then to be 'ONE LAW for the rich another for the poor'? or in other words are the pretenders to social status then to claim monopoly for this Drink advantage owing to no prohibition by the law whilst others not thus circumstanced can go to the dogs if they like

Therefore what wrong there is for any recognised and accredited body of men such as the representatives are to champion the cause of people in the lower strata of society who naturally cannot but have DRINK CRAVING *in the same manner* as those laying claim to social position of a superior nature.

The African gentlemen who welcomed the Governor as observed NEVER. to my thinking advocated the re-introduction of 'vile' drink as insinuated by the *African Messenger* Liquor Traffic does not necessarily mean the importation of vile drink to my mind At present Liquor Traffic in costly drinks as stated previously is being carried on even in our midst with no government restriction why then does the Editor of the *Messengér* read vile into the subject matter of the body? but happily a greater one than he in the person of His Excellency Sir William Macgregor M D., K C M G., at one time Governor of Lagos has in his brilliantly—written paper read before the members of the Lagos Institute, on the 16th October 1901, well said the following...I have visited most of the large towns in the territory and have had ample opportunity of seeing for myself the presence or absence of drunk men on their Streets Now I have no hesitation in saying that I have never been so long in any other country without seeing many more drunk men than I have observed here... Up to now I can hardly state that I have seen a *drunk* Yoruba (Italics mine)

Again says His Excellency in the same paper probably every person that has made mankind a study has recognised this fact that men will have must have a stimulant or excitant of some kind or another it may be tobacco strong coffee unslaked lime sour milk ginger ale spirit of wine or pepper or any one of scores or hundreds of other things

As for the *Nigeria Pioneer* its latest ebullitions of temper are nothing short of wailiugs and lamentations of a *disappointed* soul *Hinc illæ Lacrimæ* (Hence these tears)

Thanking you for space allowed

I am

very sincerely Yours

IGIDA

THE "AXE" IN KENYA.

Major Grogan Initiates Great Anti-Waste Campaign.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

NAIROBI, Feb., 9.

Major Grogan, D.S.O., who received the warmest of welcomes on his return from England, is initiating a vigorous anti-waste campaign with a view to reducing Government overhead charges, which are two millions per annum compared with an export of produce of only £700,000.

The Convention of all Associations representing the country is summoned to meet on February 27 to consider the proposed campaign, and big developments are expected.

Major Grogan has offered Mbaraki Pier, which will be completed next June, to all producers in Kenya and Uganda on the basis of low tonnage rates and small royalty.

The proposal, which involves great economy in shipping costs as compared with the Government scheme at Kilindini, has attracted wide attention and is likely to lead to further discussion of Messrs. Pauling and Co's pier contract at Kilindini.

"VOTE AS INSTRUCTED."

Mr. Churchill's Orders to Kenya Officials.

NAIROBI, Feb. 13.

A circular has been issued to the official members of the Legislative Council by order of the Secretary of State instructing them to support all Government measures, and declaring that if they do not do so they will be expected to resign their salaried posts.—Reuter.

*** The Kenya Legislative Council as at present constituted consists of 14 nominated officials, 11 elected representatives and one nominated Arab member. Thus the Government commands an official majority of two. From reports of debates in the Nairobi newspapers it appears that on some recent occasions official members have shown a disposition to support the views of non-official members.

The past year has also been noteworthy (says the "Times") for the greater interest taken by the public and unofficial representatives in the Colony's problems, a result of the formation of an unofficial "Reform Party" under Lord Delamere, which has been a thorn in the side of officialdom and has led to the desperate use of the official majority to enforce the Government policy.

KENYA'S NEW FRONTIER.

Part of Jubaland to be Handed Over to Italy.

NAIROBI, January 5 (by mail).

The Kenya Government has completed arrangements for handing over part of the province of Jubaland to Italy, says the "Times" correspondent. The Governor, Sir Edward Northey, has informed the Legislative Council that, according to the latest information from the Colonial Office, the transfer will take place about June next.

The present frontier, which follows the windings of the Juba River, is 470 miles long and difficult and costly to administer.

Uganda.

PROBLEMS OF EASTERN AFRICA.

Sir Robert Coryndon Discusses Some of Them.

African World 2/18/22

Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Uganda, gave an extremely interesting address before members of the African Society at the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, on Wednesday, on some of the problems of Eastern Africa. He spoke from the position of a student and not a law giver. London Englone

The first two questions that came to mind in Eastern Africa, he said, were the currency problem and the Indian problem. No recriminations would alter the former, and, moreover, a close discussion would be rather like flogging a dead horse. Time and common sense alone would bring settlement. As to the claims and the rights of the Indian community, the opinion of an ordinarily intelligent resident who is trying to take a reasonable view of a very difficult position would be that in view of the gravity of our trusteeship, the standard of the dominating European influence must be a very high one, and for this reason the qualifications for both immigrant and voter, whatever his colour or creed, must be of a stringent character. This was particularly the case in Uganda. He was on safe ground in urging the importance of a high qualification for both immigrants and for those who may later exercise the vote, for it did no violence to Rhodes' principle of equal rights for all civilised men.

Turning to the question of communications Sir Robert said transport facilities for the producing areas to the collecting points and to the ocean ports should be many and rapid and cheap; and assuming both population and fertility of soil, if the Government provided the roads the community would lose no time in using them. The Government could not be expected to supply both roads and vehicles. These facilities were so necessary, and conferred so undisputed a benefit, that all sections of the community should place themselves under tribute in some form or other. It was not too difficult to suggest a programme under which a fraction of the enormous potential energy of the native population, for instance, might properly and profitably be utilised in road construction and maintenance, and with the full concurrence not only of every public official, but of the most watchful critic of Government policy who was animated by the most impersonal and philanthropic zeal. The generally unsatisfactory condition of the roads in Kenya were due partly to lack of foresight in the early days. In Uganda conditions were much better.

Touching on the question of the railways Sir Robert, speaking entirely "without antagonism and without aforethought," declared that the chief lessons from this old problem were, first, that it was unwise to use purely railway revenues for ordinary administrative purposes till railway requirements have been provided for; second, not to allocate railway revenue obtained from the traffics of two countries to the administrative uses of one of them; third, the improvidence of not providing ahead for upkeep, betterment and renewals; and last, whether it was sound railway policy to build a new feeder line of about 120 miles in length and a new deep-water pier at the ocean port, both very expensive in these days, while the main line was hard put to it to-day to carry its present traffic.

Dark Races Plan Union; Stir English

Chicago Defender

Africa Gets Propaganda From Three Sources:

Hatred Taught

1/14/22

London, Eng.—Anti-white feeling fast increasing among the natives various parts of Africa, states euter's in an article "based on documentary and other evidence obained at first hand by an authoritave British observer who has visited very part of Africa."

Reuter's informant emphasizes the growing cohesion of native races throughout the continent. He says the strongest factor in the development of antagonism to the whites is skillful propaganda fostered by an extreme section of American Negroes.

Circulars Urge Revolt

"Circulars coming from nationalist ources in India and Egypt and from an-American societies in the United tates, translated into five of the rincipal African languages, are disributed in enormous numbers roughout Africa," the traveler tates. "Booklets of twenty-five to hirty pages urge that the time has rrived for the black races to assert hemselves and throw off the white oke.

"It is only fair to say,' adds the uthoritative British observer, "that hese are not received with universal ympathy, but the very unsettling ffect is easily to be observed."

He has met it in the Union of outh Africa, in French equatorial Africa, and in a lesser degree in Uganda, in Nyasaland, Belgian Congo, Abyssinia and Kenya.

War Is Responsible

"It is wonderful the extent to which the war has produced fraternal feelings among natives, but in present circumstances they tend to become anti-European," he continues.

The main reason is the growth of race consciousness through the world.

"The most effective remedy is an equitable system of land tenure guaranteeing to the native a stake in the country, protection from eviction by his own chief or local European interest and a system of higher education that provides something more than the three Rs."

Race Problem - 1922

Africa

African Uplift Negroes Fail to ~~Find Their~~ Ship

N Y C TRIBUNE
JANUARY 10, 1922

Their Passage Is Paid for De Luxe Trip, but Agency Seems to Exist Only to Keep Delaying Departure

Federal Inquiry Is Asked

Prospectus Promised Participation in the Political Renaissance of Ethiopia

Dozens of cultured African-Americans who believe in the broadening influence of travel and the emancipation of the Dark Continent are sojourning in our city. They arrived here en route to Dakar, Senegal and Timbuctoo a month ago and appear to be exceedingly annoyed at being detained here, for their chief activities at present are watching their dreams of the sunny fountains and the golden sands vanishing in the mists of the Never Never Land and wondering who got the $495 which each of them claims to have paid for an "ideal winter cruise" to the haunts of his forefathers.

Apparently the money is circulating at a furious rate between a bishop, two doctors of divinity, a banker, three physicians, two social workers and a couple of business men, all of African descent. It is circulating so fast that a night and day pursuit which three of the would-be travelers have carried out for the last three weeks has not yet brought any of the trio within sight of the missing funds.

Appeal to Government

They appealed yesterday to the Federal government for help, telling their story to Assistant United States District Attorneys James C. Thomas jr. and James Blake. As the tourist agency, in whose hands they say they placed the money for the cruise is a Philadelphia concern, they were told to file a complaint in that city. It is a negro organization.

The three most active in the quest of the vanished $495 are college graduates and men of prominence in their native towns of Indianapolis and Dallas. They were first interested in the trip by a prospectus sent out last spring, the opening words of which announced that if Africa is to be saved it must be through the efforts of the American negro, schooled in Western arts, sciences and religion.

"Who knows but what the members of this winter cruise party may not turn out to be God's vanguard for the awakening of the Dark Continent and the righting of all the wrongs of our brothers in the homeland?" the prospectus went on.

Lid Off Imaginations

The imaginations of the trio were fired and they promptly sent the required passage money. Their chief worry was lest they be refused admission to the party, for the circular definitely stated that membership would be limited to 125 preachers, 70 doctors, lawyers and teachers, 35 professional men, 40 farmers, 25 business men and 5 explorers and mineralogists.

To their great joy their money was taken, however, and they were informed that the philanthropic expedition would sail December 3 on a palatial steamer chartered for the journey. De luxe cabins, swimming pools, spacious promenades, French cuisine—all the comforts of modern ocean travel—were promised, and they were told what equipment would be needed for a great tour which would involve camel trips into the desert, receptions at every port, motor rides and river trips, beside a carefu scientific investigation of the condition of the natives under French, British, Portuguese and republican government.

They Are Going, Anyhow

This last, of course, was to be the most important feature of the cruise. Lecturers were to give a preliminary survey of the matter on the ocean voyage over, and every facility for study was to be offered by the governments of the various colonies at which calls were to be made.

Late in November a notice was sent out that the date of sailing had been put off a week, so the excursionists did not arrive here until December 10. They were met with the announcement that telegrams explaining the need of a further delay already had been sent to their home addresses, and since then they have received many reassurances, but little effective action.

The active trio are going to Africa anyhow, they announced yesterday. They think the idea a good one, even if their first attempt to carry it out has not been too happy.

thereby having been assured from the loftiest castes of "colored society."

While the prospective tourists, coming mostly from the larger cities of the south, notably Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis and Dallas, are circulating around New York and Washington in quest of "information," it is alleged that the money paid for the trips is "circulating" among a bishop, a few doctors of divinity, some "social" workers and a banker, all of African descent.

Three Leaders.

The three most active in the quest of the vanished $495 are college graduates and men of prominence in their native towns of Indianapolis and Dallas. They were first interested in the trip by a prospectus sent out last spring, the opening words of which announced that if Africa is to be saved it must be through the efforts of the American negro, schooled in western arts, sciences and religion.

"Who knows but what the members of this winter cruise party may not turn out to be God's vanguard for the awakening of the dark continent and the righting of all the wrongs of our brothers in the homeland?" the prospectus went on.

The imaginations of the trio were fired and they promptly sent the required passage money. Their chief worry was lest they be refused admission to the party, for the circular definitely stated that membership would be limited to 125 preachers, 70 doctors, lawyers and teachers, 35 professional men, 40 farmers, 25 business men and five explorers and minerologists.

Money Was Taken.

To their great joy their money was taken, however, and they were informed that the philanthropic expedition would sail December 3 on a palatial steamer chartered for the journey. De luxe cabins, swimming pools, spacious promenades, French cuisine—all the comforts of modern ocean travel—were promised and they were told what equipment would be needed for a great tour which would involve camel trips into the desert, receptions at every port, motor rides and river trips, beside a careful scientific investigation of the condition of the natives under French, British, Portuguese and republican government.

This last, of course, was to be the most important feature of the cruise. Lecturers were to give a preliminary survey of the matter on the ocean voyage over, and every facility for study was to be offered by the governments of the various colonies of which calls were to be made.

Sailing Delayed.

Late in November a notice was sent out that the date of sailing had been put off a week, so the excursionists did not arrive in New York until December 10. They were met with the announcement that telegrams explaining the need of a further delay already had been sent to their home addresses, and since then they have received many rassurances, but little effective action, they allege.

At any rate the ship has not yet sailed. The home office of the "tourist agency" is said to be in Philadelphia and department of justice officials advised the complainants to file their complaints in that city.

Negroes Worried When Africa Trip Fails To Begin

Colored Folk Pay in Advance for De Luxe Voyage of Old Homeland.

Atlanta Constitution
Ga. 1/11/22

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.
Constitution Bureau, Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, January 10.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—According to stories told today to officials of the department of justice, scores from among the most prominent negroes in the south are in New York, trying to locate heads and tails of a "tourist agency," from which they are alleged to have recently bought de luxe cabin passage to and from the Dark Continent. They claim to have paid $495 each for voyage, including all upkeep expenses, the "ideal winter cruise" to the haunts of the forefathers being restricted to negro professionals, educators and bankers, the personnel

WEST AFRICAN & WORLD FEDERATION.

MR. EMIL DAVIES ON "THE ECONOMICS OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD."

(Special to "The West African Monthlu Supplement.")

African World
2/25/22

Arising out of a somewhat controversial but most interesting address on "The Economics of International Brotherhood," given by Mr. A. Emil Davies, the Economic Expert, on February 1 at 3, Upper Woburn Place, where a meeting was held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Nations League of the Theosophical Society's Order of Service, there was a discussion of considerable moment to West Africans.

The rivalries between nations possessing certain zones with valuable products, which other nations coveted, was emphasised as a potent factor of unrest. And the inevitable influence upon the inhabitants of these territories of this desire to exploit these belts to the utmost also was touched, though in this case but the fringe of the subject was debated. Before further considering the points, it is necessary to summarise briefly the remarks made by speakers in the course of the evening.

First, in his lecture Mr. Davies had referred specifically to West Africa. The last war, he thought, and future wars would be waged around the question of control of belts of certain tropical products such as, for instance, palm kernels. So that apart from any great ideals, it would become increasingly necessary to ration or apportion absolutely all those raw materials which could only be grown in certain belts because it was noticeable that as we become more civilised we seemed to require more and more products which could only be grown in certain tropical or sub-tropical belts. Palm kernels were unknown thirty years ago; to-day they were wanted in great quantities.

From the West Coast of Africa almost all palm kernels came and Messrs Lever Bros. and the Co-operative Wholesale Society and other companies were taking vast areas in order to insure a supply of palm kernels. There were great factories at Marseilles, Hamburg, Liverpool and Hull doing nothing but crushing palm kernels. There was one of the economic problems of the world—who was to control the source of palm kernels, and similar products.

That brought up the problem of the younger races. There were many things in different parts of the world which the world required. Those people might not wish them to cultivate them, or to grow them or to extract them from the soil. Because they happened to be there were they entitled to deprive the rest of humanity, which required those things, from going there and getting them? He thought not. That the natives were exploited under our present commercial system did not invalidate his argument. It seemed to him we were entitled to try to persuade them to work, to offer rewards if they would work. If they did not wish to do so, then we were entitled to go and work these products.

That he thought could only be done under a League of Nations or some international organisation, some federal organisation. There must be an economic department of a League of Nations whereby resources could be pooled. The solution of the problem was to be found in that magic word *pooling*. Humanity was groping towards economic brotherhood. While the problems were tremendous, he did not think they were insoluble. But pooling was the solution of all our economic problems.

An Indian in the audience raised the point of subject-races but did not make his grievances clear.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, who was in the chair that evening, took up the question that was probably in the mind of the Indian and enlarged the subject by remarking that "Economics and ethics go hand in hand." The question of racial differences was in his opinion something more than merely economics. Race-antagonism was fundamental in large numbers of human beings. There were individuals who had no such sense of race feeling—probably also there were countries.

Mr. Davies thought this question arose from the fact that people were insufficiently developed to make allowance for other people's temperaments. Here in Europe that had been the case. But he was looking forward to the time when there would be no governing races with subject-races but a world federalism. Those whom we called subject-races—that most objectionable term—would have self-government. Certain parts of the world, where the races were not developed, would be under the aegis of a League of Nations or some such body entitled to go and develop their resources. People might not want certain races to mingle with other races but he looked forward to a world brotherhood, though he was rather afraid of carrying that idea too far. He thought the solution was federalism, federalism for big things with freedom for local bodies in small things.

Time pressed so that Mr. Davies was unable to differentiate between these areas, where one gathered he thought the people would never develop sufficiently to govern their own territory and those areas, the inhabitants of which were evolving towards autonomy. His reasons for such an attitude were also not given since the main thesis was along different lines and this point was but a side issue, which occupied more time in the discussion than it did in the lecture.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
FEB 16

WHAT TO TEACH IN WEST AFRICA?

West Africa 2/25/22

THE more we ponder on General Grey's recent weighty speech at the Lyceum Club, the greater does its importance appear. General Grey's patriotism nobody will question. His qualifications as an administrator are known to West Africans by his commercial career, and to the Empire by his work in Mesopotamia. Because West Africans know that he has always stood for fair play for the African, his words will be caught up and quoted by the leaders of West African thought and progress. In our issue of November 5 we dealt generally with the speeches delivered on that occasion; we now desire to comment on what we consider the most far-reaching and permanently important, if not the most immediately urgent, of the subjects dealt with—education.

We take it that no one, at this day, disputes that the African has to receive some sort of education. As General Grey said, "The Europeans nations which control various areas in Africa had begun a process of education which could not, should not and would not be stopped." But there are differences of opinion among Europeans as to what sort of education should be given. Those who considered "that the African was a very good sort of man to do manual labour, and to rise to various third or fourth rate positions," admitted that it was advisable and necessary to educate him sufficiently to carry out the subordinate duties to which they assigned him, and that it was in the interest of the European himself to do so. But they would stop at such elementary stage as would prevent his attaining the capacity, or nursing the ambition, to reach any higher position than that of a useful drudge, contented to receive less than his economic value, and without sufficient knowledge to combine and strike for an adequate wage, his real function being to produce profits for the European.

A second school of thought denied the capacity of the African to assimilate European civilization, and desired to restrict his education to what it called "Native lines." While agreeing that the civilizing of Africa must be by the evolution of indigenous institutions and politics, we believe that the evolver must be the African himself, and that to enable the African to bring his social and political institutions into line with the highest civilization that we know, he must be so educated as to be able to analyse and understand that civilization, in all its phases and bearings, so as to select for imitation and adoption such features as are suitable to his people and circumstances, and to avoid cumbering himself with such as will clog his progress or mar his people's happiness. Even the highest existing civilization has deplorable social and moral consequences of which it would gladly rid itself, and which it would be a crime to impose wilfully. To those who advocate development on strictly African lines, excluding education in English, lest the African should be Europeanized, and, therefore, spoilt, from their point of view, we say that it is too late, certainly for much of Africa, and probably for all of it. European ideas have made too great an impact to be neutralized and rendered inactive by present or future action or inaction. The fact that almost all Africa is under European rule administered by Europeans makes it inevitable that progress will receive a bias towards European ideas. Those who are opposed to European Christian education, while giving a free hand to Mohammedanism, we commend to ponder carefully General Grey's warning as to the probable result.

The third school, which includes those who know the African best, believe that he should, and must, receive the highest available education, and in this they have the support of every African leader. It must be remembered that, as Africans have made up their minds to have the best possible education, it is impossible to prevent their getting it—if not from Britain, than elsewhere. The development of the West African Colonies, which must be carried out in Britain's own interest, will enrich the Africans, who are, and must continue to be, the producers. By both honour and interest Britain is bound to follow the policy of encouraging their industries. Her honour is engaged by repeated declarations that she is in West Africa as the trustee of the children of the soil. It has been proved that her interest is best served by enabling the Africans to increase their wealth under her guardianship. Development by large concessions to European capitalists, for whom Africans have to work for wages, has proved barren of results wherever it has been tried in tropical Africa; while, wherever the African farmer has been encouraged and guided to work for himself, the result has astonished even those who had the most faith in African capacity and industry. As the African is to be a master-workman, and not a mere labourer, he must receive the education of a master, and the better he is educated the greater will be his production. The more the African produces the more work there will be for British workmen. The richer he becomes the greater will be his demand for European, and especially British, manufactures. The more raw material he supplies the more factories will be filled with busy workers, the more cargo British ships will have to carry, and the more trade there will be for British mercantile houses.

It is the boast of Britons that they are the modern Romans, and that, like Rome's, their Empire is based on liberal treatment of subject races and respect for their institutions. The bonds which held the diverse sections of the Roman Empire together were the Roman road, the Roman law and the Roman tongue. The bonds of the British Empire must be, firstly, improved, cheap, rapid communication. The world has grown larger since the Roman ruled an empire bounded by the ocean. The British Empire lies widespread on every continent and ocean, and the "road" must be replaced by railways and steamers. Like the Roman law, British law must ensure justice to everyone and protection of his rights. "I am a British citizen" must be the equivalent of the proud boast—"Civis Romanus sum"—in raising the shield of the law against the oppressor, and the appeal to the King of Great Britain and its Dependencies must be as inalienable and universal a right as "Cæsarum apello." Wherever the Roman eagles stopped they brought with them the Roman tongue. The Roman literature was studied in every part of the Empire. Britons and Gauls, Spaniards and Africans, pored over the masterpieces of Roman literature till they imbibed the Roman spirit, and in turn enriched the literature which they loved. The Spanish Emperors are among the greatest of the Imperial line, and the great roll-call of Roman literature begins with Terence, the African, and ends with Augustine, of Hippo. The English language is spoken over a wider area than Rome held, in lands and by races of whose existence the Romans had no conception. British literature can challenge comparison with the Roman in every department, and covers fields unknown to it. This is not the heritage of Britain alone, but of the British Empire, and Britain must follow Rome in opening this treasure-house to every race under her protection. Thus alone can British culture be imparted and spread. We have repeatedly declared that it is our duty and our desire to lead Africa to civilization. The study of our literature, which is both the record and the fruit of our struggles and achievements, must be made accessible to the African. We know that not every African (nor every Briton) can rise to the height of full and fruitful appreciation, but every African (like every Briton) who has the capacity should be given the opportunity. "If the African is good enough to fight for us, he is good enough to be treated in a straightforward way." It is thus that we shall raise the surest bulwark of our strength, and most loyal defenders, against attack. Thus will the Africans be fitted for self-rule under the British flag, which they will then regard as their own, and to join with the Dominions and India in a federated Empire which none shall dare to assail. There is no other choice. Federation or disruption lies before the Empire. To ensure federation all British subjects must have the opportunity of receiving the highest British education. We wish to see this brought to Africans in Africa. Otherwise, it is certain that they will go elsewhere for their higher education, and may receive it in countries with an anti-British bias.

KENYA COLONY AND UGANDA ASSOCIATION.

News of the impending formation in London of an organisation to be known as the "Kenya Colony and Uganda Association" will be welcomed by everyone interested in the future welfare and immense possibilities of British East Africa. The old East African Association met an untimely end in 1914 owing to war exigencies, and that factor, together with the closing down of the Uganda Railway offices, left London without official representation and East Coasters visiting the Metropolis without headquarters or an adequate information bureau—facilities such as are the invaluable possessions of other of our progressive oversea dominions. Private enterprise, allied to the publicity of the Press, has, of course, somewhat filled the gap, but we are happy to think that in the absence of the much-debated East Africa House, some tangible, if modest effort is now being made to supply the needs of the colony and the neighbouring Protectorate in this respect. We trust the commercial scope and viewpoint of the new undertaking will be sufficiently broad to assist in developing trade on lines mutually satisfactory to both merchant houses here and to the corresponding interests oversea. Efficiently worked, it should prove a veritable boon in dispersing that lack of commercial confidence which unfortunately seems to have arisen through deflated market prices, currency troubles, and other unforseen contingencies resulting from war. The support already promised to the new Association is a splendid augury for the future, and we believe its formation will forge an advantageous link for all concerned in the valuable, if undeveloped, territories which comprise the nucleus of what Mr. Winston Churchill so happily called a "great East African Confederation."

A TRIBUTE TO THE AFRICANS.

West Africa 2/25/22 London Supplement

M. Gaston Valran, in an article in *La Dépêche Coloniale*, has no hesitation in asserting that Africans are capable of a much higher form of education than they are given credit for. M. Valran, in his experience of Africans, has found them not only intelligent, but with marked powers of observation. He quotes the education given to Africans at Gorée, and points out that what is being done there can be accomplished all over West Africa. In his opinion, there are, naturally, many difficulties in teaching, but by bringing objects forward in the first years of training and instructing by means of eye culture and sense of touch, the intelligence is awakened, and the rest is easy. "Give Africans justice," writes M. Valran. "Obtain their confidence, and they will throw off all ignorance and prejudice."

Race Problem - 1922
Africa

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1922

Baltimore Herald - Md

Dr. Willoughby, a Johns Hopkins professor, has returned from South Africa, where he spent a part of five months, loaded with heaps of knowledge concerning the Negroes of that portion of Africa.

He finds the Negro "indolent," willing to work only long enough to gratify immediate necessities, etc., etc. 10/18/22

The learned doctor did not say whether he pursued his investigations sufficiently to learn whether the natives were paid enough to enable them to buy comforts and then save enough to purchase homes, farms, and engage in independent industrial pursuits, all of which furnish the incentive to labor.

A people despoiled, or better say, robbed by force and violence of their lands, trampled under foot in their own country and treated as slaves, cannot be expected to harbor or develop an overflowing love for work under cruel masters.

African World 9/30/22

A BLOW TO WHITE PRESTIGE.

We do not think that the British Colonies and other African States will have received the news of Siki's unquestionable victory over Georges Carpentier with unmixed feelings, for, despite the personal success of the gallant Senegalese boxer, the event opens up a vista of increased trouble in the future between the two races. An evidently well-informed writer to the "Daily Express" emphasises how the contempt for the Englishman will be accentuated in India by the latest news, and, as far as West Africa and the other Equatorial regions of the Dark Continent are concerned, there can only be one voice of the gravest disapproval and surprise that such contests should even be permitted. However, the latest incident is only another of the many regrettable traits in the dominant French policy as far as the coloured races are concerned, a policy which we are certain is creating a maelstrom of coming troubles between White and Black in the Tropics, the full effect of which cannot probably be gauged in anything like its full magnitude in our time. It is a far cry from the quite unjustifiable policy of placing Black troops amongst White communities in the occupied districts of Central Europe to the suicidal methods pursued for many years in French Equatorial Africa, but the final result will be the same, may it be in fifty or a hundred years to come—for they all tend to create the grossest contempt for the White in the Black man's mind —with consequences not to be calculated when the respective fecundity of the races is taken into serious consideration.

Basutoland Council.

Basutoland

11-24-22

(Continued)

The Seventeenth Session

THE VETERINARY SURGEON'S SPEECH.

We are indebted to the Editor of "*Mochochonono*" for the following full address of the Government Veterinary Surgeon on anthrax, to the Basutoland National Council, which merited a very wide circulation in Basutoland for what is worth:

"Your Honour, Paramount Chief, Chiefs and members of the Council, as requested by His Honour I should like to make a statement of the condition of this country with regard to Anthrax. As you must all be aware Anthrax in the last two years in Basutoland has assumed very serious proportions. Some Districts are worse than others, the worst District I think is Mafeteng As you all know Anthrax is not a new disease in Basutoland. Since I have been in this territory I have always seen cases of Anthrax. But owing to the total disregard of my advice respecting the means of preventing a further spread of Anthrax, this disease has been greatly increasing, until to day we finc wide areas grossly infected with Anthrax, and the yearly mortality must be a very heavy one. I would like just to explain to you that Anthrax is a disease of the blood and it is almost only through means of the blood that anthrax is spread about With this knowledge it should be readily understood by cattle owners that the most important thing with animals dying from anthrax is that the carcases should not be skinned or cut open. And as long as people continue to skin and cut open the cattle, so long shall we have anthrax and it will continue to crop up. The poison of Anthrax dies in the blood as long as it is not given air to breathe But if it is allowed to have air, then the poison become intensely strong and resistant and having once got the air it is then capable of living in the ground under the most adverse climatic conditions for years I hope the cattle owners will clearly recognise this and recognise that this point is one of the most important things to remember in trying to control further outbreaks of the desease. I know it is very difficult for native owners to realise and to recognize this and that the burial of carcases intact is against the best traditions of the Basuto. But I do urge you that in cases of anthrax you should bring some discipline to bear on the people to carry out these necessary recommendations of mine. Unless this is done, you can never make any headway against the disease. As you are aware in our anthrax proclamation making it illegal for anyone to skin or open any anthrax animal. But since that proclamation has been issued we have found that in practice it is very difficult to have the clause enforced. And I do appeal to the chiefs and headmen of this territory now that they clearly understand the reason for this, that they will always support the Government to carry this out. Now in dealing with cases of anthrax there are certain things necessary for the cattle owners to carry out so that the Government may promptly deal with the outbreaks. It is a duty of every chief and headman in this country to immediately report to his Assistant Commissioner all deaths of cattle that were suspected of anthrax. Most of you know anthrax and that the main symptom is the sudden death of an animal which was not supposed to be sick that is the usual history of animals dying from anthrax There are exceptions to that rule; Some animals live a few days before they die, but you may take it as a rule that anthrax must always be suspected when animals die suddenly and unex-

pectedly. When such animals die under your observation the chief or headman should see that such animals are not touched, they should be promptly reported to the Assistant Commissioner, and in our proclamation it is the duty of the Assistant Commissicner to at onee obtain blood smears for my examination are always taken from the ear of the dead animal.

Race Problem — 1922
Africa

Basutoland Council.

Story of Basutoland
(Continued)
11-17-22

The Seventeenth Session

8th SEPTEMBER 1922.

After prayer and the reading of the minutes, the President said it was with regret that he informed the Council of the death of their member Cr. Moneela Mohale who passed away that morning. He did not know what time he would be burried but he would tell them when time was specified so as to go and pay their last respect to him. He further informed the Council that he had invited Dr. Macfarlane of Bots'abelo, to come and give a report of the Lepers Asylum. He then asked Dr. Macfarlane to address the Council. He rose and expressed himself thus:

"I am pleased to have the opportunity of speaking to you about the Leper Settlement It is necessary that you and, the Basuto Nation, should know what is being done for your people, and how things are going on there, so that you and everyone outside can help the Government in the difficult task of caring for and helping these afflicted people. I want to point out to you that the success or failure of the Settlement depends entirely upon the assistance you and your people give us. My complaint is that in the past, we have had little or no help from you, and, that as long as the Lepers gave no trouble, you were content to remain in ignorance and do nothing.

This is not as it should be, and it is to interest you in Botsabelo, and what is being done there to stamp out the disease, and in that way benefit the health of the Nation, that I am pleased to speak to you today. I want you to bear carefully in mind that the place has cost you a great deal of money, and is doing so still; and if only for that, it behoves you to give all the help necessary to the Government and to the Staff, both European and Basuto, who live there amongst these people, at some risk to themselves, and who have a difficult and thankless task to perform.

My meeting with you during last Council did a great deal of good, and I am hopeful that what I have to say to you today will do even more than last year, and will be for the benefit of the Lepers and the Nation at large.

Since July last year, 109 new cases of Leprosy were admitted, and this is the largest number since 1914, This shews that new cases are being sent to us as soon after they are discovered as possible. Many of these people came of their own free will, as they had heard of the care that was being taken of them at Botsabelo. This is very encouraging, and, as in many instances the disease had just begun, we were able to begin treatment at a time when there was hope of success.

33 Deserters were returned, and from reports I have got from the Districts, there are very few at large. Mohales Hoek is the worst district in this respect. The chief Makhaola kept his word by sending in the deserters from Qachas Nek as soon as he got back from the Council. I have a complaint to make however, and it is that many of the chiefs and Headmen do not send their deserters back until they have been reminded,- sometimes more than once,- by the Assistant Commissioners. This should not be. It is the duty of everyone who sees a leper to report the matter at once, and for the chief or Headman to send him or her back to the Settlement. These deserters are allowed to stay at the villages, in many cases for a long enough time to infect clean people, and in this way spread the desease. They should be returned at once; and if this were done, we would not have any desertions.

I am very pleased to report that there were only 15 desertions in 14 months, and every one has been returned. I hope that the chiefs and Headmen will continue to do their duty now that they have begun the good work.

We had 67 deaths, mostly of old people. We had 31 discharges, 29 of which were arrested cases, and 2 were non-lepers who had been transferred from the Union. This is very satisfactory and has given these poor people a great deal of hope. We are very busy at present trying various drugs and forms of treatment, and Dr. Slack has gone to America to investigate the methods they have in one of their Leper Settlements in the Pacific. There are 20 more patients well advanced towards recovery, who should be discharged soon.

There were 13 Births. As I pointed out to you at the last Council, it is almost impossible to stop this sort of thing, but there should be some suitable punishment for this offence, and I hope that the matter will be settled at this Council. The relations of the women are complaining bitterly of the delay in decicing the punishment. I sent on some of these complaints to the P. C., but he sent back word that the National Council had to decide.

My words also had good effect in getting Leper cases settled quickly, but there are still some outstanding. In other matters too, I have got prompt help from some of the chiefs,- especially chiefs Masopha, Sekhonyana and Lengau. I wish everyone would reply as quickly to my letters as they do, and it would save a lot of ill-feeling amongst the Lepers, and worry to me. My messenger Seoli has a list of the outstanding matters and will discuss them with the Chiefs concerned.

A few months ago I sent out to every chief, a list of the lepers who came from their ward. I did this so that when cases or complaints were sent to them from Lepers, they would know their people and attend to their matters quickly. The lepers also complain that their dependants are not cared for as they should be. On this point I should like every chief to look upon the families of men and women who are detained at Botsabelo as their special care. If this were done, a great deal of discontent would be removed; and I trust that the lists of Lepers I have sent out, will enable the chiefs to help the Leper families when in trouble.

The place has been very quiet during the year, and any trouble there has been with the lepers was caused mostly by the visitors. These people come in great numbers, and many of them for what they can get. I have no desire to keep out the people who come to see their relations, but we will have to do something to keep out the loafers and others who make Botsabelo a holiday resort,- on Sundays especially. If there were no money and no food to be had, we would not be troubled with many visitors. They have no fear of the lepers, and I am looking to you to instruct your people that contact is dangerous. The lepers were sent there to be separated from the healthy; and, if the visitors do not keep themselves from contact, you might as well shut down Botsabelo and save expense; and then the Nation can rot and die of the disease.

The lepers asked me to bring to the notice of H. H. the Resident Commissioner and the Paramount Chief, certain of their grievances. I have done so. H. H the Resident Commissioner and I had an interview with the Paramount Chief; and chiefs Masopha and Sekhonyana have been in consultation with me, and various matters will be brought before you for your decision.

Let me conclude by requesting you to give every assistance in your power to the Administration of this country in making the Settlement the place it was intended to be, viz. a place of segregation and a hospital for the

care and treatment of the sufferers from this disease. Those of you who have visited Botsabelo,- and very few of you do,- can testify how well the care and treatment is carried out. But what has hindered the good work has been the indifference of the people outside the segregation. What I have told you of the visitors is an example, and then, deserters have been allowed to stay away for long periods.

I consider it is your paramount duty to educate your people to the evils of this disease and to give us every help in keeping the segregation regulations. Unless you do this, Botsabelo can never accomplish the objects for which it was built.

The Employment Of Portuguese Natives In The Transvaal.

Star of Basutoland 11-17-22

Extracts From Certain Correspondence In The "Rand Daily Mail," Johannesburg.

(1) EXTRACT FROM THE "RAND DAILY MAIL," 3rd NOVEMBER, 1922.

From

W. E. WARNER,
Indutywa, Transkei.

To

The Editor,
"Rand Daily Mail."

NATIVES ON THE MINES
THE IMPORTATION OF PORTUGUESE BOYS.

Sir,

Regarding the employment of Portuguese native labour on the mines, Mr. Gemmill, in reply to my letter, states that of the £3,000,000 earned by these boys, £500,000 (or otherwise one-sixth of their wages) is spent in Portuguese territory, and the rest in the Union.

According to Mr. Gemmill's figures, the average earnings of a boy is approximately £3 per month. Of this it is well known that £1 10s. per head per annum is collected by the mine authorities and paid to the Portuguese Government representative on the mines: therefore less than 10s. per month is remitted to the families of the boys, and out of this they live and pay their further taxes! The £500,000 mentioned by Mr. Gemmill is the amount remitted by the boys through the mine authorities plus the above-mentioned £1 10s.

Mr. Gemmill makes no mention of what the boys themselves remit to their families, and what they take home with them. I am told that my assertion that the Union boys remain twelve months on the mines is a ridiculous statement. In reply to that, I need only state that, when recruiting was stopped last September, the reason assigned was that the time-expired boys had re-engaged for a further six months.

Mr. Gemmill adds that my contention that the Portuguese boys are practically in a state of slavery is as inaccurate a statement as could be made. Will Mr. Gemmill deny that these boys are recruited through their chiefs, who have the power to force them to work? That they are never allowed to work excepting on the Rand? That every boy is registered and for this purpose a registration fee of 10s. is further paid to the Portuguese Government? That if a boy wishes to change his employer a fresh registration fee has to be paid? That a boy may not leave his employer until he has found another to whom his services are transferred That if a gang of boys desire, after completing their contract with one mine, to be transferred to another, in

AFRICA WILL BE RULED BY NATIVE CLAIM OF BISHOP

Pittsburg American Pa

Population Increases Rapidly Will Not Be Denied Freedom—Advance in Education.

12-29-22

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 29.—Although Bishop J. F. Hartzell, 80 years old, retired, served twenty years as Methodist bishop of Africa, is planning to go back to Africa. Here recently he said:

"In the interior of the Kabyle mountains there is a race as white as any Caucasians. It is believed that they are of the old race of Berbers, who were separated from the others of their tribes and came south into Africa.

"In spite of the fact that some of the countries of Europe have colonized vast areas of the land, the colonists never will grow in numbers until they can control the continent.

"The Negro races of Africa double their population almost every fifty years, an it is a safe estimate that within the next 150 years there will be 400,000,000 native Negroes on the continent. These vast numbers will not be denied their birthright, and one of the greatest problems facing the civilized world today is whether or not they grow to be Christians or Mohammedans."

Bishop Hartzell urged that the natives of Africa be called Negroes, and not "blacks" or "colored people."

"It has been proved that the natives of Africa today," he said, "wild as their present state may be, have come down from a civilization that gives evidence of having been almost as great, if not greater than that of the present day.

"That they will rise again cannot be questioned, and they are making the first step now in that direction.

"How large a step it is only the ones who have watched it can know. One college alone has graduated over 10,000 natives in the last thirty-six years. They are eager to learn and schools of farming and industry can make of them empire builders. One of the greatest proofs of their desire for learning is the way in which they crave reading matter.

"It will not be many years," he said, "until the Cape to Cairo railroad is finished, and one will be able to enter a sleeping car at Alexandria or Port Said and travel all the way to Cape Town, via Cairo and various other cities and points of interest, without change of cars. I am looking forward to the pleasure of making this trip by rail, although I have been over the route in my work."

Of the more than 100,000,000 natives in Africa about 40,000,000 are professed Christians, he said, but of the latter only about 2,000,000 can be classed as really Christians.

Liberia.

Times

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONROVIA, December 7.

President King's Position.

Largely as a result of the unfair and unjust criticisms of President King set on foot by a certain section of the political community, a reaction has set in. Amongst the districts which have rallied to his support are Crozierville, Millsburg, Arthington, Codwell, and Brewerville. Arthington has also pledged its support for the re-election of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The question of Vice-President Ross in Montserrado County continues to be problematical.

The U.S.A. Loan.

The discussion about the American Loan agreement appears to be unfavourable, and there are discussions as to the necessity of Liberia withdrawing. The Commonwealth measure is discussed as being unsatisfactory, the salaries of the Commissioners must be reduced to $800.00, and these positions are to be made electoral. It has just been seen that the idea of advancing the plan was to get opposition against President King in his own home.

The circulation of current news that the Liberian Loan has failed in the U.S. Senate is without foundation. No official notification has yet been made to the U.S. Representative to Liberia. I am of the opinion that it is one of the People's Party planks to place such news on the market.

Death of Postmaster-General.

Great regret is expressed locally at the death of the Hon. T. G. Fuller, our Postmaster-General. His demise marks the passing of a good citizen and the most brilliant character in the Republic's postal service. The loss is very great, and means a serious handicap to its development.

PLEA FOR LIBERIA.

New York Times

Speaker at Education Institute Dinner Favors $5,000,000 Loan.

The education development in Africa and the proposal to authorize a $5,000,000 loan to Liberia now before the Senate were the main topics discussed at a dinner at the Columbia University Club last night given by the Institute of International Education to Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Chairman of the African Education Commission and writer of its official report on education in Africo, recently published by the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

11-24-22

Dr. Jones said Liberia was now facing the greatest crisis in its existence. In the war the United States Government had offered a loan of $5,000,000. A year ago the Liberian Government approved the terms. The matter now rested with the Senate, as the House had already voted favorably. It was time, Dr. Jones said, that the Government made good its profession of interest in Liberia first by authorizing this loan and then by sending over a financial commission with a personnel which would have the goodwill of our 12,000,000 negro citizens there.

Dr. Stephen P. Duggan presided at the dinner and Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and Fennell P. Turner, Secretary of the Committee of Reference and Counsel on American Missions, spoke.

Race Problem — 1922.
Africa

SENATOR PAT HARRISON CHARGES FIVE MEN WILL RECEIVE $650,000 FEE FOR THE FIVE MILLION DOLLAR LIBERIAN LOAN DEAL

Richmond Planet-Richmond, Va.
12-2-22

Names Emmett J. Scott, James A. Cobb, W. L. Houston, William H. Lewis and Rev. Ernest Lyons.

BILL FINALLY DEFEATED IN SENATE SHOWDOWN

(Preston News Service)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—A charge that five prominent Negroes had a contract to obtain $650,000 if the Liberian Loan bill should pass was made in the Senate last Thursday afternoon by Senator Pat Harrison, a democrat from Mississippi, during consideration of the bill.

NAMES THE MEN TO GET THE RAKE-OFF

Senator Harrison named the men, three of them live in Washington—Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Howard University; James A. Cobb and William L. Houston, attorneys. The other two named by Senator Harrison are: William H. Lewis, of Boston, a former assistant attorney general of the United States and Rev. Ernest Lyon , of Baltimore, a former minister to Liberia.

Senator Harrison then offered an amendment to the Liberian Loan bill prohibiting the payment of any fee or commission to any attorney or agent of Liberia out of the loan. The amendment was unanimously adopted. The Mississippi Senator said that it was "generally understood" that the five men mentioned by him had a contract under which they would be paid if the bill passed.

CHARGE IS VIGOROUSLY DENIED

The charge was vigorously denied by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, in charge of the bill who said that the rumor reported by Senator Harrison, "like others, had originated in the senator's own fertile brain."

Senator Harrison said that he understood that these men had been conspicuous in buttonholing senators in behalf of the bill. Senator Curtis accepted the Harrison amendment. Both Senator Smoot and Senator Curtis said they had not been approached by the men named.

SCOTT, COBB AND HOUSTON, MAKE STATEMENTS

When the report of Senator Harrison's charges reached the men in Washington named by the senator from Mississippi they issued the following statements:

Dr. Scott secretary of Howard University, said: "There isn't a scintilla of truth in any such statement as made by Senator Harrison. The senator could have been informed directly if he had made any effort to ascertain the truthfulness of such a statement. Senator Harrison has evidently been depending upon information furnished him by men more anxious to feed grudges than to furnish the truth."

"The charges are laughable and absolutely false" declared James A. Cobb. Continuing he said: "With respect to the statements made by Senator Pat Harrison on the floor of the Senate, in which he is reported to have said that I, along with four other gentlemen, were to receive $650,000 as attorney's fees or commission out of the Liberian Loan of $5,000,000. I beg to say there is not an iota of truth in the statement.

"I have never made any claim whatsoever against the Liberian loan. Any aid or assistance that I gave to Liberia with respect to the loan was purely of an altruistic nature. It is true that while the Liberian Commission was here I did act as legal adviser for them in respect to certain minor matters, namely, looking over and drawing up a lease for the premises occupied by the commission and arranging for the purchase of an automobile, etc., as well as to assist them in general in manners and customs with which they were unfamiliar in this country. There was a proper adjustment for all of these services before the commission returned to Liberia.

"'Undoubtedly the Senator received his misinformation from certain politicians who are unable to lift their bellies above the dust and whose venality dictates the seeking of graft in every endeavor they may make on behalf of any person or cause, and this characteristic of theirs induces them to think that any one who may assist or aid a cause is actuated by a similar motive."

William L. Houstoon, a prominent attorney and member of the Board of Education, characterized Senator Harrison's remarks as "a fabrication out of the whole cloth."

"I have had absolutely no connection with the Liberian loan matter; have not been retained by the Liberian delegation for any services whatsoever and have rendered them none, and have not been consulted or advised by that commission regarding this matter,'" declared Attorney Houston.

"I have been interested in the Liberian Loan bill because it provides aid for the Negro republic, but have taken no active interest in it. I would like Senator Harrison to produce any proof in substantiation of his reported charges which as yet I have not read."

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—Dr. Emmett J. Scott, in order to have his denial of the unfounded charges made on the floor of the U. S. Senate by Senator Pat Harrison, has sent the following letter to Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas in charge of the Liberian Loan bill, for insertion in The Congressional Record:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1922

Hon. Charles Curtis,

U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Curtis:—On the floor of the United States Senate, Friday, November 24th, the Junior Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Pat Harrison, in the course of his remarks opposing the passage of the Liberian Loan Bill said:

"It is pretty generally understood, I think, that certain persons have a contract with the Government of Liberia that in the event this Loan is made they are to receive a fee, or commission, of $650,000. It is not a secret that the five persons who have this contract with the Government of Liberia are members of the Colored race. They have been very conspicuous around ing Senators and using every influ the corridors of the capital buttonhol ence in order to obtain the passage of this legislation."

In the further course of the Senator's statement naming the five persons he mentioned my name as one of the "five persons" who are to receive a fee, or commission from the Liberian Government in case the Liberian Loan Bill is passed.

No matter by whom inspired, no matter through whom the information reached the Senator, I wish most emphatically to deny the truthfulness of these charges.

I have no claim against the Liberian Government.

I have no contract of any kind or character whatsoever with the Liberian Government, or with any agent or official of the Liberian Government.

I am to receive no fee of any character from the Liberian Government.

I have "buttonholed" no Senator, nor have I sought to influence any Senator, to secure the passage of this legislation.

I do, of course, favor the passage of the Liberian Loan Bill. I think most thoughtful Colored Americans favor it. I hope a majority of the Senate members will. Only a small coterie of Colored politicians, upon whom the Senator doubtless depended for information in this matter, do not favor it. I shall not undertake to characterize their motives.

My interest in Liberia dates back to 1909 when I went to Liberia by appointment of President William H. Taft as a member of the American Commission to Liberia. It was through the efforts of this Commission that Liberia's difficulties at that time were adjusted and its debt refunded. My interest was also shown in 1918, when I was one of a group of persons who met President Wilson at the White House for a discussion of this Liberian Credit, the meeting having been arranged by Major Robert R. Moton, the Principal of Tuskegee Institute who enjoyed the confidence and good will of the former president. In this group at the time also were Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Secretary of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the John F. Slater and Anna T. Jeanes Funds, both white men of high character and devotion to the best interests of white and colored people alike.

Also, in 1919 when President-elect King of Liberia came to America, and again in 1921, when he came as President of the Republic of Liberia, I was personally requested by officials of the State Department to cooperate with them in working out plans for the entertainment of these guests of the United States. I did so.

For years I have been deeply interested in the welfare of Liberia. I have been actuated, however, solely, by a genuine interest in the struggles of the Little Republic on the West Coast of Africa. I have never, at any time, sustained to the Liberian Government, or Liberian officials, any relationship based upon contracts of understandings to the effect that I am to receive money from the Liberian Government.

It is, therefore, exceedingly unfair for the junior Senator from Mississippi to publicly make a statement manifestly intended to unfavorably reflect upon me when he could most easily have been directly and correctly informed as to the facts in the matter.

It is also most unfair to the junior Senator from Mississippi for him to have been made the dupe of certain Negro politicians from his own State, who are seeking to feed personal grudges rather than to furnish the truth and whose false representations have caused the Senator to make statements on the floor of the Senate which he, himself, confesses he is unable to prove.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed:) EMMETT J. SCOTT.

MOHAMMEDANISM ADVANCING

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.

ATTRIBUTES ISLAMIC SUCCESS TO TRUE LOVE AND BROTHERHOOD

12-8-22

Johannesburg, S. Africa, Nov.—(Crusader Service) Commenting on the recent conference of the African Section of the Diocese of Johannesburg, the Abantu-Batho, one of the leading native newspapers published in the vernacular and in English, makes the following interesting editorial statements:

"We are on the threshold of great things. There is something moving among the Bantu people—something with which both Church and state will reckon in the near future. There has come into being among the Bantu people a new spirit—a spirit of nationalism. That is why there is a religious and political discontent among them. Today they know that they are a people, and that they have a definite place in God's scheme of things. They are growing into manhood, and it will be useless for anybody to try and prevent their progress.

"—Those who followed the discussion which took place in the conference must have been struck by the bold manner in which protests were made against the colour bar in Church. To some people these protests may appear to be childish or to be the work of "native agitators." In consequence they will attach no importance

to them, but we who know how our people feel in the matter of their rights can see looming in the distance something similar to European reformation.....

"...Christianity as taught by Europeans has so far failed to carry out the objects and ideals of its Founder. In the first place, it has failed to establish one Church, and in consequence has made the establishment of a human brotherhood under the Fatherhood of God impossible; while it teaches the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man nevertheless it still recognises, and worse than this it encourages with all its might, the gulf between Jew and Gentile. It draws a line of demarcation between colour and colour, race and race, nation and nation. Thus it may be said, without exageration, that it it responsible for all the hatred and bitterness that exist throughout the Christian World. For how can we account for the atrocities and barbarities that were committed during the great war by the Christian Nations of Europe. We never heard of a Mohammedan nation waging war against the followers of Islam. But the world today is in a state of turmoil and mankind is suffering because of the jealousies and quarrels that exist among the Christian Nations.

"The failure of European Christianity lies in the fact that the religion of the Son of Man has been used as a political weapon for taming undeveloped races to facilitate their exploitation by white men. No one can find fault with Christianity as taught by Christ on the banks of Jordan, the sea of Galilee, and on the mount of Olives. There Christ taught the love of God for all mankind; He taught the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man; He preached the gospel of peace on earth and goodwill to all men. To him Jew and Gentile were the sons of God bound together by the ties of his Fatherly love. But European Christianity is the antithesis of these doctrines; it preaches nationalism, racialism and sectarianism.

Now the question is whether here in Africa Protestantism will be allowed to continue its mischief making or not? But the challenge that has been made by the Native section of the Diocese of Jaohannesburg clearly shows that it will sooner or later, face an African Protestantism. No one can deny the fact that our people throughout the country are fed up with the policy of segregation in Church and state. The day is not far off when they will claim absolute control of their affairs both religiously and politically. Already there is a good number of them who have, on account of colour bar in church, come to the conclusion that what is wanted is the establishment of a national church controlled by themselves. The agitation of the Native section of the Anglican church for absolute equality in church is a significant sign of the times, it is a sign which shows that Protestantism is passing through a crisis which is bound to culminate into something similar, as we have already said, to European reformation. More and more the educated Africans feel that they cannot occupy a place of inferiority in church as well as in state. They feel, also, that European Christianity is in many respects foreign to their national aspirations, traditions and customs."

In the meantime, from the North virile Mohammedanism is steadily sweeping southward. Before its practical application of the ideal principle of Fatherhood of God and the consequent brotherhood of man, European Christianity fades wherever contract between the advanced lines of the two religions is established. The logical mind of the African cannot see anything worthy in a religion which fosters race prejudice and the colour bar and even in the case of native converts to Christianity the present trend is to repudiate the religion of the dominant races of Europe for a religion based upon the practical application of the brotherhood of man.

THE LIBERIAN LOAN.

In 1902 President ROOSEVELT sent a commission to investigate conditions in Liberia. As a result of its report, there were negotiations to adjust the Liberian debt, and the customs collections were put into the hands of American officials. The next year the United States, in association with England, France and Germany, took charge of Liberian finances, boundary questions, and so on. In 1912 two German gunboats were sent to Monrovia, the capital, to get an apology from the President of the republic, who had had a row with some German merchants. At one time it seemed possible that a German protectorate might be in view. On our entrance into the war, Liberia took sides with us. She expelled all the Germans within her borders. 11-29-22

While her assistance was unimportant in itself, she showed her good will. In 1918 the Secretary of the Treasury extended a credit of $5,000,000, under the act of April 24, 1917, authorizing, among other purposes, credits to foreign Governments. Negotiations were entered into with Liberia in regard to the terms of the loan, but its general plan was not laid before the Liberian Government till 1920. The Liberian Legislature asked for certain modifications. It was understood by both Governments, as Secretary HUGHES wrote President HARDING on July 29, 1921, "that there "was no question of a withdrawal of "the offer of the money already prom-"ised, the time when the credit "should be made available merely "depending on a satisfactory agree-"ment as to details of administra-"tion." The President of Liberia and other plenipotentiaries came to Washington with full authority, as our Government asked, to conclude the loan.

Mr. HUGHES was convinced that "commitments had been made by this "Government which impose a moral "obligation to make a loan." Last April he told the House Ways and Means Committee that it was "a point of honor" to make the loan. He denied the statement, loosely made by its opponents, that it was largely for the benefit of American banking firms. Of the $1,500,000 of bonds to be retired, only $58,000 or less was held in this country. Aside from the moral obligation, he argued that the loan was "highly important from the "standpoint of the proper protection "and promotion of American commer-"cial interests on the West Coast of "Africa." Liberia has great undeveloped mineral and agricultural resources. The British, with their colony of Sierra Leone at the west, the French, with their possessions on the Ivory Coast and the Niger Basin, appreciate that fact, if Congress does not.

Now, the bill for this $5,000,000 loan to redeem bonds and make internal improvements in Liberia has been recommitted to the Finance Committee of the Senate by a vote of 42 to 33, thirteen Republicans, mainly members of the farm bloc, voting for recommitment. Presumably Mr. WATSON of Indiana so voted that he might be in a position to move reconsideration. The bill was laden with irrelevant amendments. One of these, to appropriate $20,000,000 more for the irrigation of Western lands, came from Mr. BORAH, an original adversary of the loan. Mr. HUGHES said last Spring that the question of aiding Liberia was the only point on which Mr. ROOSEVELT, Mr. TAFT, Mr. WILSON and Mr. HARDING had been in agreement. The reasons of opposition to the loan are various. Many Republicans feel, as the minority members of the House Ways and Means Committee said, that it is time for the United States to stop "playing Lady Bountiful" to foreign nations.

The pendency of the Anti-Lynching bill may have quickened a certain prejudice against the negro republic, which finds a worthy exponent in Senator REED. Doubtless many Senators object to further assumption by the Government of protectorships and guardianships of weak republics. Cynical Democrats see in the whole business a Republican bait for "the negro vote." Doubts about the fruitful and honest expenditure of the credit, were it granted, are natural, if not just. At any rate, the first number on Mr. HARDING'S program seems to be beaten. If a "moral obligation" toward Liberia existed, there could be no weaker argument than that to the Senate. The commercial potentialities of the project may seem too dubious and distant; and the civilization of the Liberian Republic is not too highly regarded by all observers. The recommitment of the bill seems to be a kind of notice or warning to Mr. HARDING, if he needs it. The Senate is not too docile to his wishes, and if the United States has money to loan, the farmers are the men to borrow it.

Mozambique Co.'s Territory.

OUR BEIRA NEWS-LETTER.

(From Our Resident Correspondent.)

BEIRA, December 3.

Several fairly heavy falls have ushered in the rainy season, and planters and farmers are feeling a little more comfortable. Local showers have filled the tanks, and we are enjoying fresh water baths again.

The port has been slack, but is now fairly full again, and next week should be a busy one. The bad weather down the coast in November delayed the arrival of several steamers from the South.

Mr. Seager Berry has returned to the Zambesi to start the serious location of a bridge site. It is to be presumed that the work now being done on the Zambesia coal belt is proving the extent and values of the measures to such a gratifying extent that those interested recognise the urgent necessity for the immediate spanning of the river. The Sena Sugar Factory are opening up new acreage and equipping their already huge concern into one of the most powerful in the world. They are taking time by the forelock, and building branch connecting lines to the present terminus. It is when these new constructions and enterprises get into operation that Beira will assume the importance due to its geographical position and the faith and energy that have been put into the place by settlers, national and foreign. The Mozambique Company itself, without a capital really sufficient to much assist the development of its extensive holding, has certainly been wise in the general administration. There has been little or no attempt at extortionate taxation, and the settler, whatever his nationality, has been allowed to work out his own salvation and improve the territories with little interference. In consequence Beira and its background of farms, sugar plantations, and possible mineral propositions, is, despite the currency troubles, crop failures, and other passing annoyances, just about the most prosperous and solvent of South African communities. However, we are an impatient people. Perhaps the most heterogeneous group of nationalities gathered under one flag on the face of the earth, it is difficult to see with a common eye. Any check in the general prosperous progression is dimmed in such a multitude of languages and seen from so many points of view that it assumes distorted proportions. A calm and dispassionate survey of the efforts put forth by those responsible for the important developments now taking place would lead to an appreciation of the general scheme that appears to be evolving, and which certainly must eventually be of benefit to the port and all those with vested interests in the Mozambique Company's territories. Granted that the failure of the Banco da Beira to realise the hopes of clients and promoters has been the most serious (because the most intimate and immediate) factor in the present unsettlement of business, there are many other schemes, the new railway, the coal and other mineral exploitations, and the extensions of the sugar industry, to be accepted as a set-off. Discounting futures is arrant speculation, but one may anticipate that the fruition of one or two of the new enterprises will repay the community handsomely for a year or two of depression.

Native Eaten by Lion.

Although lions are numerous all over the Mozambique Company's territory, it is years since a lion made man his prey. A full-grown lion has visited a tree-cutting camp at Amatongas, near the railway line to Umtali, however, and has carried off a native into the bush. When the alarm was raised a party followed the spoor and came upon the lion in the dense bush. It was too late, however, to help the native, who was then half-eaten. The lion was killed with three bullets. It measured 9 ft. 6 in.

Obituary.

The death is announced of Mr. Howard Duncanson, chief engineer of the Companhia Colonial do Buzi, who passed away at Inhanguvo following an attack of blackwater fever. With the exception of eight months spent on the West Coast the deceased had been eight and a half years as engineer for the Companhia Colonial do Buzi on the Buzi.

Race Problem — 1922
Africa.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

Mozambique Co.'s Territory.

OUR BEIRA NEWS-LETTER.

African World
(From Our Resident Correspondent.)

12-16-22 BEIRA, November 12.

The result of the Rhodesian Referendum, though it did not come altogether as a surprise, was a keen disappointment to the business element here. The idea is expressed that the situation will never develop into Responsible Government, and even the most enthusiastic supporters during the campaign appear to have fought more for the victory than the cause. The tendency is also to take a gloomy outlook in regard to any business revival in the near future.

Recruiting.

We are interested to hear the Union Government is discouraging the employment of Portuguese boys on the Transvaal mines. The importation of alien labour, with the consequence of a large proportion of the money paid in wages for the principal industry of the state going abroad, is a disadvantage under which the Union has laboured too long. Economic pressure is apparently pushing the colonial native into useful work to the benefit of all concerned. The closing of the Rand to the natives of Portuguese East Africa will be of advantage to the East Coast generally. It should bring down wages on the big sugar factories and encourage farming and the opening up of plantations.

Enterprise on the East Coast is meeting heaps of encouragement just at present, and exportation is becoming impossible under the new export duty. In the Mozambique Company's territories we have been hitherto free from the greater embarrassments of the Province, but without very careful handling the crisis now at hand will lead to strange consequences.

Brevities.

Mr. J. G. Congdon, of the Vacuum Oil Company, has been paying us quite a visit. He appears to be much interested in the port and district, and enjoyed his stay.

Another visitor was Colonel Silburn, who had been having a strenuous time "boosting" Responsible Government in Rhodesia. He was overjoyed at the result but not discursive, or even sanguine, apparently, about results.

Armistice Day was observed by the two minutes' pause at 9.30 a.m., and a very successful dance at the Sports Club in the evening. An unfortunate accident occurred on the "Garth Castle" during the afternoon. While lowering a boat four of the crew were thrown in the water, and one of them drowned.

The motor-cars are still exacting a toll from the push trolleys, but it is to be hoped that popular indignation will force the Commission to take suitable action.

BEIRA, November 19.

Early in the week Mr. C. Seager Berry passed through on his way to the Zambesia, where he is to search for the best site for a bridge to carry the railway lines from this port over the river to Nyasaland on the way to the Lakes. It is very good to think that the construction of this bridge, the missing link between industry and prosperity in Central Africa, is being kept well in mind.

A Tragic Fatality.

Whilst writing the very sad news has been brought to me of the death of one of the most popular of the Beira pioneers. Last evening the motor-trolly of the resident engineer of the Trans-Zambezia Railway ran into a tree which had fallen across the rails about two and a-half miles outside Dondo. Two of the occupants were thrown clear. Capt. Chonier, the Resident Engineer, and the driver escaped comparatively unhurt, but Mr. Ben Evans was pinned under the overturned trolly and killed. The body was brought into Beira by a B.M. and R. goods train at two o'clock this morning. Mr. Evans was appointed traffic manager of the Beira and Umtali section of the railways during construction by Pauling and Co., and was one of the most efficient and popular officials on a staff doing brilliant work, especially during the South African War. The transport of the troops through Beira, with the simultaneous alteration of the gauge, was a fact that needed a Lawley and a crowd, capable and glad to follow, of the stamp of the dear little chap who has just passed away. For over a score of years Mr. Evans had been a valued and trusted servant of Messrs. Pauling and Co., and under them worked in many parts of this Continent, which the firm have been so instrumental in opening up, and he died in harness. He had been on a clearing-up tour, as far as the Zambesia, of the construction material, etc., and was just on the point of taking a well-earned holiday.

The trolly to which the accident happened was closely following the mail, and the tree which caused the accident was probably shaken down by that train in passing. The wood fuel burned, emitting sparks, continually sets the dry grass and undergrowth on fire, and trees close to the line are frequently crashing across it as they get charred through. A much wider strip must be cleared before such accidents can be eliminated.

Another well-known resident passed away yesterday at Inhanguve, where Mr. Duncanson, the engineer of the Companhia Colonial de Busi sugar estates, succumbed to blackwater fever. Mr. Duncanson was at the factory during the tenure of Mr. Lawley, Mr. G. G. Smith, and the present company, and was much respected locally. He leaves a widow, for whom much sympathy is felt.

News in Brief.

Sir George Buchanan handed out bouquets during his short visit to this port, and complimented the Beira Boating Co. and the railways on the work they were accomplishing with the means at their disposal. Sir George apparently thought that Beira was unlucky under Rhodesia's decision against immediate Union, and hinted that capital for the improvement of this port would follow closer connection between the South and Rhodesia.

The harbour has been almost deserted for a week, the bad weather down South having delayed anticipated arrivals. A lot of ships are due for the oncoming week, and things will be busy again.

The exchange is up to 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. again, and the rumours of drastic experiments are happily dying out.

With anything like a decent crop in Rhodesia and these territories there is quite a possibility of our getting through to prosperity again. There is a general acceptance in business circles that the current depression is artificial and of a temporary nature. While the voice of the people is at present lachrymose, behind it are feelings decidedly optimistic

French Africa.

African world

Cape-Madagascar Service.

The Danish colony at Durban is credited with a scheme to establish a regular steamship service between that port and Majunga. In this connection it is not without interest to recall the fact that negotiations for some time past have been opened between the French and Danish Government in view of sending Danish families to Madagascar in the capacity of bona-fide settlers. France is favourable to the scheme. 12-16-22

Radio-activity Metals of Madagascar.

According to M. Pierre Taittinger, vice-president of the French Colonies' Commission, Madagascar is one of the most favoured regions of the globe for mineral wealth, metals uraniferous radio-active being particularly abundant. These metals are principally located at the following points:—Antsirabe, Ankaratra Betafo, Ampangabe, and Samiresy.

Iron Horse in Tunisia.

Slowly perhaps, surely certainly, France is building in Africa a magnificent railway system. Last week the line running from Nefza to Tabarka (Tunisia) was opened. A glance at the map shows that the port of Tunis and of Bizerta are now linked by the "iron horse." The line was started in 1906; the first trunk, Mateur-Jefna, was finished in 1910. The road crosses very rich soil and offers wondrous panorama, traversing the regions of the Mogods, Nefza, Tabarka, and of the Kroumirie.

Petroleum in Tunis.

As already stated in THE AFRICAN WORLD, the presence of oil in North Africa has been confirmed by a number of experts, who concur that the richest wells are located in Tunis. The latest reports from Tunis inform me that the well at Honguia, formerly belonging to an English company which drilled some 127 metres without striking oil, has now, under French control, reached the depth of 600 metres. Indeed, expectations are running high that oil in payable quantity shortly will be struck at 700 metres. Four other wells in the same region are being actively drilled.

British Subjects in Tunis.

The dispute between Great Britain and France over the French nationality decrees, by which the French Government would be able to conscribe persons resident in Tunis and Morocco whom the British Government considers as British subjects, will be discussed at an extraordinary session of the Permanent Court of International Justice on January 8.

Caterpillar Cars Across Sahara.

The caterpillar car expedition from railhead at Tuggourt, Algeria, across the Sahara to the French Niger (Timbuctu), leaves about the middle of this month. M. Hardt, director-general of the Citroen Motor Works, and M. Audouin-Dubreuil, the Saharan aviator, will head the expedition, which is arousing equal interest in British and French circles.

Steamship Communications.

The wide pre-war facilities for visiting French North Africa are now almost re-established (except the N.D.L.). The latest is the Nederland Royal Mail Line (Java), which resumes its calls at Southampton for Algiers on January 9.

Algerian Oilfields.

Advice has been received from the Société Algérienne des Pétroles de Tliouanet, that the output for November was 130 tons. This represents about the average output each month of the current year, and, though relatively small, it must be borne in mind that this is really a bye-result of tests being made, and therefore gives a certain measure of encouragement to the development of oil in Algeria.

Spain in Morocco.

The Spanish High Commissioner, General Burguete, is continuing his policy of seeking to form a responsible Native Administration in the Spanish zone, to which the European officials are to act largely in an advisory capacity. One of these steps is the formation of a Native Council to the Sultan's Khalifa at Tetuan. Meanwhile, efforts continue to be made in Madrid by the general body of citizens to force an investigation of the late disasters and to investigate the whole Moroccan affair.

Our Delagoa Bay Letter.

African World
(From Our Resident Correspondent.)

12-16-22 LOURENCO MARQUES, Nov. 20.

Owing to the number of trucks hung up with coal waiting for steamers which come, few in number, and take but small quantities, there is a great shortage of empty trucks, and general merchandise and timber is delayed in forwarding in consequence. I understand that the S.A.R. has been requested by wire to send immediately 100 empties to deal with the traffic awaiting transport. Naturally such a delay is laid at the door of the C.F.L.M. by the Union importers, but in this instance the blame lies on the other side of the border. The amount of coal in trucks is to-day 17,887 tons, equal to, on the present trade, one month's supply. I am informed that a further number of trucks are lying at the border—Ressano Gracia—loaded with coal, which means a further number of trucks hung up. Neither administration charges demurrage on these trucks, and the loss in revenue by the rolling stock remaining so must be enormous. It is a question with the C.F.L.M. authorities whether it should continue to haul such a large tonnage when there is no demand for the coal.

Coal Prospects.

There is now a prospect that in a few months—say six—more coal for export will pass through this port. The reason for such anticipation is, the Union Government has sent an official to Bombay and the East for the purpose of demonstrating the most economical way of using South African coal. From such practical illustrations, and possibly the further lowering of railway rates, combined with a lower price at the pithead, it is confidently expected that orders will begin to flow to the mines next year. During the past week the coal trade was very poor, only 488 tons being exported, and 2,577 tons bunkered, making a total of 3,065 tons.

During the same period seven ships arrived and the same number departed. The amount of traffic carried over the C.F.L.M. to the Transvaal for the week was 3,779 tons, and

the amount of coal hauled for the border, 9,212 tons, making a total of 12,991 tons.

Such low tonnage does not indicate that some of the tonnage that should come to the port of Lourenço Marques goes to Union ports. The returns of goods sent from the ports of the Union and that of Lourenço Marques show that we are receiving our full share of Convention traffic. Indeed, the Natal Press states that the port of Natal is not taking away any business from the Portuguese port, nor is it taking away any business from Durban. It is "hard times," and hopes are expressed for a revival of seaborne trade. As one of the journals says: "We have nothing to do and plenty of time to do it." Such is the condition at present.

The Currency Question.

At a meeting of the executive of the Chamber of Commerce, the chairman stated, referring to the currency law, that he did not think the present form would last much longer, and that radical alterations would have to be made. He stated that the result of the law had been largely to decrease imports from foreign countries, and that, consequently, there was a great shortage of many commodities, specially cotton goods. There has also been a falling-off in the number of visitors, and those who arrived by steamer were not spending money so freely as they used to do. It was his intention, he stated, to bring these various matters before the Government Council at the first opportunity. It was also stated that the revised Customs tariff was now being printed, and that all the changes made would be in the direction of simplification and the adoption of the ad valorem principle.

The reports from traders in the various districts that the administrators there had given an order that all wood and iron buildings must be replaced by brick or stone buildings in connection with their stores, and that it would be so expensive that they would have to close down at the end of the year, was fully discussed, and it was resolved to make representation thereon to the authorities.

High Commissioner Recalled?

The escudo, the value of which at the beginning of the month was 65 to the £, has now depreciated to 95. Shopkeepers charge at the rate of 100, so that to Government servants who were paid at the rate of 67 the loss in purchasing power is depreciated by 33 escudos to the £.

The Labour Party held a protracted meeting on the matter, and they decided that the present condition had come about through the action of his Excellency the High Commissioner. A cable was sent to the Minister of Colonies asking that he should be recalled. Rumour has it that his Excellency is leaving for Lisbon at the end of the month. Enquiring from official sources, the rumour is neither affirmed nor denied.

Owing to the torrential rains in the Transvaal the Incomati River has risen considerably of late. In some places it has overflowed its banks, but no damage has been done. The manager of the Incomati Sugar Estates has written the director of the C.F.L.M. suggesting that an embankment of a few metres should be thrown up at the lowest point near to the terminus of the Xinavane line.

Industrial Developments.

The building and equipment for a new sugar mill for Incomati Sugar Estates is now on the water, and foundations are already laid for its erection. It is expected that it will be in working order about June. The secretary of the estates, Mr. Cook, has taken over the management of the Matumba Sugar Company at Inhambane.

Next year we hope to have a paper mill installed on the banks of the Incomati River, not far from the Transvaal border. An exclusive right has been obtained for the industry by a Portuguese merchant, and he has been able to raise all the capital required for a limited company to carry out the undertaking, locally—as he stated—"all the capital is Portuguese, all the shareholders reside in the district, and all, excepting highly technical, employees will be Portuguese." The manufacture of paper will be from grass that grows in abundance in the district.

The cement factory, situated a few miles from town, is approaching completion, and the technical staff from Germany is expected to arrive at the end of December. The company has obtained an exclusive right for the manufacture of cement for a period of ten years. In connection with the granting of the concession, it is stipulated that a certain number of those employed must be of Portuguese nationality. The demand for cement is an ever-increasing one here, as many new works of construction are likely to be carried out shortly.

Recruiting for the Union.

The decision of the Union Government that recruiting of East Coast natives should be restricted to 350 per month has caused very little comment here. Some think that owing to the recent agitation in the Cape, the Government has decided to find employment for as many Union natives as possible. It is a question whether it will not seriously affect the supply of natives for the farming and industrial activities of the Union. But, as for the loss to this Province, it has got accustomed to such reduced numbers, as, since the beginning of the year, the number of East Coast natives going to the Rand mines has not exceeded the figure now fixed. Naturally, the people here are watching the result of the agitation by the Chamber of Commerce at Johannesburg, and the merchants, who, it is stated, have laid in large stocks of Kaffir truck for supplying Portuguese natives, who spend more than £2,000,000 yearly in the mine stores. It is thought that the action of the Union Government will be prejudicial to the mining industry.

Regarding the discovery of coal near to Lourenço Marques, it is stated that in quality it is equal to the best Witbank. A seam of 7 feet has been discovered at a depth of 120 feet. His Excellency the High Commissioner will be invited to the formal opening of the mine. In the meantime, the extent and width of the coal-bearing area is being defined.

Mr. Schlesinger, who is one of the applicants for the exclusive right to run a casino, paid a flying visit to Lourenço Marques last Saturday.

CLAIMS OF THE SWAZI NATION.

Echo of the Famous Concession Period.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the deputation representing the Swazi nation and consisting of the newly-installed Paramount Chief Sobhuza and certain of his principal counsellors, will arrive in London on January 9 to submit directly to the Imperial Government certain grievances under which they [illegible] is suffering. The deputation has been preceded by Dr. Manfred Nathan, K.C., of Johannesburg, who will act as legal adviser.

In the case put forward by the Swazi Paramount Chief it is stated that Sir Evelyn Wood granted the Swazi nation its independence in the name of Great Britain, and a clause to this effect was inserted in the Convention of Pretoria, which was entered into in 1881 with the South African Republic. These stipulations were definitely renewed in the Convention of 1884. This period was

THE PARAMOUNT CHIEF SOBHUZA.

famous as being the so-called concession period, during which the Swazi King granted numerous concessions to whites.

So far as land tenure was concerned, the concessions were only given for limited periods, and in all cases the King reserved his sovereignty, together with the right to the reversion of the land. It was also provided that the Swazis were not to be disturbed in any occupation, even mining being made subject to this condition. In 1890, the Swazis aver, the white concessionaires were causing trouble, and, in order to protect the Swazis, the British Government entered into a convention with the South African Republic wherein the independence of the Swazi nation was reaffirmed, and it was provided that its ownership of land should be preserved.

A chief court, presided over by the Chief Justice of the South African Republic, was also appointed to deal with the concessions, and to decide which of them were valid. It recognised certain concessions and others it disallowed.

Upon the conquest of the Transvaal, Lord Milner sent a special commissioner into Swaziland and placed the territory under his superior control as Governor of the Transvaal. In 1906 an Order in Council was issued whereby the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was applied to Swaziland, and by virtue of it an Administrator was appointed for the territory.

One of the first acts of the new Administration was to issue a Partition Proclamation in 1907 which regulated rights to land. Two-thirds of each land grant was given to a concessionaire and one-third was taken away from him and placed at the disposal of the Administration. Land which was granted to the concessionaires for limited periods only was converted into freehold land for their benefit. Subsequently a Crown Lands Proclamation was also issued whereby all the unalienated land in Swaziland was constituted as Crown land, the Administration having discretionary power to allot such land.

The Swazis state that the position at the present time is that they have not been allowed to retain their own original land, with the exception of a very small portion which they have purchased out of funds specially subscribed by themselves, that the concessionaires own their land in freehold, and that of the Crown land now held by the Administration a considerable portion has been disposed of to Europeans, but none may be sold to natives.

It is in respect, firstly, of the position of the Paramount Chief and his Council with regard to their jurisdiction over their own people in both civil and criminal matters (of which they state they have practically been deprived); secondly, in respect to their rights to revenue; and, thirdly, in respect to the ownership of land by the Swazi nation and individual natives, that the grievances have arisen which it is now sought to remedy by means of a deputation to the Imperial Government.

College Notes.

There is an interesting experiment in connection with the Agricultural Faculty at the S. A Native College, Fort Hare, where there are in process of building, a set of rooms in *pise de terre* to serve as a temporary dormitory for students in 1923 and subsequently for the purposes of the College Farm.

Mr Rosebery Bokwe a former student has been appointed as a teacher of the High School section at Ohlange itstitution, Phoenix, Natal as from February, 1923. Mr Bokwe matriculated at the College and took the College Teaching Diploma Course during the ensuing year.

Equally interesting is the success of Mr Felix Mahlangeni another former student, now Principal of Southeyville School, who had creditably presented two girl students for the Lovedale Andrew Smith Bursary competition. His candidates secured the 9th and 15th places respectively.

Race Problem — 1922
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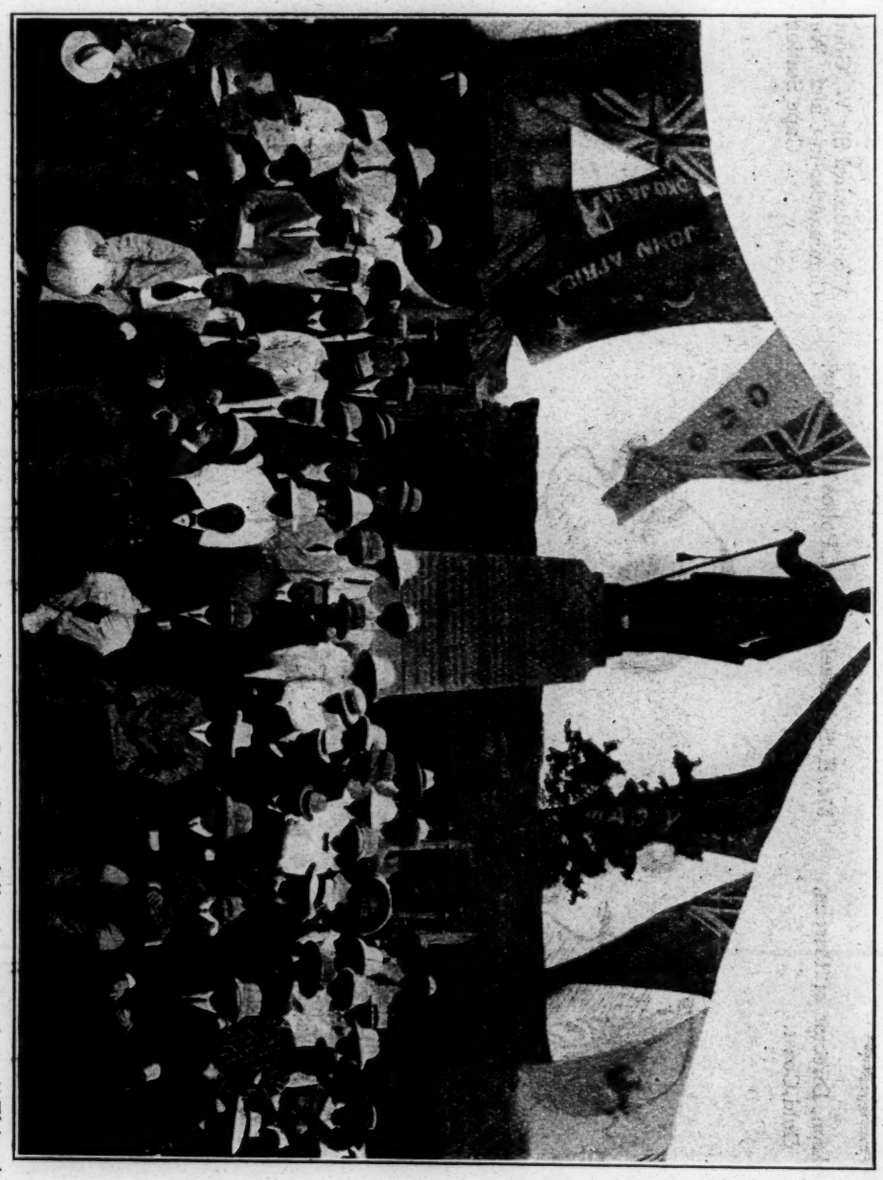
The last photograph of the late Mrs. J. B. Wood. It was taken outside the C.M.S. Mission House, Ake, Abeokuta, three days before she died. The Alake of Abeokuta is in the centre, and on his left is the Oshile, the second of the four kings of Abeokuta, Mrs. Wood being on his right. Miss C. E. Payne is behind the Alake, the Government Inspector of Schools behind Mrs. Wood, and the Rev. J. J. Ransome Kuti, Pastor of St. Peter's, Ake, is on the right of Mrs. Wood.



A correspondent interested in Sir W. Geary's Ja Ja article sent us this photograph with the following remarks: "This photograph was taken in October, 1907, at the unveiling of Ja Ja's statue in Opobo Town. In the centre, front row, is the D.C., on his right is Chief Cookey Gam, and on the left is Sunday Ja Ja, son of King Ja Ja. In the front row, fourth from the left, in European costume, is Chief Shoo Peterside. Immediately behind is Dr. Best, and next but one to Sunday Ja Ja is Chief Danniabo Ojolo."

A large waterfall at Edea, Duala.

THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR STRIKE.

POSITION COMPLICATED BY JOHANNESBURG POWER STRIKE.

African World 3/4/22

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 24.

Instances of violence on the Reef are on the increase, and are causing much anxiety in Johannesburg to-night. Cases of intimidation have already been given as well as of attacks on officials and workers, but outrages are now of almost daily occurrence.

The release on bail of the "direct actionists" who have been charged with public violence has merely led to their reappearance on strike platforms, a fact which is much commented on by the public. These "direct actionists" are still advocating forcible methods for winning the strike. Prominent in their utterances are strong denunciations of constitutional trade unionism and of its leaders, among whom Messrs. J. H. Thomas and J. R. Clynes are frequently included.

London England

The position in the mines themselves is much the same to-night as in the last few days regarding the men resuming work, notwithstanding the intense intimidation which is now proceeding, but it is felt that with adequate Government protection there is little doubt that more than half of the men would by now have been back at work.

The use of dynamite has intensified the state of tension, which may be said without exaggeration to have become acute. Yesterday's explosion on the main railway line near Doorfontein station is a symptom of the situation, and the quantity of dynamite discovered near the Witbank Power Station was sufficient to blow up a whole town. There have been other subsidiary affairs probably owing to the desire to get rid of dynamite. These and other outrages have had their effect on Johannesburg, and the question on all lips is, Where are these outrages going to cease? The Industrial Federation has said it has given instructions to avoid violence, and so refuses to accept responsibility, but having given local autonomy to the local committees, these act on their own and are only regarded as unconstitutional bodies if they advocate a resumption of work. The movements of the commandos and the attacks on workers have

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

undoubtedly hardened public opinion against the strike leaders.—Reuter.

New Power Shortage.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 25.

The situation in Johannesburg has again changed with lightning rapidity.

Unless the coal of the Town Council's current contract is used, Johannesburg will be without light or trams to-morrow.

The Industrial Federation describes this coal as "scab," but the Tramways and Lighting Committee has decided to use the coal at the power station. The Industrial Federation has decided that if "scab" coal is taken into the power station, all workers will be called upon to refuse to handle it, and to cease work immediately.

Besides a thousand special constables of good type now being rapidly enrolled, five hundred other men are coming in from Pretoria to the relief of the overworked police on the Rand.

Five aeroplanes which appeared on the Reef to-day on patrol work riveted all eyes. This is the first such patrol during the strike.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 25.

There were five dynamite explosions in quick succession to-day near No. 1 shaft of the City Deep Mine. The intention of the perpetrators of the outrage was evidently to interfere with work in the shaft, which is the only one in operation. An electric standard was smashed but there was no stoppage of work in the mine.

After the explosion two men on motor cycles were seen riding away at a reckless speed. It is believed that they were responsible.

In consequence of the violence of the explosions one of the power stations was out of action for a short time, but otherwise the power supply was normal.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 27.

The first encounter of the strike between the police and the strikers occurred early to-day. A troop of police sighted the Edenvale commando at Boksburg early in the morning, and when the commando showed fight the police charged with batons. A fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued, men on both sides being injured. The commando was then reinforced by the Driefontein commando, while another troop of police appeared and went in with batons to help their comrades.

Details are lacking, but the police say that both commandos are now mostly casualties. The police, however, had also many injured. —Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 27.

Johannesburg has never been in a worse plight than to-night. The technical staffs have caused a sensation by going home instead of providing the essential lighting of the city. They say that the protection available is insufficient.

The Industrial Federation in declaring the strike, asked the staffs and the officials to join the men. Hence the power station's doors were closed.

The civic guard has been called out. The Government has issued a statement emphatically denying any recognition of the commando system and adding that the Government regards the commandos with disapproval, they having been made the excuse of unlawful acts of violence.

The Government took possession of the power station in order to maintain the town's essential lighting services. It hopes to be in a position to resume the lighting of the city to-morrow.

A dynamite explosion occurred at the new Law Courts late to-night, where a small portion of the stonework was blown out and some windows shattered.—Reuter.

Johannesburg Paralysed.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 27.

Johannesburg is in total darkness to-night, except at a few places of amusement possessing their own lighting plants. The meeting at the Town Hall was lighted by a single acetylene gas lamp.

All industries dependent upon the Municipal power station are at a standstill. The "Johannesburg Star," which has an emergency power plant of its own, appeared to-day as usual and will produce the "Rand Daily Mail" to-morrow.

The strikers at the power station were holding a meeting to-day when one hundred police with fixed bayonets made their appearance. The officer in charge intimated to the strikers that his orders were to clear the power station. The strikers then talked of forming a power station commando but the police quietly and firmly took possession of the building, after which the crowd dispersed without any untoward incident.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 27.

The Boksburg affray was a good straightforward fight in which no firearms were used. The commandos numbered about fifty men, mostly mounted. Captain Fulford, with fourteen troopers, ordered the strikers to disperse, but they refused whereupon Captain Fulford and his men charged with batons drawn. The men of the commandos were armed with pick handles and loaded sticks, but the troopers unseated them and broke the commandos but failed to disperse them. A second charge sent them headlong in all directions, when another police troop came up in the rear and simply lifted men of the commandos from their horses and threw the riders on the veld.

There were three police casualties from blows from loaded sticks. In the Magistrate's Court at Boksburg 23 strikers were subsequently charged with unlawful assembly and remanded, bail being refused.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 27.

The mounted police were completely successful in their encounter early to-day with the Edenvale and Driefontein commandos and captured 27 men. In addition to these, ten were removed to hospital where two were detained. One policeman was taken to hospital and two are receiving treatment for their wounds.

Another affray has occurred owing to strikers trying to intimidate workers at the East Rand Proprietary Mines. Two policemen were injured but a large number of arrests were made.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 28.

The Government is working the power station and has got more technical and scientific volunteers than it requires. Many celebrated Rand engineers have offered their services.

Dynamiting is increasing, eight heavy explosions occurred to-day, five on the power line in Booysens Road. Little damage was done. An attempt was made on the railway near Apex station, while others are reported on the water line at Benoni and there has also been an unlocated explosion near Boksburg.

The Commissioner of Police has given notice that all cyclists, etc., will be stopped at night owing to the use of dynamite and he utters a stern warning of the consequences if the order is not obeyed. A power station and tramway commando was formed to-day.—Reuter.

Fatal Affray at Boksburg.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 28.

A fatal affray occurred at Boksburg to-day in which two strikers were killed and a police officer and two men wounded.

It appears that the Boksburg commando had vowed the release of 27 prisoners who had been captured by the police and were in the jail. When the police requested the commando to disperse they were stoned and the first shot was fired by a striker from a tree. The name of the injured officer is Captain Leishman. The police were compelled to charge and one striker was killed by a bayonet thrust. It is reported that a third striker was fatally wounded.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, March 1.

The northern suburbs of Johannesburg were lighted to-night, and the municipal power station is gradually increasing the electric supply with its volunteer staff.

A further force of two thousand police has been drafted to the reef.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, March 1.

The Chamber of Mines, replying to the Industrial Federation's suggestions for a settlement of the strike, affirms that they are entirely impracticable and unacceptable, and show that the Federation has in no wise grasped the real facts of the situation. The Chamber absolutely adheres to their old conditions as to a final minimum capable of holding out any prospect of success for the industry and all concerned in it. The reply also declares that the Chamber does not desire to be dogmatic, but realises that the consideration of economic facts in the permanent settlement will alone give a reasonable prospect of future success in the gold industry and the large community dependent thereon.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, March 2.

Strikers, wearing mourning badges of crêpe and red, came from all parts of the reef to attend the funeral to-day of the victims of the Boksburg affray. It was a vast subdued and solemn gathering. Many beautiful banners were flown, including a large Vierkleur.

Commandos attended in military formation, and the scene was a most impressive one. Twenty thousand people took part in the procession. The funeral service was held in the Dutch Reformed Church, after which the burial of Krauss and Ackerman took place in the local cemetery. Terblan's body was taken to the Orange Free State for burial at his parents' farm.—Reuter.

AKIM ABUAKWA'S PETITION.

Grievances Laid Before Brig.-Gen. Sir Gordon Guggisberg at Kibbi.

When his Excellency Brig-Gen. Sir F. Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., visited Kibbi at the end of January to invest the Hon. Nana Ofori Atta, C.B.E., with the King's Medal for African Chiefs, a most imposing durbar was held. The Omanhene, chiefs and people of Akim Abuakwa presented an address of welcome on the fourth occasion on which the Governor had visited the district.

It stated "The benefits which we have derived from your previous visits in respect of certain of the matters submitted for your Excellency's intervention and consideration have been so appreciable that the announcement of your Excellency's proposal to visit us this time was received with much joy."

In the petition, an appendix to the address, it was said that the universal cry in Akim Abuakwa was for roads—"all that we ask for and emphasise is that your Excellency should cause to be placed at the disposal of the Provincial Administration the necessary material, viz., engineers and money, especially the latter, in order to enable the Commissioner to meet the urgent requirements of this progressive division."

The hardships, owing to the state of the cocoa market, were detailed, and this section concluded :—

"We understand that it is contemplated to legislate at an early date about the cultivation of the cocoa plant. We have studied the provisions of the Bill with the greatest care, and being absolutely convinced that the same would have the effect of killing the also crippled industry, and not improve it in the slightest, we hereby register our most strong protest against our being saddled with any law of the kind. We have directed the Omanhene to alienate from it whatever support, however little, that he may otherwise have lent to the passage of the said Bill in his position as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Colony."

Attention was called to the fact that Akim Abuakwa was still without a medical officer, even the lady doctor promised them at the Governor's last visit. The petitioners were pleased that the hospital and dispensaries are in course of construction at Kibbi "under the very able supervision of Mr. C. E. Webb, Public Works Department," and that a long-felt want had been met by the establishment of the Junior Trade School.

Reference was made to the delay in proceeding with the Native Jurisdiction Bill.

And the petition concluded with an expression of grievance concerning the attitude of the Ohene Kwaku Amoa of Asamankese towards the Paramount stool :—

"It must be pointed out with emphasis that until the establishment in this country of the British rule and protection, the native authority possessed the quickest, the readiest, and the most effective method of dealing with and disposing of cases of this kind.

"By dispossessing the native authority of most of its grimmest and solemn features with which it maintained the legitimate ruling of the division, we submit that the British Government assumed the greatest, and yet the noblest, responsibility, of maintaining and preserving the said form of Government at all times. It seems unnecessary for us, Sir, to adduce any arguments to show why it is essential, from every point of view, that the Akyem Abuakwa constitution, built up on centuries of experience of local conditions, should remain intact and unimpaired in the slightest degree.

"We should point out that this conduct of the Ohene Kwaku Amoa sets a most dangerous example, and for this reason we certainly cannot afford to see this case of open insubordination develop without taking proper measures to check it. It is always said that delay is dangerous, but in no respect is this more true than it is in the present case. We therefore earnestly trust that the Government will take the necessary action without the least delay in order to save us from adopting measures ourselves, for which we would be justified in refusing responsibility, one way or the other."

African World
London England
3.B4/12

Race Problem — 1922.
Africa. I

RESERVATION OF CROWN LANDS.

THE AFRICAN TRADE SECTION OF THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

West Africa — London England
4/3/22

Mr. J. Pickering Jones, in seconding the confirmation of the proceedings of the African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce at the council meeting on Tuesday, said they would remember that at the last meeting the council sat as a general purposes committee to consider resolutions to be proposed at the meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on April 4 and 5. There was one to which he called their attention, "Reservation of Crown Lands in British Possessions." He thought it was then agreed that the chamber would ask for the matter to be postponed until it had been further considered. It was a question which, to his mind, required grave and serious consideration, and should not be entered upon in any light manner. The resolution was not put before the council sufficiently early to consider it thoroughly and earnestly. The African Trade Section had passed the following resolution:—

It having been brought to the notice of the African Section of this Chamber that at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, held in London last week, a resolution dealing with the question of the reservation of Crown lands in British possessions and Crown Colonies was passed, and this subject being one most intimately affecting the members of the Section, resolved that:—

(1) The council be asked to request the executive council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce to refrain from taking any action consequent upon passing of the resolution until the matter has been again submitted to the members of the association.

(2) The council be informed that the Section is prepared to discuss the matter amongst themselves, and to submit a reasoned memorandum on the subject, which may guide the council in coming to a decision on it, and requests that it will receive such memorandum in due course.

He wished to move that the council adopt that resolution and request the executive council not to take action until the matter had been more fully considered. They were consulting with the London and Manchester African Trade Sections as well, and before they passed any resolution, he thought that the African Section would be able to give them data to go upon. It might be that in some other Colonies the reservation of Crown lands might be desirable, although at the moment they did not think so, but they were going to make inquiries into the conditions in other Colonies. He thought if the council would content itself with passing that resolution, which was asking the executive council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce not to do anything for the moment, it might do good. At the meeting in London last week the West African Colonies were mentioned as Colonies to suffer for any changes.

The Chairman (Mr. J. G. Rudolf) said the resolution was drafted at a rather early date, and, as Mr. Pickering Jones had said, there was not much opportunity for the various chambers to consider it. At the meeting of the Associated Chambers in London it was moved by Sir Algernon Firth in rather a long speech, and there were a great many inaccurate statements in his speech. Unfortunately, it came on at that psychological moment when everybody was getting particularly anxious for lunch, and there was not the discussion the subject merited. It was passed in a hurried manner, and he thought that the resolution sent forward by the West African Section was worthy of consideration. It simply meant that they should ask the Association not to take precipitate action, in spite of the resolution passed at the annual meeting.

It was agreed that the resolution of the West African Section be sent forward to the executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce asking it to defer action.

Mr. R. V. Edwards remarked that Mr. G. A. Moore spoke against it on behalf of West Africa.

[The discussion at the meeting of the Associated Chambers is reported in another column, and also discussed in an editorial article to-day.—ED. W.A.]

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW.

7/28/22
A.P.O. Cape Town

Contributed by a Johannesburg Correspondent.

Few public men have that mental detachment which is necessary to enable them to pronounce any useful opinion on such a dislocation of the right relations between capital and labour as at present exists on the Rand. Party influences are too strong. They labour under the baneful effects of party bias, which may even be unconscious. Such also is the case with most journalists, with the exception, I trust, of the *A.P.O.*

However, to be in a position to view this great industrial crisis with a detachment that is essential if one wishes to arrive at a proper solution of the main problem underlying it, one must insist on a rigid aloofness from political parties.

To me it seems that the whole question is one of cost and production. The mine-owners are, undoubtedly, out to secure reduction in the cost of production; and that they intend to effect by reducing the wages bill. The only two directions in which that can be attained, are (1) by lowering the wages of the so-called white miner, (2) by doing away with the distinction between semi-skilled white labour and Native labour, or in other words, by shifting the boundary between Coloured and white labour that has prevailed up to the present. It is thus evident that the problem that is awaiting solution is a purely economic one, and I intend to face it without any bias in favour of Coloured or white labour. I wish to rid my mind of any race or colour prejudice.

The white miners who claim to be skilled employees of the mines, naturally resist the action of the Chamber of Mines on both points—on the wage reduction, and on any movement that remotely affects the boundary line between Native and white labour. Such an objection, one can readily understand. They resent the action of the coal and gold mine owners, and set it down in the case of the gold mines to the policy of mine magnates to get rid of the white miner. They contend that it was simply a case of working the mines at the lowest cost, and so securing the greatest dividends for shareholders.

The mine-owner, on the other hand, contends that gold has a value which is fixed by the world, and if the cost of extracting it from the bowels of the earth is greater than its market value, then either the mines must shut down or cost of mining must be reduced. They argue with much force that there is only one way of making mining profitable to all concerned, and that is by utilising the full labour complement and by getting rid of redundant unskilled and semi-skilled white men. That is the crux of the whole fight.

The Coloured man has had to stand aside in this fight. Although he is the mainstay of the industry, he has not been consulted and he must accept whatever decision the other arrive at.

THE POSITION OF THE COLOURED SKILLED WORKERS ON THE RAND.

A.P.O. Cape Town
7/28/22

Mr. Cannel, of Vrededorp, who has been in Cape Town for a few days in connection with Temperance matters, paid us a visit last Tuesday before he returned to the Rand.

Asked what was the position of the Coloured man in Johannesburg, he replied that the outlook was dark.

"We are taxed," he continued, "without having representation. But, of course, we are fighting the case through the South African Courts, and probably up to the Privy Council.

"We hear a good deal of the Colour Bar on the Mines. Well, it would make no difference whether that Bar is removed, or not, for the white miner would still prevent, by his powerful organisation, the Coloured man from being employed on work according to his skill and ability. For instance, there is no legal bar against the employment of skilled Coloured artisans outside the mines, yet the white worker has preserved just what he liked and as much as he can monopolise by an impenetrable steel fence. Take whatever trade you like, and you will find that the white worker has drawn a colour line, and no employer dares to employ a skilled Coloured artisan. Twenty years ago Coloured men earned good wages and were able to maintain a fairly high standard of living. To-day these men are being driven to take any little odd job. Gradually one avenue after another is being shut to the Coloured man. Twenty years ago when work got slack in the Cape Province, Coloured men took a trip to the Rand and found employment quite readily. Now we never see a Cape man up North.

"This is solely due to the greed of the white

worker. Unless something happens in a few years, most of us will be reduced to the position of un-skilled workers without any hope for our children.

"You in Cape Town," concluded Mr. Cannell, "do not realise what vast opportunities you have in the Province. All that is needed is solidarity of the Coloured workers, and there is hope of your coming to the rescue of those who are doomed by the pernicious policy of the white Labour Party in the Transvaal.

wedding. All oaths are administered in the presence of kola-seeds; the African will stretch out his hand over them while he swears, and will eat them directly afterwards. Fresh kola is used as a masticatory, as is the dried powder, by most of the West Coast tribes. It is beyond doubt that kola exercises a favourable influence on the liver, and that Europeans who chew a small quantity before meals escape the constitutional changes due to the affections of this organ.

It is not necessary to mention the numerous uses kola is put to in this country and the Continent; therefore this is a commodity in which the Governments might take a little more interest than they do at present, especially at the Gold Coast.

B.

EDUCATION IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

GENERAL GREY'S ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS.—URGENT PLEA FOR THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN THE SCHOOLS ON THE COAST.—A LANGUAGE WITH A GREAT LITERATURE.—THE WAY TO PROGRESS.—SOME OF THE DUTIES OF THE WEST AFRICAN ELECTORATE.

West Africa

General W. H. Grey, C.B., C.M.G., at a meeting on Saturday evening last at the Students' Movement House, in Russell Square, which was attended by many West African students and their friends, gave an interesting address on education in West Africa. 3/18/22

In the course of his speech to the students, General Grey said that his interpretation of the word education was the acquisition and application of useful and valuable knowledge. He had been all over tropical Africa, and from what he had seen in the way of providing education facilities, he thought that Great Britain was more advanced than France or Belgium, but far too little was spent on education on the Coast. London Evening

Outlining the history of education in West Africa, General Grey said that the work in the early days had been left almost entirely to missionaries. They had started schools on the Coast, but before they could teach the people they had, first of all, to learn the various languages. Then they in turn taught in the vernacular, and by teaching in the vernacular they avoided English, the language which would open up to the people a great field of literature. The result was that in West Africa, although a great number of people could read and write, through missionary enterprise, it was only in the vernacular, and as there was no literature in the vernacular there had been a great deal of waste in time and effort, in his opinion. If the missionaries had commenced to teach a language of value their work would have been of much greater service. Teaching in the vernacular only was entirely wrong. Some time later, when the Government collected revenue, it assisted existing institutions, besides opening Government schools, but to date the African was given but a poor education.

A Great Problem.

To-day there was practically no secondary education to be had in British, French, or Belgian West Africa, and it was a very great question indeed what turn education would take now in tropical Africa. He thought that everything depended on the demands of the people themselves. Large revenues were being spent in West Africa on utility work—railways, roads, harbours, etc.—but little, far too little, was being spent on education at the present time.

Outlining the difficulties in the way of basing education upon anything but a language which had a literature, General Grey said that a boy on the Gold Coast might be taught in Fanti or Ga; in Nigeria he might learn in Hausa or Yoruba; and in Sierra Leone in the dozens of languages and dialects that one might hear any day in that Colony. What literature was at his disposal in these languages? Taking Yoruba, in the first place. To print a book in that language cost five times as much as in English. He believed, as a matter of fact, that only one printer in England could cope with the production of a book in Yoruba. There were so many signs, etc., in the language that ordinary printers would not take the work on. The same applied to the Gold Coast. In Arabic there was a great literature, but in Hausa-Arabic there was practically no literature at all. Therefore the whole of the time spent in learning a language with no literature was to a great extent time wasted. Life was short, and during its spell one could only assimilate a certain amount of knowledge, and it was wrong to waste precious time on useless efforts. The boy taught in a language with a literature had something which would be a joy to him for the rest of his life. He could study any science he liked; but all this would be a closed book to the boy taught otherwise.

The plea to be taught in the language of their own people sounded all right, and he did not want to advise that the African languages or dialects should die, but taking Sierra Leone and the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, where every 20 miles one heard a different language, and Nigeria, where, in addition to Yoruba and Hausa, at least 100 other languages were spoken, what would be the national language of tropical Africa? In Freetown alone over 200 different languages and dialects were spoken. Any day, in the market-hall, 40 men and more would be congregated, belonging to different tribes, miles apart from each other in ordinary life, and they all spoke a different language. They had no uniform African language in which they could converse with each other.

If Africans were going to attempt education through their own languages he could not see where they would get to. In English they had at their disposal books written from hundreds of years ago until the present day, outlining every phase of progress and discovery, and those who could only read African languages would have to remain ignorant. Education meant reading and writing, but it also included the knowledge of how to work. He had known many Governors in West Africa and their various teachings. They had made great play, some of them, upon teaching technical education, but in the mouths of many Governors technical education merely meant carpentry and blacksmiths' work. Unless technical education included scientific investigation and training, in a language commonly understood, he feared that the so-called educationalist in Africa would only create, to use the old Biblical phrase, a hewer of wood and drawer of water.

Africans in the Higher Posts.

There was an idea, honestly held, he believed, by some Europeans, that the African was not capable of holding the Government's higher positions, and that these positions must be held by Europeans. The history of the world proved that that belief was wrong. He did not say that everyone was fit to hold these positions in West Africa, but some might be, and certainly their sons, if given the advantage of good education, ought to be. They ought to try and look ahead. It was work that could not be done quickly. Great national events did not come like a thunder-clap. He believed that the African could be trained to govern his own country, but to do that he must get as good an education as the European found it necessary to get before he could govern his country.

Specialists would always have to go abroad to study, but the bulk of the Africans, he believed, could be educated in Africa. A start should be made with the right kind of well-equipped institutions; colleges should be inaugurated, and, in course of time, universities developed. In Europe universities were a matter of centuries.

Returning to the teaching in the vernacular, General Grey said that in England at the time of the Romans they did not start to teach to write English in the vernacular. Latin was the language, and all the books were written in Latin. Two thousand years ago England was in much the same state as a large portion of tropical Africa was in to-day. As this country developed so could Africa develop, but with our experience at their disposal the evolution of Africa, as far as education was concerned, could be a much quicker affair.

A Poor Proportion of the Revenue.

General Grey said that he believed West Africa could afford to spend much more in education than it was spending to-day. A hundred thousand pounds on education as against £2,000,000 on other things was a poor proportion. (Shame.) He agreed that it was a shame, but the money was voted in that way by Africans as well as Europeans. He would urge Africans to unite and make up their minds on a policy of education, and they would get what they wanted. It was up to the people themselves to get a policy. Progress in British West Africa depended upon education. In the Legislative Councils the African representatives had hitherto been selected by the Governors. In the past if the people had been asked to elect their own representatives they would probably have elected their chiefs, the most of whom could neither read nor write. The Government, at any rate, had selected men of education. (A voice said that African representation on the Legislative Councils was a farce.) General Grey said that it might have been a farce, and that the best men might not have been selected, but the time had arrived when the people in some districts could elect their own men, and he believed that in Lagos, Accra, Cape Coast, and in Freetown a good selection could be found to represent those towns for the Legislative Councils of West Africa, and they could certainly, when there, influence the expenditure of public money. The great thing to remember was that until they had good education in West Africa it would be difficult to make progress in that country.

Land Tenure.

General Grey warned his hearers that he was probably going to shock them with his views on land tenure and some of the African customs. With regard to land tenure he thought that the time had come when the laws, arranged in times past, when such conditions were probably necessary, ought to be changed. There was no freehold in West Africa in the old days, but occupied land should be just as much freehold as a house. Unoccupied land belonged to the community, and it should not be alienated without compensation being given to the community. Gradually a system of freehold was springing up on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria, and there was room for it. Why should a lazy neighbour get the benefit of the hard work of the energetic African who had toiled on the land and who had helped to build up the great industries in palm oil and kernels and cocoa? He thought that one of the crying needs of Africa was the proper registration of land. He had no doubt that in Africa all the educated people would be against him in saying so, but he believed that there was so much land in Africa that there was land for everybody. Concession laws all over tropical Africa had done more harm than good. They were applied on the plea that they were unoccupied lands. He thought that any were unoccupied lands. He thought that any African who had occupied land should be the owner of it. Customs in connection with land in West Africa required revision just as much as they did in this country, and he considered that any British subject should be allowed to purchase or lease for occupation, in agreement with the Native owners, any land required.

In addition, if many of the customs, tribal laws, chief's courts, etc., were not brought more up to date, General Grey said that he feared the African would go the way of the Red Indian, who had been put in a ring fence by the United States. If the African was not prepared to take advantage of progress he would go under.

Wear European Dress.

With regard to dress, the question was often asked, "Why ape the European?" That was wrong, that question. African dress for a woman consisted mainly of two cloths, about 5 yards long and 30 inches wide, one end being draped over the shoulder. The dress for men was not much better. It varied, of course, according to the various parts of Africa. In some parts men wore a cloth over baggy knickers, or a cloth wound round them like that of a woman. With this cloth the African conducted the national salutation of respect, by slipping it from the shoulder by an action of the arm. Of what use to anyone was a costume that by a movement of the arm made a man half strip himself? He had never yet seen an African working fully clothed in national costume. In some parts work was done by men with

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nothing on at all, while in others men could be seen working in dress made familiar by old prints in England, representing fighting or sporting scenes. In other parts knickers were worn at work, or shorts, as worn by the Army overseas in the war, but an African could never be seen working fully clothed in African costume. No one could go through an African bush in African costume. Anyone going through the bush, say, in Ashanti would certainly be in rags in no time.

The Japanese knew the advantages of European dress. They copied the outfits of the British soldier and sailor for their fighting forces. At the time of the Romans the people of Great Britain were in the same state as many of the Africans are to-day. The European costume was the most suitable, he thought, for the African, and those who persuaded against it were doing a disservice to Africa. Those who said, "Wear national dress," were standing still. They were not going ahead with the rest of the world, and they were acting to the detriment of the African himself.

General Grey concluded with the remark that these opinions were held by him honestly, whether they were right or wrong, and he asked the gathering he had addressed to think over them, and if the views were sound, would they work on them?

The Discussion.

Mr. Robert Broadhurst, who referred to a letter which appeared in WEST AFRICA recently, by "Civis," urging that English should be taught in the schools, as General Grey had advocated that evening, said that he also endorsed this proposal. To teach English in the schools in West Africa would be logical, he said. With regard to African laws and customs, he thought that they ought to be brought up to date.

Mr. Delo Dosumu, speaking of a university in West Africa, wanted to know if Africans were to learn in it the culture of the European only. He said that he was a Yoruba, and there were Yoruba traditions of which that race was very proud. They wanted to preserve their own traditions as a central force to unite their interests. He stood for the preservation of African customs, but he also stood for progress. They must not only imbibe European traditions, but keep their own as well. Dress, he thought, was a matter of convenience, and European dress was the most adaptable. It had been proved the best. "In General Grey," Mr. Delo Dosumu concluded, "our race has a good friend."

Mr. Baptist said that General Grey had spoken as one who had a practical knowledge of West Africa, and he was one to whom Africans could look to for advice. For anyone who had been in West Africa for many years to speak on education on the frank lines that General Grey had spoken to them was a rare thing, and they appreciated it. Mr. Baptist said that the fact that so little of the revenue in West Africa was spent on education was not at all the fault of the Government. It was for the Africans to say what they wanted. In Lagos education had started well, but they were now going backwards. Let the people tell the Government what they wanted and the Government, he felt sure, would give it to them. He thought that English was necessary as a language, but the vernacular should not go to oblivion on that account. The main and urgent thing, before establishing colleges, was education for West Africa.

Mr. Metzer said that the English language provided a common ground on which they could all meet.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to General Grey, the students asking him if he would address them again on another occasion. To this request General Grey readily assented.

EDUCATED AFRICANS IN THE WAR.

West Africa 3/18/22

OUR correspondent "Boo," whose letter appeared on March 4 (page 159), was misinformed or labouring under a misapprehension when he implied that "educated or progressive Africans" took no part in the late war. It is true that a large majority of the men in the ranks of the West African regiments had not received a European education, but a considerable number of educated Africans volunteered for active service and served in the West African campaigns (1914-1916) and the East African (1916-1919). Immediately on the declaration of war offers of their services, either in Europe or Africa, were sent in by educated Africans. A number of educated Gold Coasters (amongst them a barrister) were sent to the Cameroon, and served in the ranks through that campaign with credit. Chief Coker, of Cape Coast, an educated African, raised a company of volunteers (many of them educated) in that town, and accompanied them to East Africa, where his and his men's services were highly appreciated by the British officers under whom they served. Chief Coker was given the rank of sergeant, and faithfully carried out his promise to his men to go with them wherever they were sent and to be a simple soldier as long as they were called upon to serve. One day his Commanding Officer was shouting for "Chief Coker!" The chief made no reply, until the officer walked up to him and asked if he had not heard his name called. "Oh, no," replied the chief. "I am not Chief Coker here; I am Sergeant Coker." A number of educated Gold Coasters also accompanied the West African regiments to East Africa as motor-drivers and in other capacities, carrying out their allotted duties bravely and loyally.

We have mentioned only Gold Coasters, but the educated Africans of the other Colonies were equally loyal to the British cause and contributed their quotas. If the total number of educated Africans was only a small percentage of the number of West Africans who did army service in the war, that is because educated Africans are only a small percentage of the West African population, and because most of them were obliged to remain at their peacetime posts to carry on the government and commerce of the country. To give one instance of the value of these services—the chairman of one of the leading West African mining companies informed his shareholders that, in the absence of European managers and overseers (called away for military service), the working of the mine had been carried on by the African staff and artificers in the most admirable way, and that a reduction of half a crown per ton in the working costs had been thereby effected.

Apart from those who loyally carried on at home duties, a sufficient number of educated Africans took an active part in the war to rebut the innuendo of disloyalty or cowardice in our correspondent's statement:—

> I think it only fair to state that the men—soldiers and carriers—who fought and died for their King and country were not recruited from the educated or progressive Africans.

In proportion to their numbers and their opportunities, the educated or progressive Africans gave as much service as their uneducated countrymen.

The statement and its implication are neither fair nor just, but symptomatic of an attitude of mind which has done, is doing, and will do an infinity of harm to Britain in Africa unless it is checked. The assumption of those who think and speak thus is that the primitive or uneducated African is a most useful person, who can be easily made to work or fight for the benefit of his European "master," but that an African educated is an African spoilt. There is no doubt that to educate the African is to spoil him from their point of view. Instead of admitting the right of the European to regard and treat him as an inferior and a servant, whose only duty is to obey and serve, he begins, when educated, to realize that he, too, has rights, and to demand to be treated according to his merits. He even goes so far as to claim that he has equal rights with the European, and to take action to enforce his claim.

If the effect of education were really the spoiling of the African by destroying his good qualities, is it likely that the Colonial Governments, the missionaries, and the commercial houses would advocate and assist his education? If the overwhelming majority of those who work in and for Africa are in favour of giving Africans education, higher and highest education, we think we are justified in believing that the minority, who are constantly girding at and deriding the "educated Native," are entirely mistaken in thinking that to educate the African is to spoil him. Although this minority is comparatively small, it does an amount of mischief out of all proportion to its number or importance by the ill-feeling which its evil speaking and bad manners arouse. It is responsible for any ill-feeling which is growing up and preventing co-operation between the races. These persons and their defamation of educated Africans are responsible for the suspicion with which the latter are coming to regard any approach from Europeans. The conduct and language of these people react in the language of Mr. Augustus Williams's letter and of several of the speakers at the meeting at Denison House on the 26th ultimo. When a number of Britons are constantly and loudly declaring that the African is an inferior being, who must be "kept in his place," is it surprising if a number of Africans are led to regard protestations of British friendship with suspicion as attempts to bind the yoke of servitude round their necks?

We commend to "Boo's" attention General Grey's words at the meeting referred to above: "Europeans in Africa could not have lived there unless they had received help from Africans." In this help educated Africans must always play a large part. How could the work of the Government and of the commercial houses be carried on without the assistance of educated Africans? Would it not be wiser to enlist the goodwill and confidence of these indispensable assistants by friendly language and sympathetic treatment, than to arouse irritation and ill-feeling by decrying their capacity and loyalty? The African realizes that he needs the help of the European, and is ready and willing to accept him as a guide and counsellor, but not as an autocratic master. The African knows and admits that the European is far ahead of him in knowledge and culture. He desires to partake of that knowledge; he intends to attain that culture, and he resents the imputation that he is an inferior being, lacking capacity to rise to the mental and cultural level of the European.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

A.P.O. Cape Town 4/2/22

Some few years ago the invariable remark of "the man in the street" was that the population of South Africa was so composite as regards race, colour and nationality, that we would always be free from the industrial strife of the older countries of the civilised world. That belief both Boer and Briton hugged to their hearts, and it has had a really soporific effect on the meagre intellect of our average parliamentarian. The consequence is that now that a serious situation has arisen no one appears to be able to deal with it satisfactorily. No legislative machinery exists to meet such a critical condition in the industrial world, and the only possible policy of the Government is to see that law and order is maintained. That appears to be the only

exit from the present impasse.

One aspect, however, has presented itself which shows how ready the Nationalists are to use any means, fair or foul, to embarass the Government, even though it involves the sacrifice of truly national interests. The Molls and the Rooses are posing as friends of the workers. Imagine the combination of the Nationalists and Labour leaders! The former are nothing but antediluvian obstructionists. Their political views are encrusted with narrow prejudice and hoary out-of-date love of serfdom. No moderate wage-earner can hope for anything from them. Their blithering talk of securing the country for the white population is as false and feeble as the talk of an imbecile.

Such sudden conversions should prompt them to begin at home, and to urge the farmers of the Free State and of the other provinces of the Union to endeavour to make the country a home for whites. That they will never do. They will not even employ the Native races at fair wages and on fair living conditions. Even in their town industries, such as they are, they do their best to suppress the modest aspirations of the Native for just terms of employment and for the smallest hope of improvement in his environment.

We are forced to speak thus of the party which is endeavouring to exploit a grave disaster to the industrial and economic condition of the country, for party political ends. They should hide their heads in shame and sorrow. Surely they have intelligence enough to know that their political trickery is thin enough for the merest tyro to see through it. Not only has the white worker nothing to hope for from the Nationalist, but the Coloured and Native races have far less to expect from them, and we trust that in any settlement of the strike that may be reached, the Native workers will see that any extension of their spheres of labour should mean an improvement in wages, and it is the wish of every patriotic citizen that the strike will end shortly, so that the industrial life of the community may not be further checked.

WHERE ARE THE LABOUR LEADERS?

1/28/22
A.P.O. Cape Town

During the recent by-elections in the Liesbeek and the Gardens Divisions, Coloureds and Natives were so charmed by Messrs. Boydel, Forsyth, Pearce and Snow, that, bedecked in red ribbons, they rolled up in motor cars and made the two seats quite safe for Labour.

The strike has now been in progress for over three weeks, and up to the time of writing, not one of those men who slabbered over Coloured and Native voters at election time has attempted to explain to their constituents the action of the White labourer on the Rand.

The A.P.O. never had any faith in the White Labour Party. Indeed no Coloured man outside a lunatic asylum could place any confidence in that party, or in any of its members. The Labour Party was founded by and still draws its support, financially and politically, from white trade unionists. That the labour members of Parliament of the Peninsula should keep within doors with padlocks on their mouths is therefore not surprising. They dare not come out and denounce their white fellow workers of the North for all the vile poison that has been preached on the Rand against the Native during the past three weeks. They know that all the high sounding doctrines which they preach in time of peace as well as in the political campaign are all rank hypocrisy, and are being exposed and laid bare on the Rand to-day. They cannot justify the action of their fellow white workers on the Rand, so they keep to their tents.

THE EDUCATION OF THE COLOURED CHILD.

1/28/22
A.P.O. Cape Town

If it is not quite correct to say that "ignorance is the curse of God," it may safely be admitted that "knowledge is the wing that flieth to heaven." However, the civilized world has long realised that ignorance is the most soul-withering blight that could afflict mankind, and for over a century there has been preached an active crusade against it. Even during the war, the campaign was not interrupted. On the contrary, it was continued with increased vigour, and in 1917, the British Parliament augmented the education vote by an amount which exceeded the total annual production of gold in the whole of the Transvaal.

South Africa has not lagged behind in fulfilling her obligations to the white child since the conclusion of the war. She has claimed and has now obtained equal status with the Great Powers of the world, an achievement, of which she is evidently very proud. She has got rid of the British Army in South Africa. But her prestige as a civilized country must suffer much when it is remembered that she is content to allow the greater portion of her children to grow up like wild animals, without any provision at all for education.

No Coloured man grudges the white child the opportunities he has for education, but one must deplore the fact that the State so far failed in its duty to the Coloured child.

Everywhere the same complaint is heard. The school is full. Hundreds of children have been turned away during the past year. The Education Department has no money—no money for buildings, no money for additional teachers, no money for school requisites. On Monday the first quarter of the year begins. In some of the schools in Cape Town, we are informed, not a single child will be able to obtain admission. How long this scandal will be tolerated by the Coloured people is difficult to say; but, surely, it is time that we demanded equal status with the other section of the community in South Africa, equal treatment for the white and the Coloured children.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL FEDERATION.

ITS AIM AND OBJECT.

A.P.O. Cape Town
3/1/22

Just as the Great War has disillusioned many people as to the character and mentality of the belligerents, so the great strike should free the non-European mind of any doubt as to the real aim of the White worker in South Africa.

The A.P.O. has endeavoured to expose the utter futility of non-European workers placing any faith in the high-sounding and meaningless phrases of white labour orators, whose whole stock-in-trade consists of violent abuse of everyone outside their ranks. With a voice as sweet as that of Cleopatra have they inveigled into their fold quite a fair percentage of Coloured workers.

Occasionally, in unthinking moments, they revealed their ultimate aim; and at no time have they done so more plainly than during the present strike. From the very outset the strikers declared that they have been striving to build up a white South Africa, and that the strike was the great trial of strength towards its attainment. Nationalists, purely for party political purposes, took up the cause, and gave it driving force. So much so, that to-day the whole Transvaal is crying out for a white South Africa.

In the Cape the white Labour Party, especially Messrs. Boydell, Snow, and Lomax, have been at great pains in trying to explain that the white workers of the Transvaal were really fighting the Capitalists, and if victory were with the strikers, the non-Europeans would participate in the great benefits that must follow success.

Unfortunately for our so-called white labour friends of the Cape, the augmented Executive of the S.A.I.F. are honest men. They do not require to pander to the Coloured vote. They know what they want, and they say so without any equivocation. In a reply to the Chamber of Mines, the Executive says: "The Federation maintains that it is fighting for the future of the white man in the mining industry, and other industries which have a tendency to copy the precedents set by the Chamber of Mines, and no amount of abuse of the Executive will obscure this issue as far as the workers are concerned."

Observe this declaration of fighting for the white man only is not with respect to the mines alone, but in every other industry where black labour is being employed The non-European must be eliminated. He must be kept out of skilled work on the mines, and hounded out of other industries, until this is a white South Africa as far as skilled work is concerned.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR PARTY.

Mr. Lomax, the Hon. Secretary of the Cape Peninsula District Committee of the South African Labour Party, has issued a circular letter to all and sundry organisations, to send delegates to a conference of "delegates of every race and colour comprising our community."

A.P.O. Cape Town
31/1/22

"For some time past," he says, "the disadvantages from lack of trust between the various sections of the Labour Movement have been widely felt," and in order to draw the industrial and political wings more closely together, in other words, to exploit the industrial workers for political purposes, Mr. Lomax is calling a Conference of workers to meet on 23rd February.

Mr. Lomax condemns the attitude of the Government towards the strikers, who are fighting to convert the Rand into a lily-white district, and then he has the effrontery to call on Coloured workers to support the white miners. Further, he asserts that the "Government has flouted constitutional custom, it has taken direct action against the Johannesburg workers, and by its attitude during the strike, it has forfeited the respect and confidence of the voters." "Therefore," he continues, "it is necessary that concerted steps be taken to protect the life and economic welfare of the community against attacks from the present Government."

Mr. Lomax knows that the present strike is over the Colour Bar; that the white miners have declared that they would rather starve and shed blood than consent to the employment of Coloured men on the mines; that the Government refused to help the white miners in their campaign of greed and exploitation, and that if the white miner is beaten, the non-European will heave a deep sigh of relief. Mr. Lomax knows all this, yet he has the impudence to invite Coloured workers to meet in conference and support the white miners in their fight against Coloured workers in general.

Race Problem — 1922.
African

VIEWS and REVIEWS

By James Weldon Johnson, Contributing Editor.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

The question of the colonization of the Negro in Africa is again in the public mind, more or less. The idea has been given some publicity through the utterances of Marcus Garvey and more recently through Dr. J. Albert Thorne. New York Age

We say the question is again more or less in the public mind because it is an error to suppose that this idea is a new one. It has been coming up periodically for more than a hundred years. It has been tried out on various scales ranging all the way from steps taken by individual pioneers to movements of colonies of considerable size. Some of these movements have been backed by large amounts of money. 8-12-22

But taking the whole history of African colonization schemes for American Negroes, we must say that the idea has been a colossal failure; nor do we see any greater chance of success for the present movements, either the one sponsored by Mr. Garvey or that of Dr. Thorne. **Indeed, the political conditions in Africa for the founding of independent Negro colonies are less favorable now than they were one hundred years ago.**

To anyone who considers this matter practically, the first question to be decided is, Where will the Negro go in Africa? Mr. Garvey talks about a great Negro state, or republic, or empire, which he hopes to found. Can Mr. Garvey put his finger on any spot on the map of Africa and say, "Here we will found our state," and say so with any regard to the possibility of carrying out his plan.

There is only one spot in Africa where American Negroes might go in any numbers at all, and that is Liberia, and we doubt very much if they would be welcomed even there if the numbers were too large. We have not the slightest doubt that the Liberian government would object to the immigration of a hundred thousand or even fifty thousand American Negroes, and what effect would even that unmber have on the twelve millions in America?

American Negroes may, after securing proper passports, visit the countries on the northern coast of Africa which are under the suzerainty of England, France, Italy and Spain, but they are not allowed even as tourists to visit the great states to the south in which the majority of the Negroes in Africa live. **Mr Garvey talks about carrying millions of Negroes to Africa. We doubt very much whether Mr. Garvey himself as an individual could possibly get into Africa.**

Mr. Garvey, from his utterances, appears to include conquest in his plan. He speaks of conquering. We suppose he means by this, conquering some of the overlording European nations in Africa and seizing the territory. It is quite possible that Africa will some day be redeemed for Africans by conquest, but if that is to be the method of redemption the initiative will have to be taken by Africans in Africa instead of by any society or organization in the United States. Such societies and organizations could do little more than support an African movement.

Mr. Garvey's last step is the action taken by the U. N. I. A., now in convention, appointing a delegation to confer with the British Government and ask for one of the former German African colonies. On the face of it this step looks practical, but is it? England has never been known to give away anything and if she gives the Garveyites one of the German colonies which she now holds possession of, it will be nothing short of a miracle.

But there is a still greater obstacle. **The former German African colonies do not consist of large tracts of vacant land. All of these colonies, with the exception of one, are already filled with people.** German East Africa, with an area of 384,180 square miles, has a population of nearly eight million Negroes, according to the latest figures; Kamerun, with an area of 191,130 square miles, contains more than two and a half million Negroes; and Togo, with an area of 33,700 square miles, contains more than a million Negroes. The only one of the four which is not already w populated is German West Africa, with an area of 322,450 square miles and a population of eighty thousand Negroes.

The reason why the population of German West Africa is so sparse is because most of the tribes inhabiting it have been decimated by the Germans or they have been killed off, because they are nomadic and fighting tribes, **and because they are nomadic and fighting tribes they would give American Negro colonists almost as much trouble, perhaps, as they have given the Germans.**

It is needless to say that the Negro natives of the three thickly populated colonies would not tolerate any overlording or governing on the part of Negroes from the United States or the West Indies.

Dr. Thorne's plan is not so big as Mr. Garvey's; neither is it so impractical. His idea, as reported in the New York "World," is to obtain a concession to ten thousand or more acres of land in Nyassaland on the Zambesi River. This territory lies in south-central and southeastern Africa and the concession would need to be granted by the British Government.

Now comes up the practical objection to Dr. Thorn's plan. **What would American Negroes gain by swapping not only their residence in the United States but their American citizenship for the status of colonists under British rule in South Africa?** They would gain nothing. In fact, they would lose a great deal. Negroes under British rule in South Africa, as we know, have neither the rights nor the opportunities of Negroes even in the Southern States.

But to all of these African schemes there is a psychological difficulty whic hnone of the promoters of these schemes appear to take under consideration, and that is that the Negro is a human being before he is a Negro. In spite of the fact that the American Negroes and the African Negroes are blood brothers, American Negroes will never migrate in any numbers to Africa until Africa

st about as much out of place as the average white American. ll of these facts must be taken together in any scheme for demption of Africa so far as the American Negro is involved. ere sentimental or emotional appeal about our kinship with fricans and Africa being our ancestral home is going to take merican Negro back there. In this the American Negro is n exception to the common laws of human nature. It can d with equal truth that, even with more favorable guarantees onditions, the Jews in the United States, in spite of the senti- al appeals of Zionism, are not going to leave America and in Palestine.

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Negro thrown into the midst of primitive African conditions would

can offer them better and greater advantages than they have in the United States. In this they are following a simple law of nature. Men have often left their homelands and gone to new lands but always the new lands offered at least the prospect of more than the old lands gave.

Furthermore, these promoters of African colonization schemes fail to realize that a common origin and even color do not make American Negroes Africans. Peoples are not related and united by physical aspects or even by blood. They are united by common cultures, common ideals, common languages, common educations. The fact that the Chinese and Japanese are half brothers does not unite them, nor does the fact that the Germans and French are actual cousins unite them. The average American

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Race Problem — 1922.
Africa

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DIVISION OF PHILOSOPHY & SCIENCE

DR. THORNE TO LEAD EXODUS

100 Negro Families To Start For Africa Next Spring.

Savannah Tribune

New York, July 30—Within the year, according to the expectations of Dr. J. Albert Thorne, now at No. 117 West 131st street, there will begin an exodus of Negroes to Africa, which will be the beginning of a repatriation of the race from the 'dark continent." This will be the fruition of more than twenty-one years of propaganda and education of Negroes of the West Indian islands and the United States, backed by such white people as Lord Bryce, Henry M. Stanley and the Archbishops of Canterbury and New York.

Dr. Thorne is a native of Barbados, but got his degrees both in medicine and surgery from the University of Edinburgh. He is a Negro. In opening Nyassaland to Negroes he has obtained a concession of 10,000 acres on the Zambesi river on terms which indicate the co-operation of the British Foreign office. Every thirty acres in each hundred is given gratis by the Government, and the remaining seventy are priced at 60 cents an acre.

The African Colonial Enterprise is the legal title of the organization. He told a reporter yesterday that Marcus Garvey got the scheme he is fathering from the first promulgation of "Ethiopia's Cry" the slogan of the African Colonial Enterprise.

The main objects of the Thorne plan are the "repatriation of the exiles" and "civilization of the natives." This will be done by assisting members of the African race, now resident in the Western Hemisphere to return and settle down in their father land. The agricultural, commercial and other available resources will first have to be developed by pioneers who will be the first settlers with Dr. Thorne before the influx is expected, or even welcome.

The first unit wil contain 100 Negro families. These will receive 90 acres of land, but as well as being tillers of the soil, those chosen as pioneers will be handicraftsmen in other lines as well. The allocation of 90 acres is so that the 10,000 of the British concession there will b enough common land for a town sit where the schools, churches and ho pital, the latter of which has beer promised as a gift from wealthy Canadian Negroes, can be located.

Already several Jamaicans and Bermudians have expressed their willingness to go with Dr. Thorne and subdue the jungle. At present few American Negroes are among the volunteers, but many have promised financial support.

It is calculatd that $10,000 will be required to put the plan into operation.

In afew weeks Dr. Thorne will b required to put the plan into operation.

In a few weeks Dr. Thorne will to Barbados, making Bridgetown h headquarters until spring, when t exodus is expected to begin.

The South African Outlook.

I hold that Christ is the only practical and far-seeing Statesman the world has produced.

—Jerome K. Jerome.

* * *

The eleventh Convention of the Native National Congress, held at Bloemfontein in the closing days of May, was notable for the increased recognition given it by Government and Municipal officials. The meetings were held in the "Community" Hall which Bloemfontein has erected as the town hall of the new Native township, and the civic welcome by the Mayor was made the occasion of declaring it open. In the course of his speech the Mayor said that his Council had decided to give a grant to increase certain Native teachers' salaries, and they were considering the building of a large educational block on the understanding that the Administration would provide the teachers. The equipping of a Young Women's Christian Association was also under consideration for providing training in domestic science for Native girls. The Council was doing all it could to improve the conditions in its location, and through their advisory boards they were giving the people a large say in the government of themselves. The beautiful hall in which they were assembled was built by Native labour, and in that they had a sign of their upward march.

* * *

Sir Cornelius Wessels, the Administrator, who followed, congratulated the municipality upon its liberal Native policy. Bloemfontein was a model city, and they were earnestly occupied in making the Bloemfontein location a model one in every respect. It was a city of conferences, and now with such a beautiful and commodious hall he hoped that Native bodies would make it their place of meeting. Referring to the financing of Native education in the Provinces by the Union Government, if money was apportioned to the Free State he would constitute a board on which Natives would be represented to advise the Government as to its disbursement. The Rev. Z. Mahabane, in replying, expressed Native appreciation of Bloemfontein's liberal measures, and in making a comparison between it and Durban took occasion to say in reference to the municipalisation of kafir beer that "the Native people spoke with one voice in condemning it." He emphasised the point that the Congress was not political, by which he appeared to mean, not of any one political party, but they were all working for peace, by seeking to elim-

The Resolutions adopted by the Congress do not call for much notice. On the (Native) Urban Areas Bill the curious decision was arrived at to recommend that the word "Natives should be interpreted as any person with African blood in him." It was agreed to appeal to Parliament to consider as a matter of urgency the immediate suspense of the pass Laws as affecting women, while the abolition of these laws is under consideration. The Congress put on record that it regarded the Pass system as a badge of slavery. A resolution was passed asking Government to appoint permanent Native interpreters in order to avoid miscarriage of justice. Well merited votes of thanks were accorded to Col. Pritchard for his services during the Rand outbreak, and to Mr. Howard Pim, and the joint Council of Europeans and Natives in Johannesburg for their protection of the Natives at that time and for the fund that Mr. Pim had raised for the relief of the sufferers.

* * *

Several of the Native delegates at the Bloemfontein Conference made illuminating criticisms on the Kafir Beer clause in the (Native) Urban Areas Bill. Mr. Pelem estimated that more than half of the 6,000 residents in the Queenstown Location lived on the brewing of beer, people leaving for that purpose their fertile lands in Glen Grey, the women leading and their husbands following into the town. The only course was to employ a strong police force to stamp out the evil and repatriate the parasites. Mr. Dube made the very significant assertion that in the joint council of Europeans and Natives in Durban feeling was now decidedly against the municipal canteen system. Two whites out of ten were against it on the ground that it demoralised the Zulus and destroyed their splendid physique, while out of the ten Natives there were seven opposed to it. The Native people did not appreciate the grand buildings because they were virtually taxed double for them. If Durban Native women could do without beer, so also could the men. Mr. Radebe ridiculed the morality which would teach people to drink, with the promise that out of the proceeds a nice location, schools and churches would be built for them. Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu held that the clause embodied a compromise only from the white man's point of view and it was a fallacy to represent it as a step towards prohibition. It would force their people away from and behind the great world movement towards Prohibition in which the United States had given the lead. It would give a new dignity and respectability to an otherwise degraded traffic. The whole thing, he said, was immoral

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Africa

DIFFICULTIES ALONG THE CONGO

Literary Digest 1/28/22

SLAVERY IN THE CONGO is formally banned under laws of long standing, but the exploitation of the natives in the French and Portuguese territories in that part of Africa is said to be still an accepted temptation and a bar to missionary work. The religious liberty promised by the authorities in these two territories seems to be held in abeyance, we are told, and certain forms of evangelism are forbidden. According to the Congo *News Letter*, the Swedish Mission has the money for opening several new stations in the French Congo, but, because of prohibitory regulations, has found it necessary to curtail its work and to close two of the established stations.

"Likewise the Portuguese Government has recently put serious limitations upon Protestant missionary work in their African colonies. Touring by native Christians in evangelistic work is prohibited. All school and church work must be done in Portuguese, all books intended for use in mission schools must be submitted to and pass the censorship of the government school boards, and all teachers in mission schools must pass examinations before said boards. The teaching of Portuguese history is also required. While the Portuguese Government claims to grant religious freedom, yet it is evidently set upon discriminating against Protestant missionary work. There can be no serious objection to a requirement that Portuguese be taught in preference to other European languages, but there is serious objection to a requirement which forbids school and mission work in the native language. Such prohibitions do not result from what the Roman Catholic missionaries are pleased to call 'denationalization,' but from a long standing and deep-seated desire to exploit the natives and use forced labor without fear and restraint."

EASTERN AFRICA PROBLEMS.

African World 2/18/22 London England

Sir Robert Coryndon's lecture before the African Society was a most interesting and fascinating study of present-day problems in Eastern Africa. It certainly deserves the widest publicity. A particular feature of the discourse was Sir Robert's reference to the much-discussed claims of the Indians in the territories concerned, and his declaration that in view of the gravity of our trusteeship the standard of the dominating European influence must be of the highest, and the qualifications of both immigrant voters, whatever colour or creed, must be most stringent, particularly in Uganda, where the trusteeship was of a peculiar gravity, created a profound impression. We share Sir Robert Corydon's regret that grave crises in India, Ireland, and Egypt have absorbed energies needed in the solution, permanently, of economic problems in the Colonies and Protectorates, but trust that time may shortly be found to settle finally those which just now are seriously affecting the progress and future prosperity of the territories which one day will comprise the great East African Confederation, foreshadowed by Mr. Churchill at the recent East African banquet.

WANTED: A DECLARED POLICY FOR THE SUDAN.

African World 2/18/22 London England

The report of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation on cotton-growing is most instructive reading, but no part of it is more eloquent and forcible than that devoted to the Sudan. It reviews the year and the progress made therein, and puts it on record that "from the point of view of the cotton industry the development of the Sudan is of first-rate importance, and the Committee is, therefore, "firmly persuaded that the British Government cannot avoid the responsibility of defining the political status of the Sudan," more particularly because "without such definition the development of the country can only be accomplished at the direct cost of the British taxpayer." We have already pointed this out in these columns. Unless the City knows where it stands vis-à-vis the Sudan, it will not invest a penny in financial undertakings, and it, therefore, falls upon the taxpayer to make provision for any development schemes that may be urged. The Egyptian question is obviously linked up with that of the Sudan, but it is nevertheless essential, if the latter possession is to thrive, that we should know precisely where we are. "From the point of view of practical cotton-growing," continues the report, "the situation is one of special and immediate promise." Surely, that opinion must appeal to the British Government, who, in so far as the Sudan is concerned, have given us no inkling whether the ridiculous claim of Egypt to the Sudan is to be blindly admitted in Downing Street. "Development, especially in the direction of the provision of adequate irrigation and transport," we are also told, "is urgently required." Until, however, the Government decide to make a straightforward declaration of policy as regards the Sudan, this development cannot take place, and our administrators in Khartoum will be unable to promote the real welfare of the country and thus secure us against the loss of money already invested in the Gezira and elsewhere.

KENYA COLONY AND INDIA.

African World London England 2/18/22

Mr. Churchill's pronouncement on Indian immigration into Kenya Colony, to which we referred last week, has, of course, roused the inevitable protest from a deputation representing the Indian settlers. We characterised the Colonial Secretary's view as statesmanlike and reasonable, and to that we adhere. The future of the indigenous African inhabitants of Kenya is as fully of weighty importance as that of the European and Indian settlers there. The former are, moreover, loyal in sentiment to the British Commonwealth, and their moral and material advancement are our first duty and our chief care. If unrestricted immigration of disaffected peoples from India interferes with the fulfilment of this duty, then the concession must be strictly limited in the way Mr. Churchill has foreshadowed. The Colonial Secretary is in a better position than the head of any other department of State—the India Office to wit— to say how far this concession shall extend and what safeguards it shall carry. The broad principle of no racial segregation or discrimination within the British Commonwealth of Nations must not become an inelastic dogma, in the application of which the extenuating circumstances of local conditions are to be barred from consideration.

THE COLOUR-BAR IN INDUSTRY.

African World London England 2/18/22

Industrial equality, the disappearance of discrimination purely on the score of colour and race is a growing demand on the part of the vocal portion of the native community in South Africa. The existing industrial struggle on the Rand has given point and emphasis to the strong undercurrent of revolt in the minds of the native industrial community in the Union against the persistence of the colour-bar. It is of unusual interest in this connection to peruse the columns of the native Rand Press, especially in "Umteteli wa Bantu," wherein the subject is discussed. It is claimed that the native community, being no longer voiceless, is also politically stronger; and that a certain consciousness of their right to be heard is moving the Union Parliament; that there is public recognition of the fact that an essential to the country's development is the industrial emancipation of the native peoples. There is a tone of confidence that the colour-bar is doomed, and that the demand for its abolition will be backed by European public opinion. There is every confidence and hope that the question of native disabilities in the industrial life of the Union is being faced with the broad-minded statesmanship for which General Smuts is distinguished.

Intimidation on the Rand.

African World 2/25/22 London England

During the earlier period of the unfortunate strike on the Rand the behaviour of the men was, on the whole, very commendable. They had offered to sell their labour for the terms offered by the Chamber of Mines, and they were just as much justified in their refusal as the Chamber was in refusing to employ them except on a sound business footing. Lately, however, intimidation has set in, and General Smuts has so far failed to provide the protection to loyal workers which he promised, and which it is the duty of every civilised country to furnish. The result has been that some of the men have been obliged to absent themselves from employment owing to the fear, and a justifiable one, of personal injury. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Chamber should be reported as having given formal notice to the Government that unless its workers could carry on their duties without the risk of physical violence all the mines would be closed down. It is difficult to see in the present temper of some of the men how the proclamation of martial law can be avoided, although such a step will probably be held back as long as possible, due to the somewhat uncertain conditions of the political barometer, and the absence of any Imperial troops in the country. The Government must, however, grasp the nettle of disorder very firmly, or the general wellbeing of the country may receive a check the effects of which will be a detrimental factor for many years to come.

The Federation's Proposals.

The paucity of ideas possessed by the Labour Party on the Rand is shown by the lack of originality in either of the schemes proposed by the Trade Union leaders. They have had to fall back to that worn-out shibboleth of the workshys, a subsidy. There is not, of course, the slightest legitimate claim on the Government, as acquiescence to the demands of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines would still leave the white miners the best paid and least hard-worked miners in the world. There is, however, one thing gained by the suggestion, and that is the acknowledgment that the low-grade mines cannot continue at work without either reducing expenses or receiving State aid. The men, it is true, couple the proposal for a Government subsidy with a levy on the other mines and upon the men themselves. To force a successful company to subsidise one that did not pay expenses would be one of the worst blows the mining industry has had to bear. It would remove all incentive from managers, who could hardly be expected to take pride in their work, when, in the event of success, a contribution had to be made to properties which might either be poor in reef or management, and in the case of failure would count on a subsidy to cover any deficit. Fresh taxation would drive companies hovering on the verge of unpayability right into the morass, until gradually it would be less than half-a-dozen mines that would be paying their own expenses. With regard to the men, previous experience is not favourable to the carrying out of proposals which would trench either on their pockets or time. Last year the local managements of some of the low-grade mines called the men together and explained the position to them, and for a time greater efficiency did take place, but the effect of this warning gradually diminished, and finally entirely disappeared. The mining industry must be restored to an economic foundation. Discrimination between mines or between mining and other industries must cease. The men must give a fair day's labour for high wages, the slogan of "One man per job" must die down, and the managements get back the real control of the mines. Up to now the giving way has all been on the part of the Chamber of Mines. Let the men now give a little, not only for their own ultimate benefit, but for the good of the country to which the majority own allegiance.

COURTESY AND COMMONWEALTH.

West Africa London England 2/18/22

IN the complicated relations between different races, where one is ostensibly protecting the other in its struggles to be free, it is curious to reflect how often

two crude, elementary facts are overlooked. In this secular world it is inevitable that "the bill has to be paid." Actions are not followed by rewards and punishments, but by consequences. Again, the delusion that the urbanity of to-day will rectify the discourtesy of yesterday—that incurable mischief can be undone by subsequent legislation—is a perennial delusion. Take as a concrete example of this absence of foresight the present attitude of the Natives of India to the British Raj. It is the attitude of one who says, "It is very late for the magnanimity of social intercourse and sympathy, which you are ready now to extend to us under the compelling forces of to-day. We have learnt from you all that we wanted to know of Western method, and upon that basis have founded our own social organization, and look forward to a home-made political organization—for your spirit of racial exclusiveness has barred us from admission to your society."

India is an example of how political agitation springs and spreads from unlooked-for and comparatively insignificant causes; and, in our opinion, the contrast between the past and present attitude of the Natives of India towards Western direction and civilization furnishes what may be used as a wholesome example to officials and other residents in Africa—above all, to the younger and newer men. Expediency, no less than principle, demands racial courtesy from top to bottom. For, is there not a likelihood that the introduction of the African to Western civilization will be, as in India, by almost every way except by that of a potential friend? Half-contemptuous tolerance, if not rudeness, on one side, and forced obsequiousness on the other, will reconcile to British rule as little as education, Western civilization and increased material prosperity have reconciled the Natives of India to it. Pliny's famous admonition to the proconsul sent from Rome to rule one of that Empire's distant Dependencies—"Let no man's dignity, liberty nor vanity suffer the least diminution at your hands"—must ever be kept in mind by our fellow-countrymen. The Roman Empire knew the value of attachment by sympathy, and it was no mean system.

A few of us have some knowledge of Africa and the African, and have at least known, if we have not experienced, instances where, through an element of sympathy, a strange and profound friendship has drawn together individuals of different races. Instances in which hidden possibilities of race have been revealed to Western eyes through close social association. Instances whereby the elemental forces of ardent life in tropical natures become manifest to an individual, the extent of which a perfunctory onlooker has never dreamed of. To the unteachable doctrinaire, who knows and will learn nothing of this ardent life, such an association appears impossible; but nothing is more patent than that unrest and antagonism are at bottom the offspring of mistakes, not in the sphere of education or politics, but in that of social environment. What is wanted in Africa is not the perfunctory courtesy of the high official, but the common everyday courtesy of the subaltern and the subordinate. The loose way, for example, such epithets as "ape," "nigger," etc., are used, often without the least intentional ill-feeling, in itself precludes potential friendship and will ultimately preclude respect.

There are vague signs of social independence in Africa of political unrest and of racial antagonisms, bearing great similarity in their beginnings to what is now an open and organized movement in India. Educated Africans of the older school recall with regret the old-time official and merchant, with whom intercourse was sympathetic, equal and friendly. The social barriers so obvious nowadays were not erected between European and African as they are to-day. Segregation as a policy has lately re-emerged under the *cachet* of scientific hygiene; it really is a particularly galling form of social discrimination, disguised as a fad of the cocksure scientist. Superciliousness, merging into rudeness in public, will do the same damage in Africa as it has done in the past in India. In each case the offenders are few in number, but for their errors a whole race is blamed. We repeat that it will not be Western education and civilization, coupled with the material prosperity they are bringing, which will reconcile Africans to British domination, but spontaneous, friendly appreciation on all sides and by all grades. This is a matter that is a little overlooked, perhaps also a somewhat disagreeable matter, but the recent history of India marks its great importance to all who work in overseas Dependencies where wide racial distinctions exist. The seeds of the troubles in India germinated in past bitterness. Let us see that they do not germinate in similar soil in Africa. To the subaltern, the engineer, the commercial agent, the subordinate European of every grade, and, we may add, to the European lady, the Turkish proverb—"Though thy tongue be boneless, it breaks many bones"—might be quoted, not didactically, but with friendly intent.

Some well-meaning critics may retort that the tone of this thesis is priggish and didactic. Regarding the specific reference to India, a recent writer has said that "never in history did ill-breeding contribute so much to the dissolution of an empire." This has seemed to us a peg upon which one can justifiably hang a plea for the recognition of common humanity as a motive, rather than superiority of race.

Heart of Africa

Batouala. By René Maran. Paris: Albin Michel. 3 fr. 75.

THIS novel by a Negro, to which was awarded the 1921 Goncourt Prize in France, is called by the publisher a "véritable roman nègre." But it is more than that. It is another of those successful ventures into the arts by which the modern Negro is managing to make himself heard above the melee in increasing numbers. It is a sign that as he grows in racial self-consciousness and pride, under the sting of white incomprehension and oppression, he can successfully employ literature as a means not only of "self-expression" but of race-expression.

It is easy to read into the work of an exotic author too much exotic atmosphere, but in this case the Paris publisher was justified in calling this Negro romance *véritable*. It could not have been written by a man of any other blood.

Anyone even superficially acquainted with the Negro as he reveals himself in America can detect in "Batouala" true Negro humor, with the authentic Negro quaintness; but more Negro still is the use of and delight in color. Sometimes it is rather dragged in for its own sake, though not to the novel's harm. It is laid on with an exulting brush—tropical, luxuriant. The strokes are broad, the contrasts bold. Reading "Batouala," one is bound to recall examples of African art with its gusto for primary colors, its careless strength.

And the book is fiercely, though naively, animal. The senses flourish and expand: sound, taste, sight, smell. M. Maran sees to it that we eat tremendous dishes to repletion; hear the tom-tom's excitations; see the heat waves quivering on hill and plain; and smell goats, dogs, sweat, and excrement. Such, he asserts, is Equatorial Africa. If you have taken a dislike to him as guide, you had better turn back. Africa, especially that part under French administration, is, according to him, no place for the delicate. Batouala is the name of a great chief, the *mokoundji* of many villages. He is the hero. But in Africa at least, it seems, no husband is a hero to his wife. Yassiguindja, the wench, deceives him without shame, compounding iniquity with his enemy. Bissibingui. How Batouala meant to kill them both and why he failed comprises the novel, if novel you call it. The author makes no claim; he says the book is merely "une succession d'eaux-fortes."

What M. Maran thinks of the whites who govern his native country—or consume it, as he puts the matter—is evident. But he denies that his book is a polemic. "It does not accuse," he says; "it records." His preface, however, does not escape bitterness. Of his people in decimated Oubangui-Chari he remarks: "If they die of hunger by thousands, like flies, it is only because one is developing their country"; and again: "They suffer but laugh that they suffer."

PHILLIPS RUSSELL

ACUTE STRIKE POSITION ON FAR EAST RAND.

BENONI, March 2.

The strike position has undoubtedly taken a more serious turn. Three strikers were killed in a conflict with the police at Boksburg, the funerals will take place this afternoon, when an attendance of over ten thousand is expected. This incident has led to the town now presenting the appearance of an armed camp. The Eastern Rand is being steadily patrolled by Government aeroplanes and armed motor-lorries.

The Chamber of Mines has informed the Federation that the latter's proposals are entirely unacceptable.

Grave trouble is expected over the eviction of strikers from the mine houses. 500 additional police arrived here yesterday.

In a letter to Mr. Smythe the Chamber states that no victimisation of the workers who are now signing on will be permitted after the conclusion of the strike. The main body of the strikers are standing firm, and demand withdrawal of the armed forces. Recruiting of volunteers is proceeding, and natives have resumed work on a small scale though 47,000 have been repatriated.

The acute cases of distress are being relieved from funds voted by the municipalities and by private contributions. More "direct action" is threatened, and the situation is generally expected to develop more unfavourably next week.

WHAT WE THINK.

THE STRIKE ON THE RAND.

From recent cabled information one may, we think, look forward hopefully to an early termination of the lamentable strike of miners on the Rand. To the Government of the Union its continuance is obviously a matter of grave importance, and, though the closing down of the New Goch and Roodepoort United group of mines, the seriousness of the present position is emphasised, it must be remembered that this closing down was inevitable before the strike and does not follow from it. Favourable signs are the breaking away from the Federation of the Germiston group of miners and the appointment of Mr. Archibald Crawford—who has lately returned from the International Labour Conference at Geneva—to the Delegation. Although this delegate was deported at the strike in 1913, he has since then become a convert to constitutional methods of negotiation. As regards the future of the industry, the mines approaching exhaustion on the Central Rand may possibly never reopen, especially in view of the fact that 70,000 native workers have been repatriated. It is probable that when operations are resumed the mines on the Eastern Rand, where the reef is flat and the stopes wide, will be the first on which work will be resumed, though the claims of such properties as the Crown Mines and City Deep must not be overlooked. In conclusion, a word of congratulation must go forth to the workers from the fact that the fight has been carried on without acts of sabotage.

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Africa. I

buted over the Harar plateau. Nothing was known of their early history, and no one had been able to determine whence they originally came. They were estimated at about 10,000,000 souls, of whom many professed Islam. They paid much attention to the worship of certain trees, and practised divination by the inspection of the interiors of slaughtered cows.

The lecturer dealt in detail with the activities of the Portuguese, and of the retreat of Iman Ahmad to a strong hill. The final advance of the Portuguese began on February 5, 1543, and before getting far they heard of a force under the orders of some of the Iman Ahmad's generals, which was stationed at Woggera. This they attacked and defeated, killing the Mohammedan commander Mirzman. The Portuguese learned that Iman Ahmad was only five days' march away. They pressed on, and the rival forces came in sight of each other at Wainadga, but both sides, realising the importance of the engagement, did not care to risk decisive battle. At length, however, they came together, and Iman Ahmad having been shot in the breast, the dying leader rode away from the field, and his fall decided the fortunes of the day.

Continuing, the lecturer said that precisely at the time when the Portuguese had decided to intervene in the affairs of Abyssinia the founder of the Society of Jesus was laying the foundations of his new propaganda, which was to extend over the whole of the known world. It was clear that the Jesuits determined to convert the Abyssinians to the Church of Rome, and it was no doubt this determination which led to the estrangement which had ever since existed between the Abyssinians and the people of Europe. In a short time the Abyssinians became more hostile in their attitude to these fellow Christians, who aimed at destroying their rights and traditions, than toward their hereditary foes the Moslems. That the Jesuits failed to attain their object in Ethiopia was no doubt largely due to the fact that their missionaries did not understand the true character of its people, or the limits of the kingly powers, or the influence of the clergy. Several of the Ethiopian kings became open converts to Rome, but they were unable to influence any large number of their subjects. From the earliest accounts, such as those of Alvarez and Bermudez, the Catholics of Portugal and Rome gathered that nothing would be easier than to convert Abyssinia to the Roman faith, and it was not until the fuller and better informed reports made by the later Jesuits during their exile that all the difficulties were realised, and then, of course, it was too late. The reign of Asnaf Saged saw the establishment of the Roman Church in Ethiopia, and the abjuration of the Alexandrine rights. But this was followed by a rebellion against the person of the king, and the re-establishment of the old rights by the very king who had abjured them. The missionaries with their foreign Patriarch were now confined to the fortress of Fremona, whence they sent supplication for the despatch of a second Portuguese expedition to uphold the rights of the Roman Church, and thus to obtain by force that predominance which a weak propaganda could no longer retain. The Jesuits were finally driven out of Ethiopia in 1633. They had only been supreme since 1607, when Susnius came to the throne. When Fasilidas first took over power he banished the Patriarch Alfonza Mendez and his clergy to Fremona. But their conduct gave rise to suspicions of attempts to corrupt the Abyssinian clergy, and they were finally expelled from the country, and the Abyssinians concluded a treaty with the Turkish Pasha in Suakim by which the ports of Suakim and of Mowsawa were to be finally closed to the Portuguese.

In the discussion which followed Lord Edward Gleichen, Mr. Ray, and Lady Stanley took part. Lady Stanley mentioned that on the occasion of a visit to Abyssinia she was presented with a parchment on which there were some ancient prayers of the Abyssinians, with illustrations at intervals of winged angels, a cross, and representations of devils. "The devil in Abyssinia," her ladyship added, "was always shown in profile, and was a woman." (Laughter.)

Earl Buxton, in thanking the lecturer, said that one of the things that struck him was the wonderful pluck, courage, and enterprise shown by the Portuguese explorers.

END OF THE LABOUR STRIKE.

African World
March 25 1922

RESTORATION OF LAW AND ORDER—NORMAL OPERATIONS RESUMED ON THE MINES.

JOHANNESBURG, March 17.

The rush back to work increased considerably early this morning. Even the mines in the Far East Rand are now milling. The East Rand Proprietary Mines have received three hundred applications, whilst other mines have had applications from parties of men numbering anything from fifty to sixty. The problem is to find sufficient employment for them, except in the case of special classes of workers such as engine drivers, mechanics, and artisans. The engine-drivers and mine-workers here called off the strike. The unions, acting independently of the Workers' Federation, have also called off the strike, thus bringing it to an end. The order calling off the strike of gold-miners, employees of the Victoria Falls Power Company, and engineers comes into force at midnight. The men had been out in all 67 days. The mine-workers' union, which numbers 21,000 members, led the way by opposing a ballot as being impracticable, and passing a resolution dissociating themselves entirely from the revolutionary movement and, further, repudiating and condemning it. General Smuts has issued an appeal to all employers, asking them to show generosity in engaging men with a view to diminishing the number of unemployed. He emphasises that it is more than ever necessary to avoid all appearance of vindictiveness, and he feels sure it is unnecessary to ask employers to refrain from anything which might be interpreted as a desire to take advantage of those who in many cases acted most unwillingly and under compulsion. The Premier states that it is essential at the present moment not only to establish normal conditions as soon as possible, but also to build a sure foundation of goodwill and mutual respect which, he says, are essential to the well-being and development of all industrial effort.—Reuter.

PRETORIA, March 17.

General Smuts has issued an appeal for funds for the relief of the great aftermath of sorrow, suffering, and distress which must follow the great national tragedy of the rebellion on the Rand. "The innocent," the Prime Minister declares, "will be the greatest sufferers, especially the women and children, whose bread-winners, not only in the mining industry, but also in many other dependent industries, will for the present be unemployed. The Government and the provincial administration will do their best to provide work. Even so there will certainly be want and distress on a large scale, and mostly among those who are not workers and whom the unemployment schemes will not benefit."—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN, March 19.

After devoting six strenuous days to quelling the revolution on the Rand, General Smuts, accompanied by Sir W. W. Hoy, General Manager of the South African Railways, arrived here to-day after a record railway journey of twenty-seven running hours. The staunchness of the railwaymen not only banished the possibility of a general strike, but they also played a notable part in securing the victory over the Reds with the Railway Regiment and the armoured trains.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, March 20.

Three notorious Johannesburg revolutionaries, Councillor Green, and "Generals" Erasmus and Viljoen, were captured on Saturday hiding in the country, and have been brought in to Johannesburg.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union has called off the strike. All the unions have now ordered a return to work. Peace

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

African World
March 25 1922
Race Problem

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Johannesburg at the last moment has thrown off the throttling grip on its life, wrote "E. G." in the "Star" in mail week.

Its people had been lured to a deadly encroachment on its liberties by a succession of acts from one insidious menace to one more open in its declared arrogance; from one brutality that might have been an experiment in lawless levity to others that were evidence of a ferocious temper slavering for yet more helpless victims. These experiments in tyranny that grew bolder with every snatch at power that succeeded, with every act of violence that went unpunished, gradually sapped that spirit of combination for protection which animates even a herd of cattle when threatened by wild dogs. The people became unconscious of the real menace. They came to regard each blow to their liberties as something that had to be borne in patience for a short time until affairs resumed their normal course.

They submitted to the autocratic rule of the Federation, a body alien to the first principles of constitutional government by the people's representatives for the people. The essential services of the town slid imperceptibly into the hands of men who were a law unto themselves, saying: "Stop that—do this; use such coal as seems to us right, though it cost you more; shut your shops at our order; cease your work when we decide; go in darkness if we say so, and stop buying meat or bread when it pleases us."

And Johannesburg submitted. Submitted in bewilderment with some growling—but, nevertheless, submitted since this insidious attack upon their rights and privileges had stripped away one by one the leaves from the tree and left only the bare trunk.

The Reign of the Brute.

And after the liberties had been taken away, one after another, by ultimatums issued daily by these Cæsars, whose claim to the purple was the possession of a loud voice, husky in coarse vituperation, and the gift of the unparalleled arrogance of ignorance—after that orgy of tyranny there followed, one after another, a series of appalling brutalities. Men exercising the right to work for a living were set upon by gangs of ruffians, beaten down and kicked not only by the males, but by some of the females of the species. Children were bombed in their beds. Repeated attempts were made to wreck passenger trains. Under the name of a white South Africa! Brutalities were done that would have shocked even the imagination of a Chaka. They turned some spectators who had been in the Great War, and were hardened to suffering, sick from sheer nausea, and the lust of cruelty that had seized on some young fiends found a too ready response from some of their women. In one press report the statement was made that some of the outrages committed were "too disgusting" to be mentioned. Only Anatole France in his story of the Three Witches who met Monsieur the Mayor on a lonely road and defiled his body, has ventured to name this offence.

Crimes were of daily occurrence, forming with the ultimatums of the Tyrants another attack upon the forbearance of a town now finally deprived of all its liberties. The daily atrocity produced indeed a horror that went deeper than did the successful assault upon civic rights.

Still there was no open protest.

The champions of mob rule in the Council bullied any advocate of independence, but not one of them expressed a word of sympathy for the men beaten to a pulp, or repudiated this violence.

Then the Commandos.

Then came the commandos: the drilling, the daily parades through the town, the defiance of the police, the open carrying of weapons that could have been intended for no other than murderous attack—iron bars, pick handles, bicycle chains tied to sticks, metal knobkerries, and kerries whose heads were set around with razor blades.

The numbed conscience of the town permitted the open flaunting of these deadly weapons, permitted the passage of truculent gangs in military formation, passing up and down its streets, permitted the "pulling out" of employees from the shops.

And while trade was held up, while decent people were thrown out of employment, while small shopkeepers were brought to ruin and the larger merchants suffered heavy losses, while the citizens were made to feel that they had no right in their own house, these law-breakers rattled their collecting boxes in the face of their victims, demanding moneys which were to be used for the ultimate destruction of the giver.

Then came the cold-blooded murder of the helpless natives, and the revolting attempt of some members of Parliament to throw the fault on the natives.

And then martial law and the sudden swift recovery of Johannesburg from its stupor under this red rash of savage violence.

The decent, sober men among the miners may thank God that this conspiracy was strangled on the eve of its terrible accomplishment. As for those who now seek to minimise the conspiracy, to excuse it, to throw blame on the natives or the Chamber of Mines, their juggling with words in the face of the peril Johannesburg has escaped is regarded with something more than contempt.

As an individual who has witnessed the growth of violence, who has seen the attitude of Bolsheviks, who has seen the mob defiance of the police, who has witnessed the attacks on natives, who has interviewed their responsible leaders, and who has day by day wondered at this plague of unredeemed tyranny and unredeemed brutality of men and women, I say that there was a calculated design to repeat on the Rand the unnatural outbreak of crime in Russia that horrified the entire world.

RAND RELIEF FUND.

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa announces that the sum so far received by him is £698. In addition two larger sums have been transmitted by

generous donors direct to the Prime Minist of the Union.

The need for aid is still urgent, for man thousands are destitute. Sir Edgar Walto therefore earnestly hopes that further don tions may be forthcoming. His appeal wa and is, to those on this side who are Sout Africans or who are directly associated wit the Union of South Africa.

Native View of the Strike.

Commenting on the Rand revolution, "South African Native Opinion" suspects it was more of a Nationalist demonstration against the British régime than a genuine cry for higher wages. A befitting conclusion to the reign of terror, the journal adds, would be the double bold one of (a) the destruction of the colour bar both in Parliament and in industries and (b) the outright suppression of the Republican propaganda.

Inquiry into Rand Revolt.

General Smuts has announced the appointment of Sir Thomas Graham, Judge President of the Eastern Division of the Supreme Court, and Sir Johannes Lange, Judge of the Supreme Court, as a commission to inquire into the events immediately preceding the declaration of martial law on the Rand, and as to whether the declaration was justified by the causes and character of the revolutionary movement, and whether there were any irregularities or excesses on the part of the Government forces. The terms of reference also include the behaviour of the natives, and whether the assaults on natives were provoked.

War Hero's Tragic End.

Another tragedy of the Rand riots was the death of Lieutenant Rupert Taylor, M.C., of the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment. He was the youngest son of Mr Twentyman Taylor, of Pretoria, and had been employed in the Pretoria municipality. It appears he was wounded in the thigh and succumbed through excessive hæmorrhage while being conveyed to the hospital.

THE RED WEEK ON THE RAND.

PSYCHOLOGY OF JOHANNESBURG: THE REVOLUTION THAT FAILED.

London England
African World
4/8/22,

Special Despatch to "The African World" by VERE STENT.

PRETORIA, March 15.

The last five days in Johannesburg have been to the student of ethics and humanity a startling and amazing spectacle.

I have never professed to know or understand Johannesburg very well, but after the week-end happenings I may, without any shame, confess to understanding Johannesburg not at all. I arrived there upon the afternoon of last Friday, and proceeded at once to the Drill Hall, the military headquarters. There was ordered confusion, if I may use such a contradiction in terms. Martial Law had been proclaimed and the place swarmed with officers, recruits, munitions of war, lorries, motors and civilians. A long stream of recruits offering their services, of young men responding to the call to the Colours, of old soldiers who had hastily donned, in many cases, just a khaki tunic, having no time to change their civilian trousers, staff officers who had arrived neatly dressed and properly equipped with "X" pattern beds and camp furniture, neatly uniformed, ablaze with ribbons and with Sam Browne belt, and glittering with brass work.

I watched the crowd streaming in at the gate. A small body of about eighteen arrived together, passed in to volunteer or report themselves. Seven of them had been on strike, but were not for any revolution. They were probably relieved and glad to be called to the Colours, I saw old Major Holcroft, D.S.G.P., who was very indignant. There was nothing for him to do. Some unkind Staff Officer had suggested that the time was not arrived to call out the last line, and the dear old gentleman went away more than half inclined to join the revolutionists.

The Union Square in front of the Drill Hall was filling rapidly with affluent-looking motor-cars driven by their owners, and being stripped of wind-screens, hoods, and other fittings that they might be ready for action.

Amazing Military Work.

The rapidity with which the forces of law and order were organised speaks volumes for the skeleton staff which exists in this country It is no thanks to the Government that the revolution is scotched, for the Government were supine and indifferent to an extent which, under the circumstances, is almost impossible to understand. The last three weeks the military men in Johannesburg have been asking for martial law; for the last three weeks the Government, with one eye upon the Opposition benches, has been afraid to possess them with the powers which alone could have prevented the bloodshed which we now all deplore. Once these powers were obtained the military got to work, and the result, as I have said, was amazing. We had no army, we have no army. We have not sufficient police, and yet with a rapidity and completeness and a success which it is difficult to underestimate, an army was organised, and the revolution trodden underfoot. The Drill Hall was something like one of those Chicago machines we read of, which take a pig in at one end and turn out ham and sausage and various edibles at the other. At the front door went in young men and old men, slouching men and smart men, and out the other end came something at least resembling a soldier dressed in uniform, with rifle and bayonet and a supply of ammunition, and although perhaps his "present arms" was not of the smartest, his heart was of the greatest and in the right place, and as they streamed in through the front entrance, so through the side they marched away in squads to join their various units.

Upstairs was the brain of this vast enterprise. Thirteen or fourteen telephone lines—they did tell me the exact number—anyhow, the Drill Hall took an average of two calls a minute during its working day, and its working day lasted very easily fourteen hours.

It was, for me, more interesting, not to say safer, to sit at the Drill Hall and hear the messages and orders going out, and watch the brain work directing the movements of the body than to loaf round Fordsburg attracting the attentions of both friend and foe. At any rate, one knew exactly what was happening while at the Drill Hall, and at Fordsburg one had only the foggiest idea of what was immediately before one. I paid one visit to Fordsburg—I will tell you about that later on. Return we to the Drill Hall. There was little sleep for anybody on Friday night. Just before sunset I made an endeavour to attach myself to the Carlton Hotel. Having no luggage, and not even a visiting card, and presenting, as I did, my customary disreputable appearance, I was rebuffed, first by a not too polite person, who, I presume, was in the employ of the management, and secondly by an exceedingly polite but none the less firm lady. I know she was a lady, because she had diamond rings on her fingers. I suffered the same fate at the Langham, and was told that I should not be able to get in to any hotel at that juncture. Returning to the Drill Hall, I managed to obtain a few blankets, and lay me down upon the balcony, thankful, at least, for such small mercies as "the exigencies of the military situation" allowed. All night long men came and went. Great lorries appeared with munitions; a train stole into Park Station from Pretoria, laden with ammunition and blankets, and other mysterious impedimenta of war. Out in the darkness occasional shots cracked far away at Fordsburg and down Jeppes direction.

The "Motor Corps."

On Saturday morning came the fight at Ellis Park, and by that time something like two hundred swagger motor-cars had assembled, under Colonel Anderson, our own "Andy," of Pretoria. They brought their own petrol, drove their cars themselves, and did not ask a penny for their services. Eventually the Government gave them petrol, which was something, and a blue ribbon round their arms, which prevented them being shot by their friends, but also exposed them to the murderous attentions of the enemy's snipers.

This fleet of motor-cars proved invaluable, for it enabled General Beves to keep in the Hall a central reserve of anything up to six hundred men and to rush them to any point where they might be required with a suddenness and a celerity which startled and entirely upset the plans of the revolutionists. A message came from Ellis Park for help—a small force was being hard pressed. A few quiet words from the General passed on by his Chief of Staff, and within five, or, let us say, at the outside seven minutes, twenty cars were on the road, carrying from five to seven armed men apiece, and constituting a force by no means to be despised.

In the meanwhile the Intelligence Department was organised in close touch with Marshall Square.

Protection was given to certain bakers and butchers to enable them to carry on that the army might be fed. It was all very rough and ready. I fancy the Quartermaster will have some difficulty in making up his accounts, but it was very effective, swift, and efficient.

It is a dreadful thing that we should have in South Africa such men as led and organised the revolution. We are inclined to say here in Pretoria that it is dreadful to have in South Africa a Johannesburg. Let us be fair to Johannesburg, and while we do not minimise the horror of Fordsburg, let us not forget the loyalty of Parktown and Hillbrow and half a hundred suburbs in which live men and women who, not only loyal to the State, but who at a moment like this are prepared to make great sacrifices and to take great personal risks, without fee or reward, or without even mention in the newspaper, patriotism, but by the desire to profit. The fruit shops were opened, and many clothing shops, but it was a desultory, perfunctory sort of trade done in Johannesburg during the days of the terror. And it was not without its humorous side. For instance, having acquired passports to do so, I moved abroad on Saturday night. The first sentry that stopped me examined me and said, with an air of great knowingness: "Ah, yes, Intelligence." "Intelligence," I replied, supposing he saw it upon my face. The next sentry did not perceive in me, or did not possess so much intelligence as the first, for he marched me about half a mile to where his non-commissioned officer was, leaving his post to do so. I pointed this out to the non-commissioned officer, who sent him back with a sharp reprimand, and apologised; "but," he said, "if you will loaf about places in the middle of the night for no special reason you have no complaint." I pointed out that I was a member of the Press and was obtaining copy. He then delivered himself of a few general remarks on the Johannesburg Press which would have turned the editors of the "Star" and the "Mail" perfectly pale.

Crave for Excitement.

There is an element in Johannesburg which sympathises neither with the Government nor with the revolution, which, as a matter of fact, has not taken the trouble even to inquire what the quarrel is about; an element which lives, like the Athenians of old, 'to hear and to tell of some new thing." This element does not only consist of women, but of men.

On Tuesday (yesterday) it was generally known that the Government meant to deal with Fordsburg, and at daybreak flappers clad in scanty costumes—and Lord! how scanty their costumes are—women one would have thought had arrived at years of discretion (although from behind there is nothing to show whether a Johannesburg female is fourteen or forty), men who certainly ought to possess more stability and to have known better, and even nurses with perambulators and children, swarmed from the suburbs in towards Fordsburg. It was useless to warn them that they might get hurt. The crave for excitement, the seething desire for some new thing obsessed them. It was useless to tell them that they embarrassed the military—so long as there was a spectacle they crowded on to any sort of height that promised a vision of the fray, the tops of houses, and upstairs windows. It might have been a Lord Mayor's Show that was to take place. They laughed in an eager, excited manner, talked in loud tones, explained to each other the exact intentions of the General Staff and how they were going to attack Fordsburg, whispered what the revolutionists meant to do in their own defence, knew exactly what was going to happen. Nothing escaped them. They knew who commanded the revolutionaries and who commanded the Government forces, could tell you the make of every aeroplane that appeared upon the scene; in fact, one wondered what the Intelligence Department was doing to know so little when these people knew so much. And it

Race Problem—1922.
Africa. II

was a dramatic scene; it was worth seeing, but it was not the sort of show one would take one's children to, for, as Touchstone said, "It is the first time that ever I heard that breaking of ribs was sport for ladies." But the makers sinister element, I should say, numbered nearly a third of Johannesburg. Its sensations are stimulated by the bioscope cult, and its craving to experience the highest and lowest passions vicariously, its lust for melodrama is encouraged—dare I say it?—by a section of the Press which revels in the sordid details of a divorce, or the gruesome items of a murder, to such an extent that only force would prevent it assembling to see such a sight as Fordsburg presented on Tuesday. Not but what it was a sight worth seeing. The hovering aeroplanes, the concealed guns flinging shell after shell into the revolutionary stronghold, the steady advance of the Government troops, the disorderly retreat of the would-be conspirators—all combined to make a spectacle so amazing and so inconceivable in the imagination as we may never witness, and, please God never shall witness, in this South Africa of ours.

Very early on the Sunday morning at about two o'clock General Smuts made one in order to maintain and uphold the authority of the King's Government in South Africa.

I saw one man driving an enormous motor-car, with its paint and bright work all a-glitter—he lives in a luxurious house overlooking the Sachsenwald, and might without reproach have remained there during the disturbance—asking politely if he might be allowed to go home for an hour to wash and change and get something to eat, and heard him told it could not be thought of, and that he must stand by—and he stood by. He had not enlisted; he had not signed any paper; he was a free agent. He was a true volunteer, and I think his salary must run to anything between four and five thousand a year. The General said only personal services counted, and personal service these men gave, and not only the men but the women. A little girl, carrying her own Underwood, arrived at the Drill Hall and volunteered her services as typist. She had been thrown out of work by the strike. She was exceedingly good to look at, and, between ourselves, she did not get past the office of the First Staff Officer, a very old military friend of mine; his name begins with a B—I won't give him away any further. Later on the Headquarters discovered the lady and appropriated her services. It seemed a little unfair. She was a very able typist.

Not one, but half a dozen typists were there ready to work, asking no pay, keen on helping the Government.

At the hospital they were overwhelmed by offers of assistance from women who had been nurses and had some experience, and, considering the enormous strain on their resources, they were thankful to take almost anyone with sufficient knowledge to permit her to be trusted with a patient. The hospital, like Headquarters, rose to a great occasion. Doctors, nurses, attendants, worked day and night without so much as a murmur. They received friend and foe. The honest soldier or policeman murderously shot down in the service of his country lay alongside the Russian revolutionist of the most brutal and desperate type. No difference was made—a wounded man was a wounded man. All those five nights—Friday to Tuesday—lights blazed in that great caravanserai of the sick and wounded, the very existence of which redeems Johannesburg from a charge of being no more than a university of crime. Women did double shifts of nursing, doctors snatched a few hours' fitful sleep in the corridors or where they might, and the ambulances came and went with monotonous regularity.

The Public Safety Committee.

At the Palace of Justice sat the Committee of Public Safety, a portentous collection of notables that need never to have been called into existence at all, except perhaps as an advisory body under military jurisdiction. Still, they were doing the best they could, giving their time and knowledge to the service of the country, and they were particularly useful in their knowledge of personalities and of human nature, which they applied to the granting of permits to civilians to come and to go at certain times and in certain areas unmolested.

The women amongst the well affected classes lost no time in organising refreshment stalls. Not merely as an amusement but in earnest, giving their time and spending their money and their skill in cooking and providing hundreds of tired and very weary soldiers and policemen with a cup of tea and a snack that was as welcome as the shadow of a great rock in a dry land.

There was much to admire in Johannesburg during these hours of its agony, and the Government received such support as it hardly deserved.

In the town itself people went about their business as best they might. Some shops opened and some shut. Here and there a Greek restaurant remained at the receipt of custom, prompted not, of course, by of his dramatic appearances, all the more dramatic for being perfectly unconscious. I was lying upon the balcony of the Drill Hall, when on a sudden a great motor-car dashed up to the entrance and stopped. I peeped over the balustrade and watched two young sentries who knew a little, but not much, about soldiering, present arms, even though it was moonlight. From the car emerged the stocky little figure of the Prime Minister. Worried and preoccupied, he passed swiftly upstairs and spent some while in conference with General Beves. Then, without fuss or bother, excitement or display, he stepped into his automobile and vanished into the night. That was all, but somehow it inspired confidence. Smuts was at Headquarters; all was well with the army.

Men in the Right Place.

I happen to know that the Prime Minister has the highest opinion of General Beves' ability as an organiser, administrator, and director of military activity, and chose him especially for the central Johannesburg command And while we talk of generals, let me dwell for a moment upon the Prime Minister's flair for putting the right man in the right place. General Brits was just the proper man to raise the burghers of the Eastern area, General van Deventer the most appropriate commander that could be found for the West. General Brits does not pretend to love the English very much, but he loves a rebel—black or white, Dutch or English—very much less. He is a rough and ready loyal soldier, with an instinct for the art of war, if no knowledge of its science. General van Deventer has both the instinct, and to some extent the knowledge, but of the three commanders on the Rand, General Beves is the only professional, trained and scientific tactician, administrator and "Q."

The street fighting itself is difficult to describe. I saw very little of it, and even those in the middle of it know no more about it than what happened within fifty yards of them. Some stormed a barricade, others smashed open the doors of buildings and captured snipers red-handed. The enemy was elusive and practically invisible, and his losses must have been far less than those of the Government troops. The revolutionaries—here let us halt a moment and distinguish between strikers and revolutionaries. Thousands of loyal trade unionists who were upon strike declined to lift even a little finger to help the revolution; hundreds joined the Government forces. The revolutionists numbered at the outside some four or five thousand, and even they were instigated by leaders rather than voluntary. The revolutionists, I say, had courage to murder small bodies of police, to club officials to death, to snipe from concealed positions, but they had not courage to stand up to it when the Government troops attacked in earnest. They threw up their hands and saved their skins. Had they been as daring as they were well armed, they might have seized Johannesburg before the Government could possibly have mobilised its volunteer army. If one studies for a moment their psychology, one finds them despairing men acting under a sense of wrong-doing, nervous before the stern looks of the soldiers when taken prisoners. There was nothing of the splendour of a Marseillaise about this revolution in Johannesburg. It went, appropriately enough, to the lugubrious strains of the Red Flag. The very rebels themselves knew that there was no good cause for revolution; knew that in a country that possesses manhood suffrage for whites there is no excuse for a white revolt. I watched the prisoners brought in one by one, and wondered what their grievance was. They had a grievance; they were angry, injured, frightened, incoherent in their complaints, and too sulky to answer any questions. I saw a woman brought in. She was found signalling to a sniper, and the method of her signal was to lift her frock and display a short scarlet apology for a petticoat. She was a dreadful picture; every evil passion played upon her face—perverse desires, hatred, and fear. It made one shudder. Mark you! these are not foreigners. These are South Africans. We have bred them here in South Africa. It is horrible to have to admit; but it is true. They are products of our system, which means there is something dreadfully wrong; and you will find them only in Johannesburg. I do not pretend to know how to solve the problem because whether we have them in subjection or not, they will always be with us, poisoning the moral atmosphere, preparing a heritage of hell for our children.

South Africa's Trial.

Time presses, and I must catch the mail.

Everything is over, and I am back in Pretoria, where it is as calm and as peaceful as a Wiltshire garden, except for the fact that the police are armed with revolvers and there are sentries on the public buildings with fixed bayonets. It seems an age, though it was only yesterday that Adler's guns were flinging shrapnel over the heads of the spectators gathered upon the housetops in and about the Trades Hall at Fordsburg, since poor Carey Thomas was done to death and the aeroplanes were dropping their deadly bombs upon the revolutionary trenches. It seems an age since the white flags of the enemy were sent back with the stern message "Unconditional surrender," since a posse of rebel politicians offered to arrange surrender on the agreement that there should be no executions, and were told that the forces of the King held no parley with revolutionists, And now it is only a matter of cleaning up. Smith, the revolutionary general, has been found dead upon a housetop; the rest of the leaders are in gaol, and some are reported to have committed suicide. The Government losses have been severe. Mr. Justice Gregorowski has lost his son; Gordon Gray and Carey Thomas were amongst the front rank of officers of the Empire. But if the casualty list is a sad one there is this compensation, through this long and trying and weary struggle the honour of their King, their country, and the force to which they belong. It is a force with a fine tradition behind them. From the days of the Zarps and their great Buller twenty years ago to the days of the constabulary, and from the constabulary to the formation of the present force. They are a credit to Colonel Truter and deserve the nation's thanks. Nor can any praise be too high for the work done by the military. Ill-equipped, untrained, they possessed hardly any qualification for a soldier except those of courage, loyalty, and obedience. If South Africa had much to weep over she has, too, much to be proud of. As gold is tried by the fire, so nations are tried by such crises as these. We have been tried and have not been found wanting.

Mr. T. J. Macfie, lately Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, seems, curiously enough, to have some sympathy, if not with the revolutionists, at any rate with the strikers, for he writes at length to the "Rand Daily Mail," which would have been wiser had it not published his letter, saying of the revolution: "We have lighted this day such a candle in South Africa as with the help of God shall never be put out." Most of us hope that we have successfully extinguished such a conflagration as no man shall ever dare attempt to rekindle.

UNION NEWS ITEMS.

African World, London
6-12-22

The Hottentot Aftermath.

The Administrator of the South-West African Protectorate, Mr. Hofmeyr, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent on his return from the campaign against the rebellious Bondelzwarts, expressed the highest praise of the conduct of the troops. Mr. Hofmeyr denounced the allegations that prisoners had been killed or ill-treated. He pointed out that, for instance, the troops even gave up their horses to footsore prisoners. The Bondelzwarts, the Administrator emphasised, had five separate opportunities of settling matters peaceably, but they adopted a truculent attitude and were evidently determined upon war.

The statement by Reuter last week that Nicholas Christian, the Bondelzwart chief, had been killed, is incorrect, as a later message says that the man is still at large.

Mr. Joel at Maiden Erlegh.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

General Smuts' Informative Reply to the Nationalist Leader.

General Hertzog, the Nationalist leader, moving the reduction of the Premier's salary in the Union House of Assembly to-day (cabled Reuter on Thursday), accused General Smuts of doing nothing to relieve unemployment, more particularly by the development of industries. On the contrary, he asserted the Government was aggravating the evil by encouraging immigration.

General Smuts, in reply, contended that the Government relief works were coping with unemployment effectively. The industrial developments which he had foreshadowed in his speech on May 22 during the Budget debate, required time. The present difficulty was the financial stringency, and for this reason all the Government was doing at present to encourage immigration was advertising in Europe. This was regrettable, because he was of the opinion that one of the factors in keeping down the white man in South Africa was the smallness of the white population and the fact that the black was gradually replacing him at a cheaper wage.

General Smuts pointed out that the High Commissioner's office in London was dissuading would-be immigrants with a capital of only a few hundred pounds, who could not be absorbed, but was sending out a ricl type in fair numbers. Everyone bringing South Africa technical skill, education, capital should be welcomed with open arms.

W. P. C. GLOBE
AUGUST 3, 1922

NEGROES TO ASK LEAGUE FOR AFRICAN AWARD

Preparations are under way to have a delegation from the Universal Negro Improvement Society present a memorial to the League of Nations asking for two of the German colonies in Africa as a reward for the services of the Negro race in the world war. Decision to this effect was reached at yesterday's session of the organization, whis is in convention at Liberty Hall in Harlem.

The commission will consist of G. E. Marks of West Coast, Africa, who is a supreme deputy; his grace J. R. Biggs of Baltimore, the chaplain general. W. H. Sherrill, an Ohio lawyer; O. J. Austin Norris, a Philadelphia lawyer, and H. Dodge of Newark, who told the convention that, although he was not trained in diplomacy, he could "look these diplomats squarely in the eye and tell them what we want."

DR. CRUMMELL'S ADVICE TO LIBERIANS IN 187

Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

The late Dr. Crummell a native of New York, notably defended his race, but no man of our own group was bolder or more courageous than he in pointing out their faults. In an address, delivered in 1870, in Liberia, he pointed out, most clearly, two of the great "mstakes" of that republic. Said he,: "One great mistake in the people of Liberia has been neglect of our native population." In part, under this head, he says:

"I do not say that this has been universally the case; and I am glad to aver that it has been unaccompanied with a malignant will. The fault has been more relative than absolute. We have fallen far short of our duty, than is either justifiable or excusable. We have been guilty of a neglect, which has carried with it harm to the aborigines; and, at the same time, visited grievous wrongs upon ourselves.

"Our mistake in this matter has sprung, first of all from too strong self-consciousness of civilized power. Nor is this to be wondered at. As a people we were "ferried over" in a month, or little more, from a state of degradation to a position of independence and superiority. In a little more than a monthly change of the moon, we were metamorphosed from the position of under lings to one of mastery, with a vast population of degraded subjects around us. We should have been angels instead of men, if the contract, between ourselves and the heathen around us, had not made a most vivid impression upon oru minds; not somewhat inflamed our imaginations. It has done both, it has lead to an exaggeration of our own capacities, it has blinded so many of us to the fact that we are but a few generations removed from the condition and the benightedness of the heathen around us. It has made us forgetful of the great duties we owe these people who serve us in our families and work on our farms. It has led too many to look down upon the native as an inferior, placed at such a distance from us, that concord and oneness seem almost impossible for aye?

"Let us be just and candid with ourselves, and look this matter fairly in the face; for if we can not call ourselves rigidly to account for any of our policies, we can not make any improvement, and must surely die. Why then should we doubt the full and equal ability of the native man to become all that we are, and do all that we can do?—Indeed I can hardly maintain my gravity while talking thus to you. For who indeed are we? Right glad I am that there are no Europeans here to-day; for surely they would see the almost ludricousness of such an address from such an one as I am—and to you? Have faith in the native. You have trusted him—trusted him to nurse your children—trusted him with your goods in trading—trusted your life in his hands, in fragile canoes—trusted yourself, unprotected, in his sequestetred native villages. Go now to a farther length—trust him as a man, fitted to

—"Move and act
In all the correspondences of nature."

Again, Dr. Crummell says: "A second mistake in our policy has been our dependence upon, and our eager desire for, the foreign supply of our needs, to the culpable neglect of our native resources and of native skill." So masterly and skillfully does Dr. Crummell treat the subject that no extract would do justice to the same. But one paragraph we give. Says he: "Notice, too, the large quantities of corn, meal, and rice imported into the country; when we can easily produce two crops a year on our own lands, and largely export to foreign lands. Mackeral,codfish and herring, in thousands of barrels, are brought to our ports; while the very same fish sport in our own waters."

To the question of scarcity of labor, he answers: "And this question is put in a country where there are tens of thousands of unemployed, but vigorous men, unproductive; but fitted as well by the habit of labor as by physical powers to all the needs of our agricultural operations."

Think of it: More than a half century ago, a grandson of an African King thus pleads, on the soil of Africa, with Christian black people from the United States. He continues:

"And now, I ask, are you, because of some pain and toil, some trouble and poverty, going to unmake history? Because of some little suffering, will you put back ten degrees the dial of the world's progress? Wellnigh every foot of land on this West Coast, which lies upon the seaboard, is in the possession of some European power. Will you not retain a foot of land on this coast for Africa's self and her sons? Is thre not to be one single, responsible, representative Negro government among the nations? And will you sweep this one lone, simple star from the heavens?"

It is interesting to note what was in the mind of Alexander Crummell, fifty years ago, with respect to what part the United States government should play, in connection with Liberia. Said he:

"The United States government, however, can do great things through us, for the regeneration of Africa. It would be immodest to assert that she owes us a debt; but the averment, is, without a doubt, a proper one, that America is deeply indebted to Africa. And Providence seems to have made us, who spring from her loins, the proper channels in Africa of her prompt and penerous Christian solicititudes, and, as I trust eventually, of her governmental succor and assistance. For it seems to me that now, as the United States has begun a colonial policy, it would not be unseemingly in that great nation to extend to this nascent state the many advantages of a colony without its disadvantages, that is, by the offer and the guarantee of a PROTECTORATE to Liberia, for a lengthy period, for specific ends, pertaining to African regeneration: with those monetary helps and assistances, and that naval guardianship, which would enable us to commence a greater work of interior civilization, by the means of roads, model farms and manuel labor schools; with the definite condition that our internal economy and our full national functions should remain intact and undisturbed."

GEORGE F. BRAGG JR.
Baltimore, Md

Native Education.

[By M. T. Ngqase.]

Sir,—To various minds, the principles enunciated during the debate on the Natve Affairs' Bill, do not compose a just and progressive native policy; and to a certain extent, far from representing the spirits in which the native problems are to be approached. On the question of Native Education, for instance, there seems to be a new atmosphere in which a retrogressive policy becomes, not only possible, but inevitable. It is submitted that the present system of Native Education stops short of providing the equipments for a work of life from a native standpoint, and it is considered necessary that native schools should fit their pupils for the work they are to do after school life. Educationally this argument amounts to little unless it can be shown in what respect Native Education must be altered to meet these views. Since the inception of Union, a lower curriculum has been mapped out. It has been considered no longer necessary to give the native child the same opportunity as a European child in matter of competition. In this respect the altering of the curriculum had a political complexion with which we had nothing to do, and from the point of view of abstract justice as between "man" and "man" there is nothing to be said in its favour. As a result one finds that the native teachers' intelligence is not very much above a European boy in the Sixth Standard and the fact that he is however classified as a qualified teacher counts for little when it is known that his intellectual abilities are sadly inferior to European Teachers of similar grade. To imagine that these two races (white and black) can exist side by side without any intermingling ideas and forces is to suppose that two substances in one vessel will not mix and that is an *ignorantio elenchi* based in deep pessimism and it is considered that native grievances should be worked in the most optimistic lines. I quite admit that the natives cannot hope to benefit much by means of University Education, but the man, who, by his civilising influences, gives the native opportunities to gain this Education and subsequently envies him the chance to make use of his acquirements, is to blame. Would you not think that a Dr. who, having prescribed a "purge" to his patient and he orders at the same time "restringents" upon it, is mad? Undoubtedly, and this is what the white races are doing to the natives to-day. In this respect the native education becomes a disgrace and a menace; but it must be clearly understood that even as natives, our whole conception of Education must become richer and broader. Therefore there must be a complete and generous living unless a native is to be condemned for life to black coated servitude. Natives seem to be the only people pledged to maintain the colour bar and they have learned severe lessons that violet professions of friendships are usually insincere as they are useless and though amusing on a sea-trip, they are impertinent in the voyage of life.

Race Problem—1922.

Africa.

N. Y. CITY WALL ST. JOURNAL
APRIL 4, 1922

A LESSON FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Gold production has been resumed in the Transvaal following the complete, though sanguinary, failure of the miners' strike. With the adjustment of wages there to the real cost of living, and the rather more tardy elimination of the premium on gold, with the reestablishment of a free market in London, the South African gold output will become once more the vital economic factor it has always been in the business of this country. But there is another truth involved, and another lesson to be drawn from the strike, of great and permanent importance to ourselves.

One of the disquieting items in the news from Johannesburg was that the native mine workers had been approached by American negro labor agitators, at least one of whom claimed to belong to a missionary organization. It might convey a lesson to the injudicious friends of the negro here that, in the throes of one of the most bloody and unintelligent of modern strikes, the native laborer in the Rand gold field remained faithful to his salt. Perhaps our well-meaning but mistaken philanthropists can be persuaded to put these two facts together. Uplifting the African black man may well be feasible. But there are ethnological reasons why it cannot, and must not, be done under the ignorant leadership of the American negro.

A few years ago a much traveled Englishman listened to a conversation of southerners in Richmond, Va. They explained to him that the "southerner alone understood the negro." He politely forbore to retort that if that was all the understanding there was it was small wonder that the negro was such a problem. He merely smiled. He had spent five years in Africa, the birthplace of the American negro. He belonged to a race which has done more to secure good government for the negro than all others put together. But he forbore to tell these experts on the negro question why the difference between the negro and the white man in this country is a difference not of degree but of kind—one which centuries of education may not eliminate.

This observer pointed out to a New York newspaper man, subsequently, the real reason—one ignored by abolitionist and southerner alike. It is that the American negro derives from the least developed of the African races. The slave raiders never made their forays upon the intelligent and well-organized tribes. If they picked up an occasional member of such better stock it was a pure accident. The slaves they sold at the coast for shipment to America came from races crudely organized and of the lowest mentality. The native labor of Johannesburg is drawn from points far south of those where our negroes originated. It is taken, for the most part, from tribes which have been conquered by the Zulus (a great family which includes the Matabele and the Basuto), but even these are a better stock than that from which the American negro comes.

Probably one reason why our negro agitators failed to move the native laborers in Johannesburg to the point of rapine and pillage was that the natives regarded them with all the contempt which a superior shows to an inferior race.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
MARCH 18, 1922

WOULD SHIP THEM BACK TO AFRICA.

By a vote of 40 to 32 the senate of the Mississippi legislature missed adopting a memorial asking congress "to request the president to procure by treaty or negotiation with our late allies sufficient territory on the continent of Africa to make a suitable and final home for the American negro and to use such part of our allied war debt as may be necessary to procure such concession." The argument was not protracted, but it developed a problem which Mississippi plantation owners are familiar with. The negro has his faults, but he can't be replaced on the river bottom plantations. At least it hasn't been done to date.

The proposal is an interesting echo of the tentative hints which have been discussed in Europe—chiefly outside of Germany, of course—to the effect that the United States would do well to acquire former German possessions in Africa for and in consideration of cancellation of European debts to America. Most of the enthusiasm for the project has hitherto been developed on the other side of the Atlantic. In fact, the popular demand for "entanglement" on the continent of Africa might have been set down as very close to zero had it not been for the suggestion of the Mississippi legislator.

Of course there are Marcus Garvey and many other negroes who have urged the repatriation of the negro in the soil that gave birth to his forebearers. But Garvey is involved in the toils of the law over financial and administrative difficulties, in connection with his launching of the "black star line," which was to serve ultimately as a means of transporting colored citizens to African shores. Other colored advocates of the African colonial scheme seem to be in even less advantageous position to carry out their ideas. And now the Mississippi senate has sat down on the proposal. It looks like that if Liberia can't accommodate the Mississippi exodus of field hands, Boston and Chicago and Kansas City will have to make room for still more of them.

Appalling Loss.

What the Strike is Costing.

1/27/22

Trampling the Riches of the Rand into Ruin.

Lembatana News

The riches of the Rand are being trampled into ruin. The British coal strike cost England £200,000,000 in one year and left a beggared industry, and the colossal stupidity of strike leaders on the Rand is doing comparatively more injury.

The Union started the year with a drop in trade, compared with 1920, of £68,000,000. The drop in imports was mainly due to the fact that 1920's business was based on 18 months' old prices, but exports fell over £25,000,000 owing to a drop in the value of wool, maize and other products.

The gold export for 1920 on a higher premium was £33,547,000, as compared with £34,398,000 in 1921. There was lower production at a lower price.

LOSS IN GOLD.

The official figures of gold export in November was £1,374,570, or £91,638 per day; the output in December was £3,564,000, or £114,907 per day. The mines have been stopped 15 days, meaning, on December basis, an ascertained loss of £1,724,505.

LOSS IN PREMIUM.

Time in the days of a vanishing premium is everything, and the closing of the mines is robbing every ton to be mined of a great part of its potential value. Twenty shillings ore that is priced at 33s. because of the premium, sees its opportunity lost by every day the working is stopped.

A stoppage of 15 days leaves, say, one million tons not milled, and if the premium work out in three, six or 12 months, that loss of ore cannot be recovered by the stamps. Whatever premium could be made now is lost to the mines. Taking the premium at 13s. per ounce and the number of ounces recoverable from 1,000,000 tons at 330,000, then the loss of the premium account is already £214,500, and that is entirely lost.

LOSS IN LABOUR.

To those sums has to be added the loss from over 20,000 natives sent home, the loss in mines that have been flooded, the loss in the number of white men who will be out of work till the damaged mines are in a position to resume work, and the loss of the industries and jobs that are dependent on the working of the mines.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The loss in trade and industries may be as great as the loss in gold; but it is impossible to get any way near exact figures. All one can give is a statement made this morning by one wholesale house employing a large staff, that business in the strike has fallen to a quarter. Take the numberless businesses on the Rand, reduce their turnover by a half or three-quarters, and the figure arrived at will undoubtedly be serious enough. One cannot even venture an estimate, and even business men dare not state the appalling sum at which they believe the loss now stands.

THE LAND.

Neither can one give an estimate of the loss on the land. As we have shown, the farmers are £25,000,000 worse off than they were in 1920, and wool is down to 8¼d per lb., compared with 2s 4d. in 1920, while the price of maize, farmers say, leaves no profit. On top of that they lose

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

the Rand market, which is well over a million a year in sales, and more than that in deliveries through the shops and agents.

THE TRAMS.

The loss to the town revenue from the stoppage of the trams is £1,800 per day.

The country started the year with a loss of £68,000,000.

The farmer started the year with a loss of £25,000,000.

The gold mines started the year with a loss of £1,149,000, and the month of January begins, for 15 days, with a loss that already threatens to weaken trade, industries and land production, to the enormous injury of the white generation passing into service.

The loss on gold is £1,724 505.

The loss on premium is £214 500.

The loss not ascertainable is in the nature of a national calamity, and vast interests are at stake which go to the very foundations of the welfare of 1,500,000 whites and 6,000,000 natives.—*Star.*

Kenya Colony (B. E. A.).

THE NATIVE OUTBURST.

African World 1/28/22 London Supplement

Reuter cabled on Tuesday from Nairobi that all is now quiet after the native outbreak. In an inquiry at the magistrate's court into the troubles, witnesses stated that the conduct of the native troops had been excellent. They were on duty for eighteen hours without a break and maintained discipline in spite of continuous jeering by the rioters. On March 16 the position was such that no alternative was left but to open fire. The suggestion made in a London newspaper that the trouble was due to Bolshevik influence is considered to be most absurd.

Readers of THE AFRICAN WORLD will recall that in the disorders—which followed the arrest of a Kikuyu native agitator named Harry Thuku on March 14—fifteen of the mob were killed by rifle fire. The "Times" Nairobi correspondent adds that investigations into the activities of Thuku are disclosing his connection with Indian extremists. Thuku used the Indian Association's offices, and also motors belonging to Indians for touring the reserves. Objectionable propaganda literature which he issued was printed at the Indian press. The "Indian Chronicle," the organ of the extremist politicians, states that it finds no excuse for the action of the Government on the 16th, and suggests that somebody blundered. It ranges itself on the side of Thuku's efforts "to better the conditions of his community." Inquiries are proceeding to find the source of Thuku's funds. There is reason to believe that Thuku will be deported to Kismayu. It has been ascertained that the Indian leaders assisted Thuku in the preparation of the pro-Indian resolutions cabled to the Colonial Secretary.

Thuku was secretary of the Kikuyu Association, an organisation which seeks to safeguard the interests of the natives. His connection with the Indian agitators was a matter of comment in the summer of last year, when a meeting of natives at Nairobi passed resolutions to the effect that the presence of Indians in Kenya Colony was not inimical to native interests. According to a memorandum signed by Lord Delamere and Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, several days before this Nairobi meeting, "Thuku and one or two of his native associates were entertained to tea by certain of the Indian agitators, and under the promise of a free trip to India for Thuku and his friends, the text of the resolutions and the cable reporting them were drafted by Indians then present." The Kikuyu chiefs and sub-chiefs, however, repudiated Thuku's action, and dismissed him from his position as secretary of the Kikuyu Association.

STRIKE ITEMS

A.P.O. Capetown 1/28/22

Mr. Tielman, the Transvaal Nationalist leader, advised the strikers to take a pledge to vote for ever and ever against Smuts. Yet *De Burger* says Nationalists are not making political capital out of the strike.

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The number of Natives repatriated up to Tuesday was approximately 30,000. This means that 2,000 whites will find themselves without work when the strike is settled.

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A Commando, presumably of strikers, of 30 horsemen and 70 cyclists approached the E.R.P.M. power station. When stopped, dispersed.

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Die Volksblad, the Nationalist organ of Bloemfontein, says, "the modification of the Colour Bar to the disadvantage of the white miner is a most dangerous measure.

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At a meeting, held under the auspices of Maritzburg Labour Party, it was resolved to support the strikers morally and financially, to uphold the Colour Bar.

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Dr. Visser, M.L.A. (Nationalist), declared "if the status quo agreement was reversed, the position of the white man in South Africa would be endangered."

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All coal produced by Natives since the strike had begun has been declared "scab" coal, and "if scab coal were used at the power station (Johannesburg)," declared Mr. Sampson, M.L.A. (Labour), "it would mean blood-shed."

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Mr. Pohl thought the danger to white South Africa was greater than it had been in the days of Dingaan.

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Mr. Hendrikz said the strike would end as soon as the Chamber of Mines realised its responsibility to the European worker.

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The wmoen of the South African Party protested against the supiness of the Johannesburg Council in subordinating its functions and duties to the dictates of the strikers.

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Ons Vaderland urges Nationalists not to come up for the maintenance of law and order if asked by the Government.

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Coonel Creswell thinks the miners are right to resist any inroad on the white fied of labour. This is not surprising as he tried very hard when in Parliament to extend the field of employment for whites only.

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The Natives are keeping the coal mines going without the unnecessary white supervisors who are now on strike. Is further proof necessary that the white miner could readily be pensioned.

Mr. Tielman Roos said that "if the mine owners found it difficult to make ends meet let the mines be nationalised." There can be no objection to that suggestion, provided the mines are worked exclusviely by white labour May we also add that as the farmers are unable to cultivate the land without exploiting the Black man, the land should also be nationalised and worked by Coloured men exclusively for the benefit of the Coloured people only. How would Tielman Roos's friends like the change.

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The Central Strike Committee, Witbank, has protested against Natives being allowed to work the coal mines without white overseers, which constitutes a breach of the Works and Mining Reguations.

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The Federation of Trades have prohibited the use of scab coal at the Johannesburg Municipal Power Station, but white strikers in the Witbank district are using scab coal, scab light, and scab water.

The railway workers have told Mr. Moore plainly that they will not join in a general strike.

To-day is the 28th day of the coal strike; the 19th day of the gold strike, and the 14th day of the Conference.

COLOURED LEADERS FOR COLOURED PEOPLE.

A.P.O. Capetown 1/28/22

In the last issue of the *A.P.O.* appeared a letter by "Hopeful,' in which he suggests an active agitation in favour of having Coloured men as leaders for Coloured men in every walk of life. Since then we have received a large number of letters, all approving "Hopeful's" views.

Mr. Joorst, of Grabouw, reports that the local branch of the A.P.O. has decided to follow the lead of East London and establish a Coloured Church.

Mr. D. Opper, writing from Stellenbosch, says that six months ago the Coloured people of Stellenbosch founded the United National Church of Africa, and that Coloured men are being expelled from other Churches since they declared themselves in favour of the movement.

It is only right that the A.P.O. should make its position quite clear at the very outset. Under no circumstances can this paper identify itself with any particular Church, whether started by white men or Coloured. Some years back a resolution to establish a Coloured Church was introduced into the A.P.O. Conference, a heated debate ensued, and eventually the subject had to be dropped. We feel assured that if we showed any partiality towards any existing church or denomination, or attempt to promote the founding of another church, it would mean the end of the A.P.O.

That, of course, does not prevent members of the A.P.O. from establishing a church anywhere, under whatever name they please, only members should not use the A.P.O. for that purpose.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem - 1922
Africa

THE TRANSVAAL LABOUR STRIKE.

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

African World 2/4/22

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 26.

The Industrial Federation this evening submitted to the Chamber of Mines the workers' proposals as the basis of a settlement. These are as follow:—In the coal section, withdrawal of notices and submission of the dispute to arbitration; in the gold section, withdrawal of all notices and no interference whatever with the *status quo* agreement; the Federation and the unions are prepared to discuss with the employers all other questions in dispute in conference in accordance with past procedure; the Federation states that there will be no settlement of the strike until the outstanding disputes have been settled.—Reuter.

PRETORIA, Jan. 27.

Replying to the suggestion made by Mr. Madeley, Labour member of the Legislative Assembly for Benoni, that an informal meeting be held in Pretoria between members of Parliament for the purpose of urging the Government to summon Parliament without delay, General Smuts says he does not see how this will help to liquidate the Johannesburg crisis. He points out that the Government at Pretoria is in closest touch with the situation, and although it has failed to prevent a strike it has brought the parties together and that it is anxiously looking for any further opportunity to assist in a solution of the difficulties. Were the Government to go to Cape Town, he adds, it would really deprive itself of all power to influence the situation or be helpful at the right moment, which he trusts will soon come.—Reuter.

No Solution Found.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 27.

The Rand Strike Conference has broken up without achieving any result. At the final sitting of the Conference to-day it soon became evident that a solution was impossible. The men's Federation rejected the suggested alteration in the *status quo* agreement, saying that the money obtained from the high-grade mines should be utilised for the relief of the low-grade mines, and that any ratio should be a population ratio. The Federation did not agree to the contract system being abolished without a satisfactory understanding between both parties. Other points made by the Federation were of minor importance, and on the whole it had not budged from its original attitude. Mr. Buckle, the President of the Chamber of Mines, characterised the Federation's answer as preposterous and impossible, and said that no industry or trade would ever dream of accepting such conditions. He affirmed with great emphasis that he had been unable to awaken the workers' representatives to the gravity of the position. The strike had made the position much worse, and that the Chamber would have to revise the terms and wages of the men, etc. Mr. Thompson, on behalf of the Federation, declared that the conference had utterly failed, and the proceedings came to an end, cordial tributes being paid to Mr. Justice Curlewis, the chairman, who said he regretted the conference had thus broken up without reaching any result.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 28.

In an important statement issued to-night by the Chamber of Mines the following basis for a resumption of work is set forth:—

(1) The average ratio of Europeans to natives for a period of two years, 1 to 10.5.

(2) Abolition of half the present cost of living allowance, the balance to be abolished on June 30.

(3) May Day and Dingaan's Day to be abolished as paid holidays.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 28.

The absorbing topic at the present moment is the break-up of the Conference, but opinion throughout South Africa is that the Conference has not been futile, because it has had a moderating influence over the strikers for nearly a fortnight. The refusal of the workers' representatives to give the Chamber of Mines an opportunity of replying to their allegations is regarded as the worst of bad tactics in alienating as it does public sympathy.—Reuter.

General Strike Threat.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 29.

The plans of the Industrial Federation are being kept most secret, but a meeting is being held to-day on the question of calling a general sympathetic strike over the whole of South Africa.

It is affirmed by prominent technical experts that the basis proposed by the Chamber of Mines will save the industry and be the salvation of South Africa financially, but it has come as a bombshell to the workers, making the extremists very angry, while moderate men are asking why the Chamber's original terms were not accepted by their leaders.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 29.

The position here to-day is very perplexing. The great mass meeting announced for this evening was held in a quiet and orderly manner, and so far there has been no announcement of a general sympathetic strike.

The executives of the unions to-day frankly made the situation a political one by calling on all sympathisers with the strikers to help to overthrow the present Government. The immediate calling of a Nationalist-Labour Conference was also decided upon for the purpose of investigating and settling the strike.—Reuter.

PRETORIA, Jan. 30.

Replying to-day to a joint deputation of Labour and Nationalist members of Parliament, who urged the early calling of Parliament to deal with the strike situation, the Governor-General, Prince Arthur of Connaught, said he could not act without the advice of his Ministers.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 31.

The past twenty-four hours have been the quietest of the strike. Men are returning to the coalfields, and the difficulty will be to take back even a reduced complement of colliers owing to the small demand for coal.

The gold mine strikers seem to have accepted the statement of the Chamber of Mines, since the economic aspect is now being scarcely discussed by them, and it is said that many have now been converted to the view that without a reduction in the cost of production the industry cannot prosper nor expand, the field for white labour being consequently narrowed.

Meanwhile, the men's leaders are concentrating on the political issue and advocating the nationalisation of the mines and the submission of the whole dispute to Parliament. Interviews with a score of prominent persons on both sides seem to imply a general belief that the Chamber's terms will bring a maximum of employment to whites, a maximum of revenue to South Africa, and the longest life possible to the gold-mining industry. Many of the men now admit that even a victory for them would mean a closing down of many of the mines and a great retrenchment of white workers.

There are indications of a widespread eagerness among the strikers for a return to work, coupled with the hope that an excuse for such a resumption may soon be forthcoming.—Reuter.

Proposed Arbitration Court.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 1.

There was a sudden development in the strike situation to-day when the Germiston Strike Committee demanded a change in the personnel of the workers' leaders owing to their recent inaction, and asked for the appointment of four Moderates, including Mr. Archie Crawford, on a court of arbitration. The tramway men have agreed to run the trams to-morrow, and to submit the dispute as to what wages they should receive for the time they have been idle, to a legal decision.

The Commando movement is growing among the strikers. Speeches made in the Town Hall to-day dwelt on the strength of the Commandoes, which, it was said, were leading towards victory. Further appeals were also made that Parliament should meet specially in Pretoria for the purpose of settling the strike.—Reuter.

PRETORIA, Feb. 1.

In connection with a communique which has been sent by the Germiston Strike Committee to the press, recommending that the Governor-General and the Prime Minister should be approached "with the request that an Arbitration Court be set up immediately to settle the present crisis," General Smuts has expressed his willingness to receive a deputation to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 1.

The Rand strike continues in unruffled calm, and everything is quiet on the reef. No suggestions for a settlement have yet come from the workers' side, nor has any response been made to General Smuts's offer of mediation. Labour and Nationalist representatives are meeting to-day preparatory to a big conference at Pretoria next week.

It is estimated that the daily mining loss amounts to £35,000, with an additional loss to the community of £830,000 monthly.—Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 2.

The action of the Germiston Strike Committee in demanding new leaders and the appointment of an arbitration court is now being considered by the General Council of the Miners' Union at Germiston. Consequently the visit to General Smuts has been postponed pending a decision of the Council. Meanwhile, the new position thus raised is overshadowing every other phase of the strike.—Reuter.

COMPANY REPORTS.

FERREIRA DEEP.—Extract from cabled report for quarter ended December 31.—Total footage, 231 ft.; sampled on reef, 215 ft. Payable disclosures:—South reef, 4 ft.; width, 25 ins.; assay value, 25 dwts. Total profit, £15,281. Capital expenditure, £420. Estimated amount of Government and provincial taxes, £3,019. Work was re-started in the Western portion of the mine on December 21, 1921. The results for the quarter were adversely affected by the fire, a serious accident which occurred, and by the decline in the price of gold.

GEDULD.—Report for the quarter ended December 31, 1921:—Development work—Total development footage, 4,745 ft.; total footage sampled, 3,100 ft. The payable reef disclosures were 1,440 ft., having an average assay value of 20.2 dwt. over 37 in. Tons milled—138,500; working revenue, £256,529, equal £1 17s. 1d. per ton; working costs, £153,829, equal £1 2s. 3d. per ton; less amount overestimated in respect of gold premium in monthly valuation placed on gold produced from about August 26 to November 30, £5,166, equal 9d. per ton; working profit, £97,534, equal 14s. 1d. per ton; sundry revenue (less sundry expenditure), £3,578; total profit, £101,112. During the quarter, options over 151,796 shares were exercised. The issued capital of the company at December 31 was, therefore, increased by £151,796, and now stands at £1,328,052.

GELDENHUIS DEEP.—From cabled report for quarter ended December 31:—Development work.—Total footage, 2,377 ft.; total footage sampled on reef, 1,545 ft. Payable reef disclosures:—Main reef 320 ft.; width, 46 ins.; assay value, 9.4 dwts. Main reef leader, 105 ft.; width, 8 ins; assay value, 62.8 dwts. South reef, 445 ft. width, 24 ins.; assay value, 27.5 dwts. Tons crushed, 146,760. Net loss, £4,281. Capital expenditure and undermining rights annuity, £650. General remarks.—In view of the working losses and the grave situation confronting this company owing to the heavy fall in the price of gold, the directors again decided to declare no dividend.

TRANSVAAL G.M.E.—Extract from report for quarter ended December 31:—Net profit, £1,262. The grade of ore crushed at Central Mines remains low, and certain abnormal expenditure was incurred. Development footage was well maintained. Prospecting operations were increased, and results at Chi continued satisfactory. Vaalhoek battery was thoroughly repaired, involving considerable expense as well as loss of running time. Elandsdrift main incline was stopped by a mud rush. There was a slight improvement in the supply of native labour.

WEST AFRICAN TRADE PAST AND PRESENT.

West Africa 3/11/22

From MR. A. S. CANN, Managing Director of the African Portage, Ltd., London.]

In recent years, since the war, attempts have been made by some firms in the United Kingdom and on the Continent to turn the standard trade of West Africa of the pre-war days into a system of speculative character.

As a Native born in this trade, I feel it my duty to explain to the public the pre-war system as compared with the present. Take the years 1880 to 1890. British trade

in the Colony was simple and non-speculative, and firms like Messrs. F. & A. Swanzy, Ltd., Alexander Miller Bros. & Co., Charles McIver & Co., African Association, Pickering & Berthou, Walter Griffith & Co., H. B. W. Russell & Co., Edwards Bros., Walter D. Woodin & Co., and other British houses established locally, and by correspondents on the Gold Coast, did a peaceful trade.

In those days there were no banking facilities available at the Gold Coast. The only safe means of keeping the firms' funds was the Government Treasury, where also remittances by cable transfer from Britain to any individual house were sent. The gold and silver currencies were shipped in specie to the Coast to the British firms or Native traders concerned. These means did not afford the necessary facilities required, and, therefore, the trade was somewhat crippled.

The late Sir Alfred Jones, whose name and work will never be forgotten by Natives of West Africa, rightly saw the necessity of facilitating trade by the establishment of a bank for European firms and Native traders, which resulted in the formation of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.

This bank was instituted about 1894, with the head office in Liverpool, and with its first branch at Lagos. The first chairman, I believe, was Sir Alfred L. Jones himself, who held that position until he died, in 1909.

As the operations and value of the bank became known, so much appreciation was shown by British and Continental houses and Native traders that a branch was opened at Accra, the seat of government of the Gold Coast Colony, in 1896; another branch was established at Freetown in 1898, and within two years others followed at the Gold Coast, at Cape Coast Castle, Seccondee and Axim, and at Bathurst, the seat of government in the Gambia.

The trade from 1900 to 1914, when the war broke out, altered somewhat, owing to increasing business occasioned through the cocoa industry and the establishment of new Continental houses, which rendered it necessary for the oldest British houses to seek combination among themselves in order to cope with the Continental competition, then rapidly setting in, but this action on the part of British houses did not prevent the establishment of foreign houses, and in consequence a large part of the trade went into foreign hands.

Business with the Smaller Traders.

Speaking generally, at the Gold Coast these houses did trade with Native petty traders, who took quantities of goods on monthly or quarterly credit accounts. These traders sold by retail, and at the end of the month or quarter they returned, paying for the goods they had sold and returning the balance unsold, and after one account had been settled, fresh goods were supplied. This system was repeated every month or quarter, and a large trade was done in conjunction with the usual daily cash sales from wholesale and retail stores on the Coast.

The trade with the interior was done by the Natives generally bringing produce or gold-dust down to the Coast to barter or sell for cash to the firm or firms concerned through their Coast representative, and purchase merchandise from the same house or houses with money for the produce. This class of Native trade was generally done with people from Ashanti, Gaman, Denkara, Assin, Akim, Wassaw, Ahanta, Appolonia, etc.

The Indents Trade.

The indent trade in those days was done on a large scale, purely with the Native shippers and traders, by correspondence, and British merchants, especially Liverpool and Manchester houses, did a lucrative trade, and, in fact, Native traders and British merchants gained confidence in each other, so that a British merchant, when communicating with a Native trader supplied him with samples of goods, from which he received orders by return, and produce was shipped against it, or a remittance sent in payment.

To-day this part of West African trade is diminishing, as the Natives do not like their orders being sent through the bank, and prefer goods being shipped direct, as previously. The consignees, on the other hand, naturally prefer, and must have, the protection of the bank in regard to payment, and prefer to ship through the bank.

Since the war West African trade has drastically altered, mainly by new houses and also by the attention of Natives and European merchants and Native traders having been directed to the cocoa industry by way of speculation. I say speculation because, had cocoa importation been on the same footing as palm kernels and oil before the war, with the usual small minimum of fluctuation, losses in 1920 would have been reduced to a minimum.

Native farmers and producers of palm kernels, oil and cocoa require a steady and regulated market for the sale of their crops and products, not recklessly, and with no rapid fluctuation of prices in marketing their production, as now prevailing in the European markets—or, rather, since the war—and one cannot wonder at the Native farmers and producers now holding up produce, for one cannot expect them to sell crops to-day at, say, £25 per ton delivered at port of shipment, and to-morrow at, say, £20. The responsibility rests on the European merchants operating on the Coast, not on the Native farmers, traders or middlemen, because some European houses try to adopt the system of keeping other firms out of the local market by pretending to buy a few tons at high prices as a means of enticing others and (or) new buyers to follow on, and then suddenly drop the price in order to oust or endanger other buyers.

British merchants, like those mentioned above, and West African traders traded before the war in cocoa, palm-oil, palm-kernels and other produce on equal terms, purchasing from the Native producers in the usual course of business, with as little fluctuation as possible.

The Export Duties.

Had the old British houses and Native traders carried on trade as it is to-day, trade in the Gold Coast Colony would have been blotted out before now, or British firms could not have achieved such successful results.

Up to 1913 the total export of palm-kernels from West Africa into European markets averaged as near as possible about 300,000 tons; of this quantity Germany took about 90 per cent. Since the war the palm-kernel industry has been killed by the imposition by the Government of preferential and differential duties.

The outlet to the Continent having been closed in consequence of the duties referred to above, the activity of the Native producers thereby automatically reduced production to negligible limit, and producers, as far as the Gold Coast is concerned, have now directed their attention to cocoa. Palm-kernel trees live for a considerable number of years, and do not require much attention. I may mention that every palm-kernel estate or farm is owned by individual family groups and tribes, who have their towns or villages thereon, and, in fact, live in them, and can afford to take care of them until there is a revival of trade in the commodity in the European market now practically closed.

No merchant who has had experience of West African trade, and the important nature of palm-kernels as the principal produce, would deny that the progress of West African trade depends entirely upon the immediate removal of the existing duties on palm-kernels, so as to reopen the outlet to the Continent and help to improve the development of the Colony.

THE RAPID GROWTH OF RUFISQUE.

Amongst West African towns which have developed in a remarkable manner, Rufisque stands out as an example of what African energy can accomplish. In 1878 this town had a population of 4,293; to-day it has 12,000, all more or less engaged in the ground-nut industry. Slowly but surely travellers are visiting this little town, which bids fair to become in time a formidable rival to Dakar. In addition to a substantial wharf, whence 100,000 tons of ground-nuts are exported annually, there is an excellent railway station. And whether the traveller embarks from his vessel, or descends from the train, he cannot but be struck by the evidences of solid work and untiring industry everywhere, especially in the ground-nut trade. The municipality of Rufisque is managed entirely by Africans, who realize that the ground-nut trade is, unlike cotton, not a wealthy one, and that sanitary laws, hygiene, houses, etc., are more important than ostentatious display. At present Rufisque boasts of one school, containing eight classes of Africans. With a population increasing as rapidly as it is, one school is not sufficient, and there are at present more than a hundred scholars awaiting vacancies. Adjoining the school an enormous shed has been built for scholars ranging from 10 to 15 years who desire physical education. Drilling—of rather a primitive kind at present—marching, etc., goes on for several hours a day, with the result that most of the young Africans are developing well.

The only drawback to Rufisque is lack of water. drying up of the wells is a source of anxiety to the in tants. They are agitating for the completion of the to Dakar, which, begun 10 years ago, is not near c pletion. If transport between these two places was assur Rufisque could hold its own as well as any port in We Africa.

A "White Man's Home."

A "White Man's Home," that was the title given to West Africa to replace the old one—a "White Man's Grave"—by Dr. A. Cowan Guthrie on Tuesday afternoon at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held at Edward VII. Rooms, Hotel Victoria, in a paper he read on the advance of medical science throughout the Empire. Colonel Sir Ronald Ross presided over the gathering, which included many people well known to West Africa. Outlining progress made, Dr. Guthrie said that there could be no question that the training in bacteriology in the Tropical Schools of Medicine at Liverpool, Greenwich, and other centres, inspired by the genius of Sir Ronald Ross (whose wonderful discoveries in malaria had done so much to change many tropical countries—particularly West Africa—from a "White Man's Grave" into a "White Man's Home"), was of incalculable advantage during the war. The experiences of the military doctor, who had to go to all parts of the Empire, where he had both clinical and bacteriological work as his daily routine, brought this infinitely important knowledge to bear most efficiently on the protection of our armies against disease.

Race Problem - 1922

Africa

Native Teachers

Imvo Jabantsundu 8-8-1922.

The annual meeting of the Native Teachers' and Students' Christian Association was held on the 29th June, 1922, at Butterworth being opened with prayer by Mr. Patrick T. Xabanisa before a good attendance. The chair was occupied by Mr. D D T. Jabavu and Mr. Lodwyk Dambuza acted as Secretary, while Mr. Hubert Bikitsha interpreted.

The chairman intimated that all the principal speakers who were to have addressed the Conference had, by some fatal concatenation of misfortunes, been compelled to be absent. Dr. A. W. Roberts, the President, whose presence in previous meetings had shed lustre on proceedings, could not get away from his parliamentary duties at Cape Town. Mr. Max Yergan the Negro Y.M.C.A agent now working amongst the Natives in this land was ill with Influenza at Cape Town, his child being also laid down and his dear wife worse at Hospital. (Here a standing vote of sympathy was passed for Mr. Yergan and his afflicted family). Mr. Yergan's absence was most painful to all for his figure had been the rallying centre of the movement, and the meeting prayed for his speedy recovery. Other powerful speakers like Rev H. B. Coventry of Lovedale, Mr. W. R. Caley of Healdtown and Rev. Father Cotton of Johannesburg had all been unable to make the journey after fully expecting to be present Therefore the gathering was thrown back upon its own resources and the chairman hoped those present would manfully rise to the occasion. Indeed he himself led the way by delivering an inspiring address In his remarks he pointed out that the association being a purely religious movement aiming at censolidating the personal charcter of teachers was by its nature not as popular as other associations were. Introspection was not a pleasant occupation with many; for the objects of the society were to unite teachers in seeking a richer spiritual life, praying for each other and for their pupils, supporting the activities of Christian propaganda everywhere in all denominations, helping lonely and isolated teachers by correspondence, visitation and spiritual fellowship, and encouraging their pupils to love and read God's Word. Though it did not exactly shine in point of numbers its quality was superlative. It had led one man to the ministry; it had saved many from carelessness with regard to their moral character: it had kept many others looking upward and heaven-ward in their noble work as teachers. One teacher, that night, had covered over 100 miles on horseback from Keiskama Hoek, another from Adelaide, another from Emgwali, another from Sheshegu, whilst many others in the Transkei, who had joined the movement from its inception in 1916, had braved the severe wintry weather sacrificing money and time for a cause that was destined to uplift the Bantu race. The speaker dwelt at length on the responsibility of teachers as protectors of the moral character of the future Bantu race; he discussed the difference between the knowledge of the black man claimed by white men and that possessed by black men of their own people. Many a European had been dismayed by his disillusionment about African psychology which he thought he knew to perfection, to discover at the end how superficial his conception of Native life was. He next dealt with the importance of the position of Travelling Secretary to this association and the general regret felt that the ideal man for it had proved too old for it, the late Rev. John Knox Bokwe. Here the whole meeting rose in honour of the dead. "Mr. Yergan, continued the Speaker, was equally an ideal successor in several ways having already elicited warm appreciation from our people where he has gone. Incidentally, Native people repose more hope in strangers than their own people, hence their profound belief in all Americans as their real saviours. Possibly there is a reason for this, as everything has its cause if one searches long enough for it: It may be perhaps that we educated men do not make ourselves worth trusting and thus indirectly cause our people to look for their salvation elsewhere. To command the confidence of our African people we must ourselves be trustworthy and honest in our life, in our religion, in our dealings with men. We must grasp the essentials that go to uplift all nations on earth.

One of these is to know that the greatest wisdom is to seek the Kingdom of God first, not education, nor fame, nor cattle, nor money, nor enjoyment, but first the true service of God and his creatures. In the pursuit of this we shall suffer persecution, jeers and contumely but we must be ready to receive as well as give blows. God is pleased not by the bombastic boaster but by the broken and humble hearted servant. All this philosophy is in the Bible. The work of the teacher should be begun, continued and ended in Jesus. Only God and personal acquaintance with Him will help us to keep a godly life. May the people see from our life and talk that we live for Jesus. May God help all Native teachers to a noble discharge of their work, and keep them ever mindful that they are modelling up the men and women of the generation to come." Votes of thanks and comments were then made by Messrs. Balfour, Matodlana, Mahlasela, and Xabanisa and the first session was closed.

The second session was held on Friday morning 30th June when an interesting address by Miss Jessamy Sprigg was listened to with rapt attention. She spoke on I Pet 1: 1., urging that "we should not be satisfied with the mere knowledge of God but should put that into practice specially by a systematised reading of the Bible." The history of the Scripture Union was given, how it started in 1879 in England and then at Lovedale and Basutoland in 1886. The speaker then distributed 3d. cards, 3d. almanacs and other literature which teachers might use and train their scholars to use.

The next speaker was the Rev. W. Wilkinson Rider whose excellent address has already been published in "IMVO" and in pamphlet form. Rev.E Hurcombe followed and among his remarks he suggested that a local branch of the T.C.A. should be organised to develop the work in the Transkei. Other speakers were Rev. P. Mdyesha, Messrs B. Mahlasela, W Time, E. Mboniswa, Rev.G. Mpondo, and C. Xabanisa, and then the conference adjourned for dinner.

In the afternoon session reports were taken when the chairman stated that the balance by March was £10 13/. Subscriptions this year were £5-5/-, printing and stationery expenses £2 17/- leaving a net credit balance of £13 1/-. He asked to be relieved from the heavier Secretarial work by being made Vice Secretary to Mr Yergan who was here devoting all his time to the work. This rearrangement would serve to keep him in close touch with the work and ensure rapid development when the energetic services of Mr. Yergan are enlisted.

Miss Rose Bala, an ex member now in the Nursing Profession, was accorded a warm welcome being complimented for her past services.

Mr. Asa Makgahlele, teacher at Adelaide, then treated the Conference to a most enthusiastic address giving a graphic account of his successful efforts at Adelaide, where he had borne the torch of last year's conference motto "Be ye Witnesses" He overcame great difficulties in his work being a Mo Sutu among Xosas. He had abandoned a big new school at his home at Mpahlele's, Pietersburg, North Transvaal, preferring the insignificant Adelaide school whither God, he felt, called him to *witness*. Here he preached the text "Be ye witnesses" with the result that one man who was struck by this same text went and converted many others in neighbouring locations. He went on to say: "I won many souls through this motto, enlisted 25 new members for the Scripture Reading Union My school was 58 and I raised the enrolment to 124 children (cheers) of all denominations and we regularly hold meetings for Temperance work and Band of Hope, all churches acting as one I therefore beseech you all to remember me in your prayers and my school children."

Mr R B Mlilwana said he appreciated the remarks on the Band of Hope and proposed that this Conference forward to Government quarters the following resolution: "That this Conference urges on Government that the system of Total Prohibition adopted by the United States of America be introduced into this country.

Mr. Cleopas Xabanisa gave an amusing account of how his Scripture lesson in school at East London was interrupted and foiled by a red tape Government official in the very presence of Miss Sprigg! However their membership had risen in the Band of Hope from 40 to 100 This statement was greeted with applause.

Mr. William Time (pronounced Teemay) had come all the way on horseback from Keiskama Hoek; having attended the C.N.T.A. at K.W.T., passed Kentani and now being on his way to the Transkei Teachers' Association at Tsomo. In this whole Conference his enthusiasm and achievement proved second to none while the speech he now delivered in sparkling Xosa was the most exhilarating message of the convention. He said he had been taken by an agreeable surprise to find that Mr. Makgahlele, who had attended the last Conference of the T.C.A. at Fort Hare, had also been touched to the quick last year by Dr. J. R. L. Kingon's address at Fort Hare on the text "Be ye Witnesses." It gave him a watchward by which he rallied people from all quarters in his locality, enjoining them to attend the Sunday School of which his wife became President, stopped the "Join" boys from their obscene habits, clothed penniless boys and girls out of the Church

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Collections urged the headman of his home location to build a church to which he was now, though an Anglican, going to work under Methodists! These and other facts were related with telling eloquence to an interested audience who frequently punctuated the sentiments with applause.

Interesting accounts of local activity were given also by *Mr. Matwalane, Miss Ethel Maqidlana* of Emgwali, *Mr. Z. Mbewana*, and *Mr. Lodwyk Dimbaza* who undertook to co-opt local teachers to join in a movement for establishing a local T C A Branch at Butterworth.

Office-Bearers were elected as follows:—President: Rev. H. B Coventry, Lovedale; Vice President: Mr. W. R. Caley, Principal of the Normal Dept. Healdtown; Secretary and Treasurer: Rev Max Yergan, Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Cape Town; Vice Sec. & Treasurer, Mr. D.D.T. Jabavu; Committee Members to be one representative from each Native Secondary Institution. Next Conference was fixed to meet in June, 1923 a day before the Conference of the Cape Native Teachers' Association, the place to be Lovedale, if possible, otherwise Kingwilliamstown, the question being left with the chairman to arrange.

It was intimated that the constitution of the T.C.A. with directions how to spread its work in new centres was obtainable free of charge from the Vice Secty.

At this point the business session concluded. In the evening a grand reception with refreshments was held in the Lamplough Institute arranged by local friends. The chair was taken by the Rev. A. Msutwana who was supported by the Revs. E. Hurcombe and P. Mdyesha. Two choirs graced the proceedings discoursing delectable pieces: the Ndabakazi School under Mr. Martin Hogarth Mpondo and the "Amatshozi"

Rev T. B. Soga gave an exhilarating speech in delightful gleeful and characteristic Xosa keeping his audience in continuous guffaws. Mr. William Time was once more in his element interspersing a most instructive address with appropriate poetical outbursts. Other speakers, apart from the above, were Rev. S. Njikelana, B.A., Messrs. R. B. Mlilwana, P. T Xabanisa, Cr C. S. Sakwe, and D. D. T. Jabavu. The happy conference terminated the following morning.

Teachers' Salaries.

[BY MOSES T. NGQASE]

"Another important cause of unrest comes from the shockingly low salaries paid by Government to Native Teachers. The enormity of neglect in this particular can hardly be exaggerated, for the tremendous power for good this class of Native is to the State in inculcating ideas of loyalty and admiration for British justice in the hearts of the young is well known. The Native teachers have not been agitators for political privileges, but to-day even they, after enduring miserable salaries long before the Great War, salaries which never enabled them to lead decent lives, salaries which to day are worth about half the pre war scale, after seeing the salaries of European, Indian and Coloured Teachers advanced by substantial margins, have had the chagrin of being treated as the Cinderella of the family."

The above which is culled from "the Crisis" of July penned by Prof. Jabavu shows that the Prof. takes a great interest in the upkeep of his fellow teachers. The contention upheld by Government is that the coloured teachers reside in towns, therefore their salaries ought to take the foremost part than those of the Natives, only because the Natives reside outside or beyond the town limits. Whatever Government really means I leave that entirely to the readers but I maintain that the contention is absurd in as much as about half of Native teachers reside in towns, but they receive as salaries about a *quarter* of what a coloured teacher receives. *Is that justice?*

[In the above matter it is gratifying to note that in the report of the Supt. General of Education for 1921, Inspector Mr A Bain, M A. (K. W. Town) reports inter alia as follows:—"The native teachers are to be commended for the admirable patience with which they await the consideration of their claim to improved salaries and conditions of employment.—EDITOR.]

White Generosity.

Not long ago Cambridge University was presented with the handsome gift of a Grand new building for the promotion of Research in Parasitology by an opulent South African, Mr. Percy Alport Molteno M.A., L.L.M., M.P. and his wife Elizabeth Martin who is a daughter of the South African millionaire Donald Currie of the Union Castle Steamers. The gift cost £36,000 and will certainly be the means of saving many human lives in future when the studies carried on therein materialise.

This is not the first piece of munificence on the part of Mr. Molteno for a few years ago he gave £500 which enabled Sir Harry H. Johnston to publish his monumental treatise on Bantu Languages, as well as smaller items in various other connections for the advancement of Africans. Mr. Molteno therefore stands as a noble example of a South African white man that has amassed his wealth out of Native labour and returning some of it for the benefit of the Native. Unfortunately he is not typical of his fellow magnates who disburse their surplus funds strictly for the advantage of Europeans and making no allowance for the Bantu whose sweat and toil built up the affluence that they enjoy in comfort and luxury.

Of all our Gold and Diamond wealthy men who have liberally endowed white colleges here and overseas, not one, so far as we are aware, has done anything substantial to endow Native education, unless we reckon £500 from the late Sir Phillipston-Stow towards the Fort Hare College as coming under this category.

What is the reason for this ingratitude of opulent whites towards the necessitous blacks who have lost life and limb digging out the gold and diamonds for their enrichment? Why do they fall so far below the Rockefellers of America who have financed Hampton and Tuskegee? Surely the Natives of this land deserve a share of the generosity of rich Europeans who amassed their fortunes out of their labour! *Divites viderint.*

Dr. Loram in Rhodesia.

The "Buluwayo Chronicle" recently published an interview with Dr Loram on the conclusion of his month's visit to Rhodesia as member of the Union Native Affairs Commission, in which capacity he attended by invitation the North and South Rhodesia Missionary Conferences and inspected Rhodesian Government native industrial stations and various mission stations.

Dr. Loram is struck by Rhodesia's capacity for developing a model native policy, and says "In your policy of setting aside reserves at an early date and in the excellent Keigwin scheme of native development your Administration has shown wisdom and statesmanship. In your native commissioners you have as fine a body of expert native administrators as a country could wish. But the man in the street does not seem to be any better informed or more interested in native matters than our folk in the Union."

Dr Loram advises the establishment in Rhodesia of Native Welfare societies, as in the Union. He advises inspection of Bloemfontein's model native village. He thinks the native council system would help Rhodesia and praises the work of Rhodesian missionaries, which is admirably supplemented by the Government's industrial training scheme, which is "one of the wisest pieces of educational work I have seen."

French West Africa.

(From Our Paris Correspondent.)

French Negro Troops.

So much has been said and written about French Imperialistic designs that so far as the employment of French negro troops is concerned, the truth will rapidly see exaggeration is employed in both. French Equatorial Africa, with a population of 3,000,000 inhabitants, between 1914 and 1918 supplied France with 17,000 soldiers. French West Africa, with a population of 12,500,000 inhabitants, with 163,000 men. With regard to other French regions in Africa, the percentage of negro troops levied during the war was still more insignificant.

No Colour Bar.

LUCKY RHODSIAN NATIVES.

The following interesting paragraphs are taken from the terms for the admission of Southern Rhodesia into the Union of South Africa, as formally communicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia.

As the people of Southern Rhodesia seem generally satisfied with their present mining laws and regulations, it is not proposed to assimilate them to the mining system of the Union. They will remain in force subject to such amendment or variation as may from time to time be enacted by Parliament or the Governor-General-in-Council, as the case may. In particular, the regulations now in force in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, establishing the restriction generally known as the Colour Bar will not be applied to Rhodesia.

Existing Native Reserves in Southern Rhodesia will be respected. The general policy of the Union in regard to the establishment of Native Councils in Native Reserves, and the setting apart of areas adjacent to such reserves in which Natives can aquire land in individual ownership, will be applied in Rhodesia with due regard to local conditions and to the present and future requirements of the Native population.

The power to impose taxation on the persons, lands, or incomes of Natives will, as in the other Provinces be reserved to the Union.

While it would be impolitic to prevent the Natives of Rhodesia from voluntarily looking for employment in other parts of the Union, no system of recruiting Natives in Rhodesia for employment in other parts of the Union will be permitted, and any such recruiting will be discountenanced by the Union Government.

—Umteteli—

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10-7-22

JUSTICE FOR THE NATIVES.

Stassen, the rebel miner, who was found guilty of murder at the Rand, has been executed. Riding up to a group of natives in the suburbs of Johannesburg, he shot two of them dead. He was tried and condemned to death, the sentence being confirmed by the Union Government. Naturally there was a Labour outcry, it being considered in those circles that no white labourer could be sentenced for murdering a black one—or two for that matter. The Government, however, remained wisely adamant, and are to be sincerely congratulated on their firm attitude. Had Stassen been reprieved, where would the "white man's" justice have been, and where would have been the native's confidence in a fair trial for black and white alike? No, having committed the crime and been convicted thereof, the murderer had to pay the penalty; any reduction of the sentence would not only have been extremely impolitic but dangerously weak, and it is refreshing to see that this has been fully recognised by the Union Government, which is the trustee of the natives and equally of the white population.

THE BLACK MAN'S PLACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.*

The Spectator - 10-2-8-22

MR. PETER NIELSEN has written a very thoughtful and judicial essay on the future of the black races in South Africa. He is not particularly hopeful, because he recognizes that all settlements of social difficulties between black and white are bound to fall short of perfection. He accepts as an unarguable fact that miscegenation is undesirable and that, therefore, there can never be any true mingling of the races. The right aim, he thinks, is to give the black people their place in the sun while ensuring that there shall not be any such contact in the ordinary way of life as would seem to imply an ultimate fusion. He believes this policy to be as much in the interests of the black as of the white. But he is eminently fair to the black people. He has lived among them and has studied them carefully and very sympathetically. He pronounces in favour of their segregation, not because he thinks there is an intellectual gulf between black and white which cannot be bridged, but because he regards white prejudice against miscegenation as perfectly well founded. The declared policy of the Union is, of course, already one of segregation. Mr. Nielsen admits, however, that most careful precautions must be taken against inflicting hardships on the natives when they are removed in the mass from one district to another.

He gives some deeply interesting examples of native argumentation which certainly seem to show that the mind of the black man functions very much like that of the white man. One day he was discussing with some elderly Matabele natives the subject of miscegenation, and the following conversation ensued with one of the old men :— New York

"'White people [said the native] do what they like, they take what they like, and when they like certain girls they take them, and what can we say? And, after all, why should they not do so? Everything belongs to them, we are their people, our girls belong to them, the white people only take what is theirs to take.' 'But,' I interpolated, 'white men do not take the girls away from you, it is the girls themselves who leave their own kind and go to the white men.' 'No,' he replied, 'I say they take the girls because they know as well as we do that women—all women—will always go where they can live with ease and have plenty and be without work, and this they can do when they go to the white man, whereas with us they must work. Therefore I say that the white men take the girls away from us, but I do not say that they do wrong so long as they only play with them and have no children by them, for it is the manner of all the world that men and women come together and no law can be made to stop them from doing so, but the white men do wrong when they allow the black women to have children by them because such children grow up without proper homes, and that is very sad and wrong.'"

If Mr. Neilsen has carefully reported the old man's statement it is surely wonderfully judicial. We wish we had space to quote other examples, but we must content ourselves with remarking how curiously the problem in South Africa resembles that in the Southern part of the United States. In the United States segregation has, of course, been suggested; but meanwhile there is a *modus vivendi*—a very difficult one, and one which, in the light of the hasty pledges of political equality given to the coloured men after the Civil War, is logically unfair to them. Mr. Booker Washington probably suggested the limit of success which can be obtained under this *modus vivendi* when he said that the relation of coloured and white men should be like that of the fingers on the hand. The fingers are all separate, but they are essential parts of the hand. Mr. Nielsen convinces us that the pretence that there is an ultimate intellectual difference between black and white cannot be maintained. Even if the black men in South Africa were more backward than they are it would not be possible to predict what they might develop into later. The American Indians command respect for their mental abilities, but when Columbus landed they had not even reached their Bronze Age.

Mr. Nielsen's summing-up of his argument for segregation is as follows :—

"The policy of territorial separation, which is now part of the law of the Union of South Africa, is the only policy that will make possible a home existence for the Natives in their own homeland, for we know that, however educated and however worthy the civilised Native may become, he cannot hope to find a home, or to feel at home, among the whites. Rightly or wrongly, the whites have banged, bolted and barred their doors against the blacks, and neither moral worth nor educational qualifications will serve to open them. But in their own areas the Natives will have their own homes and their own home-life, without which human existence is indeed miserable. Those among them who long for the privilege of private ownership will be able to acquire land in freehold in localities set aside therefor, while those who cling to the old ways will be allowed to continue as before under their old system of communal land tenure. With freedom of movement and action under a minimum of European supervision and control the Natives will, in their own areas, have full opportunity and scope for the development of a home-civilisation of their own along lines similar to, if not identical with, those by which the Europeans follow their separate ways. It is an heroic plan, and it will demand great sacrifice from both peoples, but who can doubt that the end will be worth the effort? The Natives may in some places have to leave the land where their ancestors are buried, and the whites will, in many places, have to accept the price of expropriation for land and houses hallowed and made precious by effort and memories, but the great general gain at the end will undoubtedly be worth all that must be surrendered now. This policy is the only one that holds out hope of peace and happiness for both races. If the fears and objections that are being raised by a few Natives and by individual Europeans here and there are allowed to frustrate this, the only practical plan so far devised, the future generations of both white and black in South Africa will assuredly curse the day their fathers wavered and failed to make the only just and fair provision that could be made."

We agree with Mr. Nielsen that a policy must be laid down in detail before the problem gets out of hand. According to the existing scheme, there would not be a huge segregation, but a large number of comparatively small segregations. A native would, of course, be allowed to leave a native territory to visit or to work in a white territory, but he could not become a settler there with such rights as he would enjoy in his own part of the country. The areas will have to be chosen with extraordinary care. No injustice must be done in expropriation, nor must native territories be set up in places where their geographical position would be a hindrance to the normal development of South Africa. Everybody who knows the history of New Zealand is aware of the trouble which has been caused from time to time when proposals have been made to run railways through the King Country which is reserved to the Maoris.

The spirit in which the Union must work has been finely described in a book by Sir Frederick Lugard, which we reviewed some time ago. "There should be," wrote Sir Frederick,

"complete uniformity in ideals, absolute equality in the paths of knowledge and culture, equal opportunity for those who strive, equal admiration for those who achieve; in matters social and racial a separate path, each pursuing his own inherited traditions, preserving his own race-purity and race-pride; equality in things spiritual; agreed divergence in the physical and material."

Slavery in Abyssinia. West-Africa

Sir A. Steel-Maitland, ex-Under Colonial Secretary, and a good friend of progress on sound lines in Africa, has brought before the League of Nations, at its meeting at Geneva, resolutions asking for an inquiry into the alleged revival of the slave trade in Abyssinia and elsewhere in Africa. The League agreed to the subject being placed on the agenda for 1923. Sir Arthur, we of WEST AFRICA note with satisfaction, associated himself entirely with the standpoint taken up in these columns, namely, that Native African Administrators living under British protection should be asked to take part in the investigation. 10/7/22

THE COLONIAL CHURCH, LAGOS, AND RACIAL CO-OPERATION.

West Africa - 10-7-22

To the Editor of WEST AFRICA.

Sir,—The spirit of the letter of "J. I. S. E.," in your issue of August 5th, concerning the Colonial church, appeals to me. It is the spirit which we earnestly desire, namely, that of friendly co-operation between the British and African races.

If your correspondent had been present at the Synod, however, he would have known that I was in agreement with him on the subject of an African clergyman being asked occasionally to take the services at the Colonial church. In his first letter "J. I. S. E." did not mention this point, and I was not aware, when I delivered my address, of the feeling concerning it. Bishop Oluwole later on in the meeting rose and said that he thought I did not fully realise the African view of the matter. Their complaint was not that they were not permitted to worship in the Colonial church, but there was what he might term "segregation of the ministry," no African being permitted to officiate in the church. I then expressed my sympathy with such feeling, and I am glad to say that Bishop Oluwole has now been invited by the church committee to preach, and is going to do so next Sunday. If there should come an occasion again when no European clergyman

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available, I hope this will lead the way to an African being asked to conduct the services.

It is a smaller matter, but I still maintain that I was correct in saying that Africans did not subscribe to the church building fund. I have not the copies of the "Gazette" in which the lists appeared, but a friend who went through them all recently assures me that I am right, and several prominent members of the African community agree also.

With regard to the use of Government funds for half the cost of the building, I feel that, *as a general rule*, those who desire to have a church should find the money for erecting it, but there are exceptions, and I think there was some justification in this case. The European residents in Lagos are constantly changing; few of them can look upon it as a permanent home. Apart from the frequent furloughs, and the wives being too often in England, there is always the possibility of a transfer to some other station. Under these circumstances it was hardly reasonable to expect individuals to give large donations, and in consequence business firms and other employers of European labour were asked to contribute to a church which was meant for the spiritual help of their employees. The Government is a larger employer than any other body, and under the circumstances it was not unreasonable that they should give some help.

The main point, however, upon which I wish to insist is that the true welfare of Nigeria depends on the proper co-operation between the two races, and the Church should take the lead in promoting this, and if only to emphasise this, I am thankful that any "segregation of the ministry" is at an end. I may add that I was not responsible for the Colonial church when it was closed in the absence of the chaplain, but as far as I know the question of an African clergyman being asked to officiate was not raised at the time, and I am thankful that now the issue has been definitely placed before the committee, the decision has been as indicated above.

Yours faithfully,

F. MELVILLE LAGOS.

Bishopscourt, Lagos, September 11th.

AFFAIRS AT THE GOLD COAST.

The West African 10/14/27

THE GOVERNOR VISITS THE WESTERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A correspondent writes from Accra on September 19th:—

The Governor left Accra on August 23rd for the Western and Central Provinces. Disembarking at Seccondee he was met by the Provincial Commissioner and Mrs. Popham and by the Chiefs and principal European and African residents. He inspected the harbour works camp and workshops and was much impressed by the progress made. His Excellency held a conference with Major Macgregor, Chief Harbour Engineer, on matters connected with the harbour. A meeting of the Seccondee Chamber of Commerce was addressed on August 26th. The Governor outlined the policy of the Government and dealt with the financial situation. There was general discussion, the main interest of the members of the Chamber being centred on facilities for handling cargo at Takoradi. His Excellency informed them that the rate of handling cargo would depend on the pace at which ships could work their hatches, that at least four times the amount at present handled at Seccondee could be dealt with at Takoradi, and that Government invited the merchants to inform Government what the latter could do to help them over the warehouse question.

His Excellency held a conference with the General Manager of Railways on Colonel Hammond's report, and Mr. Cozens-Hardy outlined his general scheme for putting the recommendations into effect.

An interesting trip was made along the construction railway line to the site of the harbour. Track was then laid as far as Takoradi village, but has since been completed at Amanful. The excursion was a revelation of thorough work and good organisation. On the following evening his Excellency drove by car to Amanful to inspect the site of the reservoir and hospital. The ground has been cleared and the cadastral survey completed.

An inspection of the railway workshops at Seccondee, where great progress has been made under Mr. Sells, was made on September 1st, and next day the Governor drove to Cape Coast where eight busy days were spent.

On September 4th his Excellency visited Elmina, where he was received by a great gathering and a full muster of school children outside the Castle. The chiefs were gathered in the courtyard. In the evening the Governor presented prizes at the Government school for girls.

His Excellency visited Assuantsi on September 5th. He was received by the Omanhene, Otu Ababio, and Chiefs at the entrance to the gardens. From the rest-house in this spot several hundred gunmen fired a salute. A palaver was held, and then the Governor and the Omanhene inspected the junior trade school under Captain Ardron. One class was studying ordinary lessons, the other was busy, and obviously happy, in the carpenter's shop. The boys, who form a troop of Boy Scouts, dressed in white singlets and khaki shorts, looked most businesslike; their discipline was excellent, and their dormitories and dining hall clean and orderly.

There followed a series of conferences on the proposed Central Province railway. On the 6th his Excellency met the Omanhene, Mbra III., and the Chiefs; on the 7th a meeting of Chiefs, Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the Aborigines Rights Protection Society and representative citizens; on the 8th the Chamber of Commerce; and on the 9th the Omanhene and Chiefs and a number of representative citizens to discuss what could be done to improve the trade of Cape Coast.

His Excellency drove to Saltpond on September 11th stopping at Anamabu to greet the Chiefs. A short palaver was held on arrival. Next day the Governor met the Chiefs and the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the proposed railway, and in the afternoon he drove to Winnebah.

A meeting of the Winnebah Chamber of Commerce was held on the 13th and addressed. In the evening his Excellency inspected the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and then laid the foundation stone of the new Wesleyan school. After dinner the Governor attended a concert given by the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Cape Coast, Saltpond and Winnebah are unanimous in the demand for a railway for the Central Province. Cape Coast wants to be the terminus, Saltpond also wants the terminus. Elmina puts forward claims, Winnebah feels entitled to the terminus, and Appam has petitioned for it. To all the Governor explained that the cost of the railway would be increased by £500,000 to £750,000 if it were made a separate system based on one of the Central Province ports. It would entail duplicate workshops and workshops staff, increased rolling stock and other heavy charges. His Excellency was emphatic in giving his opinion that the trade of the Central Province port would not be injured by the construction of the railway, the probable route of which was too far north for that.

His Excellency visited the waterworks under construction on the morning of September 14th and in the evening held a palaver with the Omanhene and Chiefs. The following day he returned to Accra, visiting Asamankese and halting at Nsawam to inspect the post office, court house and hospital under construction.

[A further extended report of another meeting is also to hand, and shall have attention next week.—ED., "W.A."]

COLOURED POSTMEN.

A. P.O. Employees Assn

The Coloured postmen of Three Anchor Bay have now been shifted to the Southern Suburbs. Before the change took place, the Postmaster-General sent for our President, Dr. A. Abdurahman, and explained fully the reasons for the change. He assured our President that not a single man would be retrenched, and no postman would suffer financially as a result of the reorganization. On the contrary he hoped to place the men on a higher status than they had hitherto enjoyed. Head-postmen would be created from among their ranks, a position which carried with it a higher scale of pay. Furthermore, he hoped soon to place all the Peninsula Coloured postmen on an equal footing with white postmen. 14-7-21

Dr. Abdurahman reported the result of the interview to the postmen, who appeared to be satisfied with what he had done.

Inyo—9/12/27

Native Literature despite the present bad times goes on increasing. We have now to record the addition thereto of an excellent volume of 200 pages of Sesuto poetry "Litholoko tsa Marena a Basotho" (The Poetical Praises of Basuto Chiefs) collected by Mr Z. D. Mangoaela a keen student of vernacular literature educated at Morija and now employed as clerk in the Morija Mission Book Dept. The Rev. A. Edmunds of Palmerton has produced a 40 page booklet "I Kaya" (The Home) in Xosa published at 9d post free by the Methodist Book Room, Cape Town. This is a most commendable book for every member of a Native family, being morally and spiritually elevating in every page and line. We are glad to state, also, and on the authority of Canon Callaway of St Cuthberts, Tsolo (who by the way has contributed an educative review of Ityala lama Wele in the July number of "East and West") that the dainty Xosa novel "Nomalizo" by E Guma is not out of print (as stated in Jabavu's "Bantu Literature"). On the contrary 750 copies of it have recently been supplied to the Education Book Store so that it may be utilised as a School Reader in Native schools. Its price is not 1/6 but the popular one of 9d a copy or 7/6 per dozen. We recommend this book confidently to our readers. Lastly there is the "Ibandla Lobungcwalisa" (The Church of Holiness) written by Rev. M. Mzili, a Native author and obtainable for 2/2 at this office. Manuscripts of other books by capable authors are awaiting publication in large numbers. Financial difficulties are the impediment.

King's Loan Failure May Cost Him Presidency

MONROVIA, Oct. 21—On account of the fact that President C. B. D. King failed to effectuate the proposed loan to this country from the United States, his opponents may make an issue of it to secure his defeat at the polls at the election next year

Race Problem — 1922

Africa.

GENERAL SMUTS AT THE ZIMBABWE RUINS.

FORMER TORCHBEARERS OF CIVILISATION—THE NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

Africa, Natal 9/9/22

(Written by a Special Correspondent of the "Cape Times.")

FORT VICTORIA, Aug. 16.

Early this morning General Smuts set out by motor on the last stage of his tour of Rhodesia—a trip through the magnificent ranching country that lies between this interesting little town and the far-off Limpopo. The construction of a new railway between Victoria and the present railhead of the Union system at Messina has long been the dream of the people of this part of the country, and there is little doubt that if Rhodesia enters the Union this line would be amongst the first to be considered for inclusion in the big programme of railway development that the Union Government would at once undertake, hence the special interest that the citizens of Victoria and the farmers and miners of the surrounding district have taken in the visit of the South African Premier. Large-scale maps of the country accompanied the General when he left this morning, and I am disclosing no secret when I say that the possibilities of the district will be examined with the closest attention during the next few days.

The General's Party.

The General's party for this last stage before the return to Pretoria at the beginning of next week consists of Sir William Hoy, Capt. Lane (the Prime Minister's secretary), Mr. Hamilton (the private secretary to the General Manager of Railways), and Capt. Brereton (the District Superintendent of Police), who takes over as far as the Limpopo the duties which Major Parson, D.S.O., Chief Staff Officer, Defence Force, Rhodesia, has performed for the Rhodesian Administration throughout the rest of the tour.

General Smuts, in saying good-bye to Major Parson at Victoria, thanked him warmly for his courteous services, which have contributed materially to the pleasures of the visit.

Yesterday was in many ways the most interesting day we have spent since arriving at Bulawayo from the South. In the morning some of the party went shooting at a farm about thirty miles out, and fired a number of ineffective salvos at the astonished fauna of the district. The General himself and a few others paid a visit to the beautiful Dutch Mission at Morgenster, where a splendid work is being done among the Chikaranga Mashonas—a backward native people who in the old days were enslaved by their more powerful neighbours. At Morgenster a considerable number of natives are being trained as teachers and evangelists, and during their period of training all of them are usefully employed in native handicrafts. The mission is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Louw, one of the early pioneers, who has devoted his life to this task.

A Former Civilisation—

At mid-day the General and his party were entertained to lunch by the Victoria and District Farmers' Union. Major-General Ford presided, and in the course of his speech referred to the country's great need of a policy of progressive railway development. It was evident that Responsible Government sentiments were strongly represented at the luncheon, but the gathering was soon warmed to a pitch of enthusiasm by a masterly speech in which General Smuts summed up the impressions of his Rhodesian tour.

The country, he said, was good and the people were good. Both had great potentialities. But everywhere people had spoken to him of the need of more railways, more roads, better communications generally, and facilities for marketing the produce of the country. It was for the people of Rhodesia to decide their own fate. He did not say that they could not make good on their own. But the question they had to answer was whether they were to go slow or to have a big forward push in development.

A passage which was listened to with strained attention was that in which the General reminded the audience that in Victoria they were surrounded with evidences of a past civilisation in Africa—a civilisation which had been submerged mysteriously in a great wave of barbarism. The lesson he drew from this was that if the civilisation they were building up to-day was to be permanent the people of the Union and of Rhodesia must stand firmly together.

—at Zimbabwe.

A visit to the ruins of Great Zimbabwe in the afternoon gave dramatic force to this point. Here once dwelt a people who amidst the darkness of their time must certainly have stood as the torchbearers of civilisation. They have completely disappeared, leaving neither in their temples nor their fortifications any trace of what they thought, spoke, or accomplished. The complete absence of any hieroglyphics or other inscriptions at Zimbabwe is not the least of the many mysteries of the place. A great secret is entombed in these austere and towering walls. What is it?

No organised or proper scientific attempt has yet been made to find the answer.

General Smuts was intensely interested in Great Zimbabwe, and his keen, questioning mind was soon in active pursuit of possible lines of accurate research. He explored nearly every foot of the main building and its many defensive outworks, and climbed to the even more wonderful ramparts which crown with grotesque shapes the neighbouring mountain, named by the local inhabitants "The Acropolis."

It is a matter of unusual regret that owing to the financial stringency of the present situation in Rhodesia no adequate provision can be made for conducting a scientific investigation of the secrets of Zimbabwe by archæologists of world-wide repute. Such an investigation would probably throw a flood of light not only on the story of Africa, but on the growth of civilisation and the development of the human race. Under Union there is very little doubt that early provision would be made for an enterprise of this character.

A New Discovery.

A fact which lends special interest to the Zimbabwe mystery just now is that within the last few weeks another ancient ruin bearing many superficial resemblances to the "great fortress" near Fort Victoria has been discovered by a police officer. This ruin is in the Gutu district, and is situated about 140 miles from Great Zimbabwe, in a part of the country which is very sparsely populated. It is possible that closer examination of this new discovery will assist materially in producing an explanation of the secrets which intrigued General Smuts yesterday.

Mr. James Cowden has been appointed Mayor of Bulawayo for the fourth consecutive time, whilst Mr. J. H. Bookless has been re-elected deputy-mayor.

Mr. Benjamin Crayper, of Mills Hill House, Middleton, Oldham, and of St. Annes-on-Sea, one of the founders and a member of the Executive Committee of the British Cotton Growing Association, a Director of the Rhodesia Cotton Company, Ltd., a Vice-President of the Oldham Chamber of Commerce, left estate of the gross value of £69,752, with net personalty £68,081.

The outbreak of East Coast fever is still occasioning the greatest anxiety, and the authorities are reticent on the subject. In the affected district cattle are dying at a rate which will surprise most people when the figures are published. Umvuma district is closed, possibly for the next eighteen months, and a similar hardship has befallen several other districts.

The Basusoland Council

Moleli Ea Lesotho 11-1922

We understand from the Vice-President of the Basutoland Progressive Association Mr A. S. Tlale, that the Basutoland National Council will open its session on the 26th August. This information was officially communicated to him by Mr S M. Phamotse, the President of the B. P A.

This year's debates of the Basutoland National Council will be closely watched by the public of Basutoland and outside the borders It has already been intimated that the great question of reformation advanced by the Basutoland Progressive Association will be laid before the Council for consideration. There is no doubt as the attitude of the chiefs has already been heralded at their great pitso with the members of the B. P. A. at Matsieng that stormy debates are surely going to ensue.

As it is known, the Basutoland Progressive Association want reformation, and the grievances such as alleged were the grounds by which they wanted to show the public and the administration that some change was essential. It is a fact that chiefs will do all they can to refute the grievances advanced by the B. P. A. and they will pay much attention to these grievances, with an attempt to make reformation impossible.

The Paramount Chief, in his reply to the Progressive Association denied that there were grievances of any kind, and we dont therefore expect other chiefs to do otherwise than to follow the lead of their senior chief. Those members of the Council who dare to allege that there are grievances will have it hot from the ministerial members, especially from Cr Leloko who though only a young inexperienced man who knows no farther than his nose, pose as an authority in Basutoland affairs, only because he happened to be the favourite of the Paramount Chief.

However we hope those few members of the Council who have ripe experience in the history of Basutoland, who have studied the Basuto of today will keep their ground in the great contest for the liberty and freedom of the Basuto nation. Attempts will be made to cow them but if they make up their minds to speak nothing but the truth they are surely going to win the contest against the retrogressionists.

The members of the Progressive Association will also be well-advised to arrange for a special general meeting, to meet at Maseru before the Council meets so as to go and fit out their representatives for the coming fight in the National Council. It is essential that they should go to the Council with the full knowledge of what the Progressive Association wants to be done as a remedy to the grievances of the Basuto nation. We trust the committee will consider the advisability of this suggestion and order the immediate summoning of

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the special meeting on or before the 24th August.

Friends of Natives.

At a critical time in the history of their development the natives of this country have lost a number of real friends whom they could ill afford to lose. Of these we wish to make brief reference to two, Sir Bisset Berry and John Tengo Jabavu.

The name of Sir Bisset Berry, so far as intelligent Natives are concerned, will go down in history as one of the precious few sincere friends they ever had, both in public and private life. As the first Mayor of Queenstown and as an independent member of the old Cape Parliament he championed the cause of the aborigines as few have done, without the slightest streak of hypocrisy. There are two things in particular in which his inflexible sense of justice was proved: his fight to maintain the integrity of the Native vote in the eighties and nineties, and his conscientious stand against the Lands Act of 1913.

In Queenstown he defended the rights of black people as British subjects for fifty years in their questions of residence and it was his dying wish that a Native, Mr Meshach Pelem, should be one of his pall bearers in his funeral, while his devotion to his old Native maidservant is now matter of history. His name is associated also with the Fort Hare Native College of which he was a member of the Governing Council. His memory is dear and immortal to us.

Concerning Tengo Jabavu much has already appeared in these columns and we are now pleased to intimate that his full story has been reduced to book form: "The Life of John Tengo Jabavu," A Great Bantu Patriot, a well illustrated biography in splendid antique paper is shortly to be printed at the Lovedale Mission Press, the author being his eldest son Pro. D. D. T. Jabavu. It is issued at the popular price of 4/6 post free; for hard paper covers, 6/6 post free for a Superior edition du luxe, cloth covers, titled in gold letters A review of same will appear here in due course. For the present we can, in recommendation there of say, the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

Land Grabbing.

Sir,—From the "*E. L Dispatch*" of the 16th May 1922, I discern with regret the manoeuvring tactics of the Fort Peddie Divisional Council.

In regard to the proposed resumption by Government of a portion of the Hunts Drift Outspan for the purpose of transferring same to the natives, the Municipal Conncil of Peddie is asking the Peddie Public to make "every effort towards retaining the whole of the Outspan" which, it exaggerates, "is necessary for the travelling public." The question arises: what travelling public? These lands originally belonged to the natives and the Government asked the late Chief Matomela for permission to allow transport ozen to graze on them during the time when there was much traffic carried by wagons from King William's Town and Peddie to Graham's Town and Port Elizabeth. Such transport has now ceased to exist, and the Governmet is contemplating of doing a piece of justice in handing over this piece of land to its original owners. I hope the Government will not be induced to alter its laudable decision through the insinuation of the Peddie Municipality which has no foundation. I suspect that the Municipality has an eye on this land, and granting to them at any time will be tantamount to robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Natives have all along maintained that the Breakfast Vlei Outspan is part of the land allotted to them, and did not belong, as it was alleged, to the Division of Victoria East, what I have written about the way now Hunt's Drift Outspan was acquired by Government, holds good even here, and now Mr Editor we come to the crux of the Breakfast Vlei Outspan. "The Acting Civil Commissioner of Peddie wrote advising that the Surveyor General has decided that the Breakfast Vlei Outspan falls within the division of Peddie." This corroborates the native assertion that this portion of land belongs to the Zulu Location, and was requested for transport purposes. The action of the Divisional Council of Peddie in attempting to appropriate this portion of land to its own use for the sole object of accumulating its coffers is nauseous, and demands denunciation. Sooner or later the day of reckoning will come. The Bantu have long lain in political lethargy, slumbering in a fool's paradise, relying entirely on the veracity of a white man's word, which, after having been weighed in the balances, is found to be wanting. Let us thank heaven that now there appears on the native political horizon a spirit of discernment, and of discriminating between a European and a European. "All that shines is not gold." An appeal to law is urgently needed. The impartiality of the judges of the Supreme Court is phenomenal, and now that the Peddie natives are determinately resolved to appeal to them for a declaration and restitution of their rights under treaties, I am in hopes.

When the Victoria East Divisional Council were fencing in the land, which was never theirs, they did not scruple in grabbing the plots of land which had been cultivated by the natives for over 60 years. Was that right and humane? Fairplay and justice answer in the negative, commonsense, that inestimable boon conferred by Providence upon every human being emphatically repudiates such inhuman acts. As soon as the decision of the Surveyor-General was heard by the Divisional Council of Peddie, that unctuous and paternal body, in place of thinking of the starving natives who were ejected from the lands they had cultivated asks—will you believe it oh ye gods!—"for particulars in respect of the revenue derived from this Outspan" Oh this Almighty Dollar! The poor natives may die of hunger, but who cares if a poor devil of a nigger dies?

In conclusion I may state Mr Editor, that these alienations of native lands have culminated in the granting recently of a piece of land to the Municipal Council of Peddie by the Union Government, which land has been in the use of the natives for at least 75 years. It has become Naboth's vineyard during the last drought –1920– and was coveted by the members of the Municipal Council of Peddie, on account of its having a never-failing spring.

Such actions should be decided and settled once, and for all within the four walls of a Palace of Justice. Thanking you in anticipation.

I am &c.

RICHARD T. KAWA.

E Gcabula—Peddie.
3rd July, 1922.

The Editor on Tour.

By the Rev. P. F. Williams.

When the writer was at King some weeks ago, attending a committee of which the editor of the IMVO was a member, it was discovered that Mr. D. D. T. Jabavu would be in the Wodehouse District a few weeks later. Steps were taken at once to induce him to break his journey at Dordrecht. Accordingly on July 21st. the visit was made. News had been circulated that the visitor would address a meeting at the Native church. The meeting was held, the people came, and it will be a long while ere the occasion will be forgotten. As Dordrecht is the headquarters of the General Secretary of the movement which is to celebrate the Centenary of Missions in connection with the Native church, and Mr. Jabavu is keenly interested in the movement, it was decided that he should speak on that subject.

In introducing the speaker, the Chairman (Rev. P. F. Williams) stated, that both in Biblical and National history God has found men who were leaders of their people in times of crises. The late Mr. Tengo Jabavu had been a great leader among the Native people, but he had died before his work was finished. In the case of David he had purposed to build the house of God, but had died before his task was completed: the work was continued by Solomon his son. In Davidson Jabavu the Native people had found one who was a worthy successor to his distinguished father. An illustration of this was instanced from the fact that he was now on his way from Johannesburg, where he had together with Chief Zibi, and Mr. Pelem of Queenstown, given evidence before an important Commission on the subject of recruiting for Native labour.

When the speaker rose to address the meeting the Stretton Memorial Church was crowded to excess, many of the audience having to stand. In simple language and arresting style Mr. Jabavu dealt with various questions affecting the Native people. He proved conclusively that given a fair chance the Natives of South Africa, were in many respects not a whit behind those who had far greater advantages There was other work for them to do, in addition to being hewers of wood, and drawers of water. There were doctors with their own practices, who were consulted not only by Natives but by Europeans too. The Natives were clamouring for education, and the Fort Hare College was supplying a need, which until recently could only be got outside of South Africa.

As the speaker told the story of the work being done at Fort Hare the audience became very enthusiastic, again and again punctuating the remarks with applause. After Mr. Jabavu had spoken for over an hour, an appeal was made for gifts towards the Centenary movement, which has as its object the opening of the Fort Hare Wesleyan Hostel free of debt. In quick succession members of the audience rose, many of them expressing regret that they had been denied the privileges of education. Some who were only receiving sixpence per day, out of their poverty gladly promised a guinea. As the meeting continued the enthusiasm reached white heat; no less than four times the chairman rose to announce the benediction, but each time he was interrupted. The amount promised at the meeting was over £15. The same congregation had previously given £10 to the Fort Hare scheme, and seeing the membership is only 35 it is a wonderful record! A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded the visitor, to whom was due the success of the meeting.

Race Problem—1922.
Africa.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

OUR BRUSSELS LETTER.

African World
12-16-22

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BRUSSELS, December 13, 1922.

The Boundaries' Commission.

The Brussels "Mouvement Geographique" reports the arrival at the end of October, on the Tanganyika, of Major Gendarme, chief of the Belgian Delimitation Commission, which, with a British mission, is now fixing the boundaries between Ruanda and Urundi and Tanganyika Territory.

To complete its work the mission will require about one year.

The French Congo Railway.

The Paris "Depeche Coloniale et Maritime" of the 10th inst. sums up a French Parliamentary report on the Pointe Noire-Brazzaville Railway, of which Governor-General Augagneur inaugurated the construction on February 6, 1921.

On the section from Pointe Noire not much has been performed. Indeed, the two hydrographical missions sent to locate the deep-sea port at the terminus of the line have sent contradictory reports.

The section from Brazzaville is being completed on its 30 first kilometres.

The money for the construction of the whole line is already granted.

To Katanga by the Air Route.

Commandant Nélis, general manager of the Sneta, told me, yesterday, that on the King's and on the Colonial Minister's suggestions, the contemplated air line, Kinshasa-Bukama, will be maintained as follows:—

1. By seaplanes from Kinshasa to Lusambo, above the Congo, Kasai and Sankuru Rivers (1,335 kilometres).—

2. By aeroplanes from Lusambo (on the Sankuru) to Kabalo (on the Lualaba) (400 kilometres).

3. By seaplanes from Kabalo to Bukama, above the Lualaba (565 kilometres).

The whole trip will require two days only.

In the first part of the journey (Kinshasa-Lusambo), a call will be made, notably, at Basongo, the meeting of the Kasai and Sankuru Rivers, at 600 kilometres from Kwamouth (at 785 kilometres from Kinshasa) and at 550 kilometres from Lusambo. From Basongo, a glider service will be maintained on the Kasai River up to Djoko Punda, at 200 kilometres therefrom, the port of the Forminière Diamonds fields.

Seventeen journeys will be performed each way during the year.

The Societe Anonyme D'Exploitation de la Navigation Aerienne.

Commandant Nélis told me also that probably next month there will be formed the above-named company, which is to maintain air lines, both in Belgium and in the Congo.

Commandant Nélis said that "next month probably" because, as the Government subscribes half the capital (three million francs of six) and will guarantee the interest and the refunding of the bonds, and is to grant yearly subsidies, Parliamentary authorisation will be necessary.

The Parliamentary Committee will issue its report next Friday.

The abbreviative name of the company will be Sabena.

Forminicre News.

The Forminière is improving its road system, on which some forty motor lorries are presently in service. Roads and villages have been built to maintain these roads in good condition.

The express steamer ordered this year by the Forminière to carry its staff from Kinshasa to Djoko Punda (Charlesville) will be commissioned in 1923. She will proceed to Kin-Djoko Punda in less than eight days.

The narrow-gauge railway the Forminière is during this year building from Djoko Punda (Kasai River) to the Makumbi and tableland, and which is probably to be extended later on to above the Wismann Falls (Kasai River), will probably be opened in 1923. Its whole length will be 85 to 90 kilometres. That narrow-gauge line will reduce the motor transports, which are extremely costly, and will save to the ox-carts a journey most painful on account of the hilly country.

The first electric engines of the Forminière (to pump out its mines and to treat its gravels) have been commissioned this year.

In mid-August last the Forminière wireless telegraph stations at Charlesville and Tshikapa started working.

As during last year, the Forminière has this year greatly developed its agricultural and ranching services in order to be able to supply its people with fresh food. Over 1,000 hectares are now being cultivated. Thousands of palm trees, mango trees, and fruit trees of every kind have been planted. A herd of cattle and a flock of sheep of some 3,000 head has been formed, and hundreds of hens of the very best Belgian poultry types have been imported.

The Forminière farms in the Kasai are starting cultivation of every kind in order to agriculturally develop the country and to test the production of palm oil, cotton, cocoa, rubber, quinquina, etc., etc.

The Forminière has also greatly improved the conditions of its native labourers in every respect.

This year its Tshikapa hospital for natives was opened. Two doctors and two sanitary agents are stationed there. A third doctor and two further attendants will join them at the end of this year. These latter will be put at the disposal of Dr. Schwetz, who is now fighting the sleeping sickness in the Kasai country.

The Forminière has also created at Tshikapa a professional school for natives: there carpenters, smiths, mechanics, brickmakers, and builders are being instructed. The results are encouraging.

The native labour, 7,000 strong in 1921, has now increased to 9,500.

The Forminière can now produce from its own mines 250,000 carats a year.

The Diamond mining companies (for which the Forminière acts as contractor) are following the same program. These companies are the Sociéte Minière du Kasai, the Société Minière du Bécéka and the Société Miniere du Luebo.

The Miniere du Kasai.

I hear from an authoritative source that from actual achievements a fine future may be relied upon for this company, which is controlled by the Brussels Compagnie du Kasai.

The Societe Miniere du Beceka.

I can say the same in regard to this other Kasai diamond company, which is controlled by the Lower Congo-Katanga Railway.

The Societe Miniere du Luebo.

To prevent conclusions that would not prove exact later on, I may add that this company is still too young to allow any prophesies to be made as to its future.

Eight Grammes of Radium for the Belgian Universities.

M. Francqui, member of the managing committee of the Union Miniere, told me on Monday that next month the Union Miniere will put eight grammes of radium at the disposal of our four universities (two grammes each).

The Union Miniere Copper.

In the first eleven months of the year the Union Miniere produced 38.850 tons of copper, against 30.455 in the corresponding period of last year.

J. ROUSSEAUX.

The Colour Bar.

11-21-22

Clauses 26 and 44 of the South Africa Act 1909 stipulate that membership to Parliament shall be confined to men "of European descent." The Government Land Agricultural Bank goes further and lays it down that out of its capital of over £5,000,000 (five millions) to which Natives have subscribed through taxation, the right to obtain loans for buying land on easy terms shall be limited to a *white man* with a *white wife*! One can almost picture the sardonic smile of negrophobism on the face of the whites who thus unconsciously stigmatised themselves for posterity as the authors of such ignominious lack of perspicacity and want of imagination. The precedent they thus established gave rise to a succession of ignoble enactments including such notorious items of legislation as (a) the colour-line clause in the Dutch Reformed Church Act of 1911, (b) the Native Lands Act 1913, (c) The Mines Colour Discrimination Act, and so on *ad nauseam*.

What the evil recoil of all this is going to be in future when black men come to their own is dreadful to contemplate.

The Rev. Z. R. Mahabane has made an attempt to elucidate this engrossing subject in an interesting booklet called the "Colour Bar" (58 pages, 1/6 Lovedale Mission Press) in which he has put together three Presidential addresses before the Cape Native Congress.

It is not a scientific treatise taking the subject from its beginnings in Gobineau and Finot systematically following it down to Du Bois and Neilsen; but simple, homely, often demagogic adjurations addressed to his countrymen to gird their loins and organise to compel the authorities to remove the obnoxious blot on the constitution which at every turn prejudices the efforts of the Bantu at self advancement in the land of their birth.

Mr Mahabane's language is clear and forceful though marred here and there by verbiage (e.g. "clashing and "antagonistic" "reconstruction, remodelling, reshaping and recasting" anarchy, chaos, disintegration, revolution and political dismemberment" etc), which is inevitable in a self-made man. He however gets to his point every time and his facts are documented, unchallengeable, and never overstated. His effect is even greater as a speaker than as a writer, as witness his excellent impromptu address before the General Missionary Conference last year in Durban and his exhibition on polished debating powers in the Urban Areas Conference last May in Bloemfontein. His exhortations to his people are valuable: "The Bantu community may profitably learn the great lessons and, sinking their petty, weakening and destructive differences purely on racial or tribal personal lines, make a new start by uniting all their labour and political forces under one great national organisation embracing all the various Bantu tribes of South Africa. Such an amalgamation of forces would certainly help to solve what is known as the Native Problem." Equally constructive and illuminating are Mahabane's comments on the Native Affairs Commission and the disappointment Natives feel with regard to its restricted powers of action in critical Native questions: "Let it be clearly understood that no self-respecting race of people in these days of enlightenment and democracy can consent to be governed by means of local or divisional councils; and commissions, possessing and discharging functions of an advisory character only. And the Government has made the further blunder of refusing to accede to the request of the Native people for the appointment of at least a couple of Natives on the Commission of Native Affairs. This at once makes it impossible for the Bantu to place any confidence in men like Dr Roberts and Dr Loram who have proved to be friendly and sympathetically disposed towards the united races of Africa."

This is the whole truth and nothing but the truth, accurately reflecting the views of all intelligent Bantu leaders.

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PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA.

OUR ANGOLA LETTER.

African World

Lobito Bay to Katanga by Train and Motor.

12-16-22

(*From Our Resident Correspondent.*)

LOANDA, November 10.

One of the finest characteristics of the High Commissioner of the Republic in Angola. His Excellency General Norton de Mattos (Sir José Norton de Mattos, G.C.M.G.) is his persistent effort to get into friendly touch with neighbour colonies, in order that common interests may be developed.

The great work of civilisation carried out in the African continent by Portugal nearly five centuries ago, some time after by England, more recently by France, and lately by Belgium, can only prosper if the above-mentioned nations, without losing their freedom and each with its own peculiar way of civilisation, join themselves together, and so attain a happy result.

The policy of "wonderful isolation" has long ago received its death-blow, and nobody can to-day live outside the sphere of common contact and common freedom into which mankind has entered.

Motoring to Katanga from the Atlantic.

The recent trip, undertaken in such an original manner by General Norton de Mattos, had had chiefly in view the union, by stronger ties, of the two great neighbour colonies—Angola and the Congo Belge.

The High Commissioner undertook the trip, first by train from Lobito Bay to Chinguar (the Benguela Railway terminus station), and then by motor-car, accompanied by Lady Norton de Mattos and by his daughter, Mrs. Alves de Cruz.

A long automobile ride has been carried out for the first time with a real convoy of motor-cars and motor-lorries without encountering any difficulties or any accidents.

The "caravan" consisted, in the outgoing journey of three touring cars, three powerful "Fiat" motor-lorries, and four smaller ones. The distance between Chinguar (Benguela Railway terminus station) and Tchilongo (the Katanga Railway station nearest to the Portuguese-Belgian frontier) has been the following:—Chinguar to Quanza River, 181 kilometres; Quanza River to Caianda (Portuguese frontier post), 894 kilometres; Caianda to Tchilongo, 381 kilometres.—Total, 1,456 kilometres.

We have now got a rapid connection by land with the Belgian Congo, and especially its stupendously rich Katanga region, by the accomplishment of this so very interesting trip. One day, not very far off the railway will follow, and with it the positive possibility of a greater progress, a greater industrialism and the export of the big mineral stores of that wonderful region, which will then have the most economical and the most rapid line of access, and of drainage, which Nature and our destiny of a people of discoverers have facilitated in the occupation which we have made in the dark continent.

It is a fact the High Commissioner and family—the two ladies who have always accompanied him in his trips through Angola trips which are always undertaken with a profitable design—have arrived a little bit tired at Lobito Bay after such a trying journey, but it is also a fact His Excellency confirms in this way that his journeys are undertaken to regions where everyone can go, and that trips "Across Angola" can be made without any difficulty whatever, though the fatigue and discomfort may be felt by those who cross regions lacking in hospitality resources.

The return journey was done just in the same way, and in Angola territory the High Commissioner left the main road, in order to open new roads and to visit some important industrial and commercial centres. The speedometer of his motor-car registered 4,651 kilometres at his arrival at Huambo (Benguela Railway station).

This only shows a small portion of trips which can to-day be undertaken in Angola, where, thanks to the wise administration of General Norton de Mattos, where there are nearly 20,000 kilometres (12,500 miles) of splendid roads, on which one can travel quite easily by motor-car, and which have been opened since the beginning of 1912 (first year of his office as Governor-General from 1912 to 1915).

The services rendered and benefits accruing to the administration and development of the colony, through this vast network of fine roads, are simply wonderful.

At Elisabethville.

The General has been affectionately entertained in Katanga, specially at Elisabethville. Official dinner parties, evening parties, and ever so many entertainments proved thoroughly how much the Belgian Congo appreciates Portugal, Angola, and her distinguished High Commissioner

The inhabitants of Elisabethville joined in all the rejoicings, keeping day and night the Portuguese and Belgian flags flying over their houses during the five days the General stayed in Elisabethville. It is almost certain that very intimate relations between the two colonies will result from this visit. Many subjects of the utmost importance to the two colonies have been discussed, difficulties having been put aside in view of the better understanding between the two parties.

I am safe in predicting that this visit will mark a brilliant beginning in the connection between Angola and the Belgian Congo, especially between the rich Benguela Mexico "plateaux," and the equally rich Belgian Katanga, which should bear good fruit for the two nations in the future.

Benguela Railway Advancing Eastwards.

Construction on the Benguela Railway works, stopped at Chinguar since 1913, has once more begun with great intensity. Fifty-two kilometres of rails have already arrived, and 52 more are expected in a few weeks. We hope to have the railway at Bie (Silva-Porto) in a few months' time. It is expected the railway will be at Quanza at the end of 1923, and active steps are being taken to push it on at once to the Portuguese-Belgian frontier.

The commercial, agricultural and industrial activities which are developing themselves, not only along the Benguela Railway line, but also hundreds of kilometres beyond it, in the Benguela and Mexico districts, and in a broad stretch of 200 kilometres, having the railway for its axis, are simply stupendous, and will be generally realised by the world before long.

Maize Abundant.

The maize crops have been enormous on the plateau, and Angola is helping her sister colony of Mozambique, where there was a bad production last year, by sending to that colony thousands of tons of maize monthly, by ship.

LUSITANUS.

It is reported from Johannesburg that two orders in Angola, the combined figure amounting to £385,000, have been secured by the well-known firm of Robert Hudson and Sons, Ltd., of South Africa, representing Robert Hudson, Ltd., of Gilderstone Foundry, near Leeds. The orders are for the supply of railway track material as follows:—For the Caminho de Ferro Loanda, 70 lb. rails, to lay 280 kilometres of track, normal gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. For the Caminho de Ferro Amboim, 35 lb. rails, to lay 60 kilometres of track, narrow gauge 60 centimetres. The first contract is for an extension of the existing Loanda railway. The second for a feeder line. The material to be supplied will consist of all British rolled rails. It is understood that the work will in each case commence as soon as the material arrives at its destination.

The firm of Robert Hudson and Sons, Ltd., of South Africa, established a branch in West Africa some two years ago.

Archbishop Dontenvill's Superior-General of the Oblates, opinion on Natives has been commendably commented upon by the "*Friend*" newspaper," and this was what he said: "I think the Natives in this country are, on the whole, very contented. So long as the white man treats them fairly I do not think that they are at all anxious to live under any different conditions to what they are living under now. I very much doubt whether they will ever be capable of running an organised State on their own as the White run their States, and I question very much whether they desire it." The "*Friend*" consider this to be a valuable opinion, and there is no doubt they so consider it, because even if it is the betrayal of true state of affairs as it is, it is a superior quality of a white-wash over the serfdom and and the helotry under which the subject races of South Africa are subjected. It is intolerable to expect, a valuable opinion from a man coming in from Overseas, and running through the country in an hours time. If Archbishop Dontenwill had expressed contrary opinion, the "*Friend*" would have taken him as a blather-skite of a Catholic.

Star of Basutoland 11-24-22

THAT LIBERIAN LOAN

THE REFUSAL of the United States government, through the action of the Senate, to grant Liberia a loan of $5,000,000 that was tentatively negotiated under the Wilson administration came as no surprise. We have never had very much faith in its ultimate success, and seriously doubted whether the Liberian government would derive much benefit therefrom even if the loan had been made. The fact has long since been demonstrated that our government is not likely to make a loan or render financial assistance to a weak and struggling government, especially if it be one dominated by dark-skinned people, simply from philanthropic motives. When any such action is taken one of two objects will be the controlling factor—either that this government will have supervisory control of the one thus aided or else some American capitalists will be placed in that position.

Chicago Defender 12-?-22

THIS WAS clearly and forcibly brought out with reference to the action of our government in the case of Haiti. The investigation and report made by a member of our group showed that the principal beneficiaries of this country's action towards Haiti were certain banking institutions in New York city. The string tied to the proposition was such as would leave the Liberians very little discretion in the use and disposition of the funds in question.

IT WAS PERFECTLY NATURAL that the enemies of the loan, influenced by racial antipathy, would take advantage of any rumor smacking of graft to insure its defeat. In view, however, of the string tied to it, the defeat may be a blessing in disguise. If the Liberian government is so weak and so sadly in need of financial assistance as to make it necessary to grant valuable concessions to a foreign power, they are now at liberty to open negotiations with old world powers for that purpose. The reason the United States was appealed to first was because the Liberian government was practically established and organized by Americans. Hence the United States was looked upon as a mother country.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ... RTL 16

Race Problem—1922

Africa

AFRICA.*

THIS book is a brief but clear survey of the history of the relationship of Africa to the civilized world. It is to be noted that there is a significant difference between this survey and a history of Africa. Throughout his book Sir Charles Lucas has considered the continent from the point of view of those Powers whose activities have affected its development. In consequence, the interest of the book tends to be political; and readers who hope for enlightenment as to the economic potentialities, or as to the natural character of the Dark Continent, will be disappointed. There is very little here to stir the imagination, save possibly in the opening chapters on the part Africa played in the ancient world and in European history during the Renaissance. Even in those, however, the author is rigidly abstemious, and seldom attempts to clothe the bare bones of political history. Every lover of the story of Man is eager to find some light on the mystery of the relationship of tropical Africa to the ancient states; to find the truth about that traffic which is hinted at in the legend of the Queen of Sheba and her extravagant caravanserai, and again in the tales of the Abyssinian mines supposed to have been the sources of the riches of the Temple of Solomon. This is too much to expect of the political expert. In dealing with the explorations by the Portuguese in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, however, the author's enthusiasm for those painstaking navigators and geographers colours his writing, and in this tantalizing sentence, "Religion went with them, to which place-names, telling of the Saints' days and, in the case of Natal, of Christmas Day, bear abundant witness, and in their later stages they were fired by the legend of Prester John," our minds are stirred by something deeper than a mere political interest. The magical name of Prester John awakens the desire to synthesize the fragmentary forms of Man's early history. It is the key to the elucidation of that mystery of which we have already spoken. Prester John—Emperor of the East, Christian monarch served by seventy-one kings—and again, the ruler over Ethiopia? What is the meaning of this dual legend which so powerfully influenced mediaeval Christendom?

To leave these delightful speculations. Sir Charles Lucas has clearly shown how Mohammedanism in the north and the slave trade in the west of Africa effectually locked up the interior of the continent until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. With the abolition of the slave trade the attention of European capitalists was turned to the possibilities of a more humane exploitation of the riches of Africa; and the immediate result of this new activity was the expedition of explorers and missionaries into the interior. The genius of this period was David Livingstone, no doubt one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century. Vasco da Gama, who first explored the coastline, was the genius of the period which ended with the abolition of slavery. A third period has begun since the War. In the first the natives were slaves, body and soul. In the second they were nominally masters of their bodies. After having fought side by side with white men in the War, they have now begun to claim a truer liberty of their complete being. It is beyond our imagination to conceive the results of such an emancipation, or of what race the next heroic figure may be. The tropics of Africa alone are a teeming treasure-house. Developed by a self-respecting and educated native population in co-operation with Europeans, they might increase the welfare of Man throughout the world.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

West Africa Weekly newspaper

Though WEST AFRICA recently had the privilege of an interview with the Hon. Edwin Barclay, Secretary of State for Liberia, opportunity has been taken of a chat with a European resident of the republic, which, on July 26th, celebrates its centenary. Great and natural interest is taken in the progress of Liberia, as it is the only African republic. This article does not pretend to be more than a sketch. 11-25-22

Selected by the American Colonisation Society in 1821 for their interesting experiment, the first members of this early Colony were landed at Cape Mesurado. The American Colony was founded by Jehudi Ashmun between 1822-28, the name Liberia being given to it in 1824 by the Rev. R. R. Gurley. There were two republics, Liberia and Maryland, until 1824.

The republic lies between Sierra Leone on the north-west and the French Colony of the Ivory Coast on the south-east, extending some 300 miles along the northern coast of Guinea, with the river Mano on the west and the Kavalli on the east. The coast-line is very much indented, and rocks make it dangerous. Cape Mount, 1,050 ft. above sea level (with the lagoon known as Fisherman Lake at its base), Cape Mesurado, 350 ft., and Cape Palmas, 200 ft., are the chief headlands. The area is 41,000 square miles, the capital being Monrovia.

While the hinterland is composed of vast forests, little has been done regarding the mineral wealth of the district known to be great. There are indications of gold in most of the rivers, also of bitumen. Sapphires have been found, and lead and iron; corundum has been met with in many places.

The republic is now governed by a president (elected for four years), eight senators and 13 representatives. There are local magistrates, courts of common pleas, quarterly courts (five) and a supreme court.

Coffee is grown by the Liberians themselves, and kernels are brought in from the interior by the various tribes.

His Excellency the President (Mr. C. D. King) ends his term in 1923, but he is eligible for re-election. When His Excellency came back from America, where he went to facilitate the floating of the Liberian loan of 5,000,000 dollars, the municipality of Monrovia, consisting of a mayor and corporation elected by the citizens, ceased. It then became the Commonwealth District of Monrovia by proclamation. The officers are Col. J. S. Dennis, Commissioner; Mr. D. D. Freeman, Chief of Police; Dr. Elwood Davies, Sanitary Officer, and Mr. C. J. George, Police Magistrate.

The Commonwealth comes under the control of the central Government. The executive consists of the president and Cabinet, consisting of the Secretary of State (the Hon. Edwin Barclay), Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary for War and the Interior (one office), Secretary for Education and the Postmaster-General.

Liberia's problem, according to our informant, is that of finance, the problem of all young nations, rendered particularly acute in this case by the aftermath of the great war. The republic is reaching ambitiously towards education, conscious that true progress is along these lines. Only by opening up the country to Europeans for the purposes of trade can much be done to increase revenue. This is generally recognised, but it is a step that, from the point of view of the republic, must be taken carefully, with adequate safeguards in the interests of both. The integrity of the republic must be protected, while the guarantees to foreign capital must be maintained.

Beyond the frontier the Native tribes are held in check by the body known as the Liberian Frontier Force, officered by American-Africans. The Liberians themselves are not aggressive, but they are fine fighters when the necessity occurs.

At present there is a custom receivership in force at Monrovia, the general receiver being an American official.

The currency is based on the American dollar system, but British sterling is the general medium. French five-franc pieces circulate in the interior, and are used by the Natives on the Franco-Liberian boundary for the purpose of paying the poll tax.

Foreign representatives in Monrovia are the American Minister, the Chargé d'Affaires and Consul for Spain, the Chargé d'Affaires and Consul for France, his Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and the British Vice-Consul, the Netherlands Consul, and the Swedish Consul.

Liberia's flag is similar to that of the United States, except that it has a lone star in the corner. There is conscription, with monthly and quarterly drills. The landing of passengers and cargo is somewhat difficult, owing to the fact that when a steamer arrives at Monrovia she anchors some four miles out from the port.

Though Liberia has vast natural resources, much has to be done before these can be exploited. The republic has never been surveyed. It has no system of telegraphs. Road-making is one of the necessities, for there is no system of transport at all. Everyone has to walk. Some attempt has been made to give the capital an electric lighting system, but it operates during very limited hours, after which it is cut off. Exposed as it is to the Atlantic on two sides, the State is fairly healthy.

Liberia stands very much in need of a hospital and medical staff, as there are not more than two qualified medical men in the whole of the republic.

Most of Liberia's exports go to Liverpool and the Continent.

Government and Native Agriculture.

Imvo-11-7-22

The recent visit of Sir Thomas Smartt to Alice resulted in his being handed what will probably prove to be the charter for Native Agriculture. This deserves to be closely studied by the Prime Minister and the Hon. F. S. Malan; for, if half of its proposals were achieved we would behold an economic revolution for the good of the whole country.

The deputation was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. D. A. Hunter, Editor "S. A. Outlook," Lovedale; Alexander Kerr, Principal, S.A. Native College, Fort Hare. Dr. Macvicar, Victoria Hospital; D. D. T. Jabavu, Fort Hare; P. Germond, Lecturer in Agriculture, Fort Hare, B. Read, Principal, Normal Dept., Lovedale; Stanford Sonjica, Government Agricultural Demonstrator, Fort Hare; C. R. Moikangoa, S. E. Mqayi, B. B. Mdledle, teachers, Lovedale.

STATEMENT.—In view of the facts:

(a) That the Native peoples of this country depend for their livelihood upon Agriculture, far more so than Europeans do; and that their poverty, indebtedness and malnutrition all resulting in starvation, squalor, and liability to infectious diseases and a high death-rate, are increasing to an alarming extent;

(b) That there are absolutely no GovernmentDemonstration farms anywhere in the Union for them (Tsolo being a local effort instituted by the Transkei Bunga);

(c) That there is no form of Government assistance for progressive Native farmers (except the demonstrator under the S.A. Native College Agricultural Faculty, working in association with the Native Farmers' Meeting in the immediate neighbourhood);

(d) That the extent of land set aside for Native agriculture is so limited as to make the only hope for the future lie in an intensive form of cultivation;

(e) That there is a constant and undesirable migration of Natives from the countryside to the towns as a direct result of the scarcity of land;

(f) That the Government has for many years dealt most generously with European farmers; particularly with regard to Agricultural Schools which are maintained at a yearly cost of over £100,000, thus, Elsenburg, £19,000; Grootfontein £30,000; Cedara £12.000; Potchefstroom £24,000; Glen, £14,000; with agricultural scholarships and Bursaries annually aggregating £4,400; other funds being disbursed for European Experimental Stations, Grants to European Farmers' Associations, Extension work, Cooperative Organisations, Land Bank facilities (Capital £5,000,000); the total annual Government expenditure on the Department of Agriculture being over £600,000, of which no item figures to the direct benefit of Natives;

In view of these facts, this deputation very respectfully asks The Hon. Sir Thomas Smartt, Minister for Agriculture, to entertain favourably the following requests:

1. That a separate section of the Department of Agriculture be formed, the business of which will be to concentrate its energies on the advancement of Native agriculture generally in the whole Union.

2. That Agricultural Schools on the lines of those already at the service of European youths (Grootfontein, Elsenburg, Cedara, Glen, Potchefstroom) be established for Natives, beginning with, say, one each, at the Cape, the Orange Free State, Natal and Transvaal such Schools to be intermediary between the ordinary Mission Day Schools and the advanced Agricultural Course now given at the S. A. Native College, Fort Hare; that Now that facilities are provided elsewhere for Junior High School work, there is no reason why the College staff should continue to teach elementary Mathematics, Latin and Science, especially as the pressure upon our accommodation is severe. This restriction will for a year or two reduce our entrants but it will save expense both for prospective students and for the College.

THE CURRICULUM: The establishment of two theological classes at the College, the students of which study for the College Matriculation examination *pari passu* with their work for the theological tutors has brought home to us the need for a re-organization of the curriculum for this examination so that a freer option of subjects may be possible for such students. I should like so to arrange the curriculum that it may be possible for those who leave without completing this course to return for short terms to the College at intervals, or even to study privately or by correspondence, in order to make up units which they may not have been able to take during their stay at the College. Such adaptations of course cannot apply to more than a few subjects of study or otherwise the beneficial effect of residence at the College would be nullified. Such an arrangement, however, would do much to encourage further study by ministers and teachers while pursuing their vocations. They might still further be helped by a greater development than has yet been contemplated of vacatlan schools.

Since the date of my last report six other students have completed the ordinary Matriculation Certificate, making 19 in all. Some others under the new regulations have made partial passes. There is still too great inclination on the part of students to attempt examinations before they are ready for them with consequent disappointment. Some men of rather advanced age have come in expecting to take the Matriculation examination after one or two years at College and with a very insufficient acquaintance with the subject of study. In almost all cases these find that they have not allowed themselves sufficient time or money to carry them through.

For the first time we have been able to carry on work beyond the Matriculation stage. Our most advanced student passed in English, Latin, Mathematics and Logic for the First Year B.A. of the University of South Africa and one of the Theological students passed in English, Mathematics, Logic and Psychology, for the parallel course leading to the College Diploma in Arts. Further developments of this work will take place in 1922. While it is gratifying to record this progress I hope that students who would be employed in taking the Post-Matriculation Teachers' Professional Course, which we shall inaugurate in 1922, will not be attracted to the severer line of purely academic study. I shall welcome the day when the College will be able to pursue its own courses for degrees unhampered by the regulations which have to be observed by external students of the University of South Africa.

meantime scholarships for Native students of agriculture (say ten at £20 each) be provided by the Government at the S. A. Native College, Fort Hare, in anticipation of the development of the intermediary agricultural schools where such students when qualified may act as instructors.

3. That students passing out successfully from such schools and from the Agricultural Faculty at the S A. Native College, Fort Hare be employed as Demonstrators among the Native peoples.

4. That Agricultural and Stock Shows for the benefit of Natives be instituted periodically at convenient centres, such Shows being assisted by Government Grants on the £ for £ principal.

5. That the facilities of the Government Agricultural Land Bank (at present closed to Natives by a Colour Bar clause) be placed at the service of approved Native farmers, or alternately, that a seperate Land Bank for Natives be established.

6. That agricultural pamphlets, especially on the staple products, be translated and published in the Native language and made available for the Natives as is done at present for the Europeans.

7. That definite encouragement be given to Natives by Government in the matter of Native Village Industries (small beginnings of which are already afoot at St. Cuthberts, Tsolo and in several Natal schools such as Amanzimtoti, Inanda, St. Hilda's Indaleni, Mariannhill), Better House-Building (as at Bloemfontein and the Transkei Territories), and Tree Planting (as at the Lovedale Institution).

8. That the Government consider the matter of Irrigation schemes (say under the Irrigation Act.) in suitable Native areas (such as Xalanga, Tembuland, the Transvaal, the Amatola mountain range districts) the possibilities of which are evident in the case of Chief Mpahlele's Location, Pietersburg and some private Native farmers in the Thaba Nchu Reserve.

9. That well bred sires be provided for the improvement of Native Stock (as is being done by the Basutoland and Transkei Councils).

10. That facilities for the acquisition of pure bred seed be granted to Native tillers of the soil (as is being done on a modest scale by the Fort Hare Farm) for the improvement of the character of Native produce throughout the Union.

LOAN TO LIBERIA OPPOSED IN SENATE

(New York Times 11-23-22)

Senator Harrison Says That Five Negroes Here Would Benefit by $650,000 Commission.

NORRIS CHIDES UNGRATEFUL

He Pictures the World Made Safe and Kaiser Turning Gray When Liberia Entered War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Opposition to the proposed loan of $5,000,000 to the Republic of Liberia was voiced in the Senate today by Senator Harrison of Mississippi, who charged that if the loan were to go through five American negroes would receive fees totalling $650,000.

The Mississippian gave this as the reason for the introduction of an amendment which stipulates that in the event the loan is approved none of the money is to be paid out as fees or commissions to any person or persons. The amendment was accepted and is now a part of the bill.

The five negroes named by Senator Harrison are: William H. Lewis of Boston, former Harvard football player, and an assistant attorney general during the Taft Administration; Emmet J. Scott, Secretary and Treasurer of the Howard University of this city, who was, Senator Harrison said, a lieutenant of Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire during the Wood campaign for the presidential nomination in 1920; James A. Cobb, a lawyer of this city; the Rev. Ernest Lyon, of Baltimore, former minister to Liberia, and William L. Husting of this city.

Senator Curtis, one of the advocates of the loan, denied the accuracy of Mr. Harrison's information. He said he was inclined to the view that the story "originated in the fertile imagination of the gentleman from Mississippi."

Senator Simmons announced that on Monday he would move to recommit the bill comprising the loan item to the Committee on Finance with instructions to report it back with the Borah amendment, which provides $20,000,000 for reclamation work in the West, and the Harrison amendment directing the appointment of additional railway equipment inspectors, but with the $5,000,000 Liberian loan item omitted.

The proceedings were made entertaining for the Senators by a caustic speech by Senator Norris of Nebraska, an opponent of the loan, in which he pictured the world in trepidation during the war, waiting to see on what side Liberia would fight. President Wilson triumphed, and when Liberia joined the Allies "everybody knew that the war was practically settled," he said, adding that "in no war in all history had the hosts of Liberia ever been defeated or the Liberian navy been conquered. The Kaiser turned from a dark brunette to a pale blond. His hair stood on end and his mustache straightened out when Liberia entered the war. Even the shepherds on the hills turned their faces to the rising sun and exclaimed, 'The world has been made safe for democracy. Liberia has entered the war.'

"Liberia was at the Versailles conference to support President Wilson for a 'Leg of Notions.' It is true she was hard up, and the expense of the Liberian delegation was paid out of the Treasury of the United States. President Wilson or some of his advisers took the money out of the strong box—$26,000—and sent it to Liberia. Think of it! Those dark colored statesmen from Liberia in Paris with $26,000 in good American money in their pockets. In this far away prohibition land it makes your mouth water. It almost gives me the 'hiccups' even to talk about it."

Senator McKellar asserted that Liberia's total annual revenues of $163,000 would not pay interest on the loan.

The Senate entered into a unanimous agreement to begin voting on the bill at 2:30 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FEB 16

Race Problem - 1922
Africa.

PORTUGUESE AFRICA.

Our Delagoa Bay Letter.

DELAGOA BAY CASINO.

An Offer to Transvaal Financiers.

(From Our Resident Correspondent.)

LOURENCO MARQUES, Nov. 26.

Games of chance have been played in Lourenço Marques for the last twenty-five years, and so great a hold has this form of gambling on many people that, although the playing of such games is against the law, the High Commissioner granted a tolerance, and permitted three licences to be issued. But for a number of years important financial persons have been trying to obtain a licence for conducting a casino on a grand scale. After the arrival of His Excellency he was approached by several of these financiers, and the result was that he selected three, all residing in the Transvaal, to either of whom he would grant such a concession. Last week he invited his Executive Council (a modified form of cabinet) to consider the question. His Council having reported in favour of giving the exclusive right, or concession, to financiers with sufficient capital, His Excellency has now sent out the form of tender which these people must be guided by when making their proposals. The first condition is that capital to the extent of £200,000 must be subscribed for a company to be formed specially for the casino, and that a sum shall be lodged by way of guarantee that the scheme will be conducted on the lines as set out.

Further, the applicants must state what works of improvement that may attract tourists to this place they are willing to perform, and must also state if they are willing to advance, as a loan, to the Municipality of Lourenço Marques a sum not exceeding £200,000 to be spent exclusively upon the sanitation of the town, and on what terms. The casino is to be run on similar lines to those in Europe.

A Portuguese controller must be appointed to supervise the working of the institution.

The applicants must state what share of the profits they are willing to give to the Government.

These profits are to be used for works of improvement, both by the Municipality and the Tourists Council, in addition to which a portion will be reserved for the payment—according to the assurance given—of a sum that will secure to the investors in the Polana Hotel of a dividend of 6 per cent. for the first six years.

Naturally, in giving such concession the Government desires to make the best bargain possible for the good of the town and the attraction of tourists.

The day fixed for the reception of tenders is December 10. As any of the three selected to tender are well able, financially, to carry through such a gigantic undertaking, there is no preference manifested by the general public.

Restricted Recruiting.

The question of restricting the number of East Coast natives to the Rand mines to 350 per month is not causing much concern in official circles. It is more than likely that there will be an alteration of the land law, so that natives may have land conceded to them on the same principle as Europeans. At present they have no fixity of tenure, but if they had their land unalienable, they would feel secure and make the best of their land. By such a method it would be possible—at very little expense—to place all the natives returning or prevented from going to the Rand. These natives would be supplied with—for the first few years—the necessary seed and fruit trees sufficient for their holding. Imagine some 80,000 natives established upon the land—and reckon what the result of their products would be? Once they were so settled, they would not think of going to work for any employer.

With a well-organised commission of educated natives, of whom there are many, they could by co-operation send all their surplus produce to the best markets. Another scheme is to teach them to cultivate sugar-cane, and to put up a central mill where, on the Zululand principle, a minimum price would be paid for their cane, and at the end of the season, if the value of sugar increased, they would receive a dividend in accordance with the tonnage supplied. It is fully recognised here that the natives have a right to a portion of their native land, and one which cannot be taken away from them. In such a way the question of "What shall we do with the natives who go yearly to the Rand?" is settled. But it should be borne in mind, once they are so established, they will never think of going out to work. So the mining industry on the Rand and the Union Government must make an early decision as to the employment of natives from here. While there is no desire manifested here to dictate to the Union Government, it is stated by many officials that if the great development spoken of is going to take place in the Union, both in agriculture and industries, the demand for a full supply of natives may cause great concern, and even lead to political controversy.

But the carrying out of the scheme just indicated will mean the laying of a good foundation for a prosperous and contented native population, while, at the same time, greatly increasing the production of the soil.

Work at the Port.

As indicated in a previous letter, although the landing of goods at this port is very low in tonnage, yet, comparing the tonnage to all the ports of the traffic to the competitive zone, Lourenço Marques is receiving more than the share allotted to it by the Convention. The returns for the month of September show that in the superior class of goods the percentage was 49.45, and in rough goods 72.29. Our percentage, according to the Convention, is 50 minimum to 55, and if we take the average of both classes there was 61.95 per cent. of all the traffic to the competitive zone landed at Lourenço Marques. Some say that the reason is—since the Railway Administration gave the loading to a company—the work is more carefully performed here than at Durban, and that ships get a quicker discharge, while goods are forwarded more expeditiously to destination.

Cases are cited where importers who formerly used the port of Natal are now sending their consignments through this port. One instance was given of bridges for the S.A.R. Parts landed at Durban, it is stated, were so badly packed that some were broken, and they decided to try the port of Lourenço Marques. So great was the difference that the constructional engineer described it as as great as "between night and day." The work of the port being thus put on its merits, it is thought that with such efficiency and despatch shippers will be induced to use this port more than formerly.

There seems to be a good deal of pilfering going on before goods are landed. As many claims have been made against the C.F.L.M. and S.A.R. regarding shortages, the loading agents at this port opened 1,000 cases of whisky. Not one case was found complete and, taking the total shortage, it represented eighty cases—nearly 1,000 bottles. Of course, had this examination not been made the joint railway administrations would have had to pay such claims. Cases like these go a long way to explain why there is a delay in settling claims.

A steamer bringing 14,000 sleepers from Jarrah has just arrived: 10,000 of these are for the C.F.L.M. and the balance for the S.A.R. They were purchased for the C.F.L.M. in connection with a large consignment for the Union railways.

An effort is being made to develop trade between this colony and Portugal, especially the purchasing of many of the products and manufactures of the homeland. A merchant is proceeding from here to establish a buying agency in Lisbon.

Gold Smuggling.

Strict supervision is manifest in connection with passengers proceeding East. Gold, it seems, is being still smuggled out of the country. No one is allowed on board steamers going to India without a Customs permit. So strict is the supervision that a captain of one of the steamers, returning to his ship, was searched before he was allowed on board.

Native College Council

The Governing Council of the S. A. Native College met last month at Fort Hare, Alice when there was an excellent attendance There were present the following members :—Dr J. Henderson M A., D.D., Chairman; Dr C. T. Loram, M.A, Ph. D. Native Affairs Commission (Vice-Chairman Prof. Alexander Kerr M.A, Principal, Actg. Secretary and Treasurer; G. M. Hofmeyr Esq. Sec. for Education; W. Carmichael Esq. R.M., Native Affairs Dept., Prof. A. S. Kidd M.A, Prof. G. F. Dingemans, M.A, University of S.A., Cr Chas Veldtman, Cr J. Mlokoti, Transkei General Council; Dr N. Macvicar, M.D., D.P H, United Free Church of Scotland; Rev. Andrew Graham, Wesleyan Methodist Church; Meshach Pelem, Esq, Donors; Rev. A. J. Lennard, Secondary Education. W. G. Bennie Esq. B.A, Chief Inspector of Native Education was present as guest of the Council and so was Prof. Jasimir who addressed the Council on Education Questions, Rev. J. Lennox, O.B E, M A. who acted as Treasurer during the leave of the Principal also present.

The subjects discussed were, some of them, of an epoch making character. Of these we may mention five:— 1. The Union Government is considering a scheme for the better government of the College particularly with reference to its finances and future development. Under the scheme the College is to receive grants on a scale of £3 per £1 for the first £2,000 of annual income derived from tuition fees then £2 per £1 after that mark. On other revenue the grant is to be £1 up to £2000 and then £1 for £1 2 College Fees are to be raised next year for all new students, the total fees being £30 per student. The reasons for this regrettable step are patent. On the present basis the cost of Tuition is ten times what students are charged; for example £3,500 is spent where the Tuition fees bring in only £350 Under the new scale of fees £10 for Tuition, £16 for the Dining Hall, £3 10s., for the Hostel, Medical Attendence and Laundry; 5/- for administration and 5/ for the Students' Societies and Clubs total £30. Present students will be received for £2710s. for 1923 only.

In this connection we must congratulate the Council upon their successful solution of a perplexing problem for they have solved it in a manner that will satisfy all those who are concerned and who wish the College well. 3. A change is contemplated under which the Union Government is to have two more members on the Council and the Senatus two representatives, whilst the Council is to have two representatives on the Senatus This too is good for room ought to be found for members of the Provincial Departments interested in Native education, men like Chief Inspector Bennie and Mr Malcolm, Chief Inspector of Natal. The College Staff also has men whose opinions on Native development would be of much value to the Council.

4. The College has embarked on a policy of granting loans rather than bursaries to students. This system is a very wise policy; for students naturally make better use of their time when they know they will have to repay the cost of their training than under free scholarships. Under this head the Council has decided to grant a loan of £100 a year for five years to a qualified student who will take Medicine at Birmingham University, this fund being supplemented by the Society of Friends in England at whose hostel (Kingsmead Hostel, Selly Oak) this student will reside. This arrangement is valuable because it secures that students will live in England under auspices of the best English traditions of social and religious life. 5. The Council adopted the new College Matriculation scheme suggested by the Senate for the better regulation and for the extension of this course to students taking Theology, Agriculture, Business and Domestic Science. It is important for intending students to note that the P.T 3. Junior still holds good as an entrance to the College for these courses. The Junior (School Higher) Certificate is obligatory for those taking the University Matriculation for the simple reasons that (a) it is cheaper for students to take the Junior Certificate Course at Lovedale or at one of the other projected High Schools no fewer than six of which are being contemplated by the C.P. Education Department; (b) the college has now definitely abandoned work of the Junior Certificate standard in order to keep pace with the growth of its post-matriculation classes. These decisions, we think, are nothing short of epochal. They will give real satisfaction to the most enthusiastic friends of the institution.

No less interesting are the other subjects that were discussed. 6 *Winter School* and Agricultural Show was fixed for June 1923 under the auspices of the College. A small grant was made towards this and applications for further financial assistance will be addressed to the Union Departments of Agriculture and Native Affairs. This in conjunction with

other Conferences such as the Students and Teachers' Christian Associations. The Health Society Annual Congress, the Cape and Transkei Native Teachers' Associations, the Native Agricultural Congress, and the inauguration of the new Native Presbyterion Church at Lovedale will probably provide an unprecedented Gala month for civilised Natives in the Eastern Province. We wish these conventions a time of rich success. 7. The College Teachers' Diploma Course was passed and an application will be made to the Province Departments of Education for its recognition as a Certificate. 8. The plans for the United Free Church Hostel for students were passed. They form a beauteous structural design. 9. It was recommended that the Fort Hare Choir, which performed with considerable popularity last year at King Williamstown and East London, should make organised tours during future holidays, visiting important centres like Port Elizabeth, CapeTown and also Durban, Maritzburg, Johannesburg downwards, in conjunction with local Native Welfare Societies, for the purpose of bringing the College to the greater notice of the public as well as to raise funds to augment the capital of the College. Arrangements for this were left in the hands of the Principal and the Conductor, Mr D D. T. Jabavu. 10 The Principal was instructed to co-operate with a sub committee of Natives including the Transkeian representatives to bring the needs of the College before the Natives, specially in the Transkeian Territories. 11. On account of the rapid growth of the College financial records and accounts, a new officer of the College called the Bursar was needed and the Rev. J. Lennox received the appointment. 12. As a consequence of the limited accommodation in the present Dining Hall (a) only a few fresh students can be accepted for 1923; therefore it is important that applicants should write to the Principal immediately; (b) application has been made to the Government for a loan to provide a new and suitably capacious Dining Hall which may temporarily serve as an Assembly Hall also. 13. The Rev. Andrew Graham was welcomed by the Council on his first attendance as the representative of the Wesleyan Methodist Church on the Council.

The deliberations of the Council ended on the next day Wednesday 8th November, 1922.

We would request those of our readers who are hoping to send their sons or daughters to the College to study this report closely as it includes new and welcome developments in this remarkable institution.

KINGWILLIAMSTOWN, OCT. 24 1922

Verbum Sapientibus!

The following article on the Premier's Natal Tour culled from "Ilanga lase Natal" is worthy of serious consideration by all patriotic South Africans, showing as it shows, how closely Natives everywhere scan the utterances of those in charge of their affairs. Thus the "Ilanga" :—

"The Prime Minister of the Union and Minister for Native Affairs is touring Natal and Zululand To all appearances the tour was arranged and carried on for the delectation of the European section of the community. The Minister for our Affairs has conspicuously ignored us. He seems to have had no time for any one else but the Europeans. In his speeches so far, any reference to the Native beyond the mere admission of his existence is notably absent. Characteristically at Gingindhlovu he said inter alia. "Their (the Government's) policy was to establish a white people in this country, to make it a good white civilization, and so see that the interests of the European population were pushed ahead as fast as possible to make up for the time lost. That was the Government's policy, and all subsidiary policies would have to wait. In another speech at Empangeni he said: "I have nothing against the Indians or against any of the good people of this earth, but a great task has been committed to us; a great banner is being carried forward by the white people of South Africa, a great torch has been put into our hands by Providence. Let us carry it forward, let us establish the basis of a white civilization in this country." Gen. Smuts is nothing if not a politician. The above quotations amply prove our assertion. He has no quarrel with the other sections of the community. We hope it is so all the way. We hope he has nothing against the Native also being allowed a piece for themselves and their descendants for the coming generations. If, as we believe it is true, according to the Premier the European is placed here and given this country by Providence we believe also that Providence will have the Natives provided with land and a place to live and grow just as the white man if not even a larger place. The Native is numerically larger than the Europeans and his development is only a matter of time.

We are not of those who play no other string but that of grumbling all the time, but we think the Native has a genuine grievance against the Government in the matter of land provision for the present and coming generations. It will not reflect fair dealing on the part of the Government to have a spectacle here in South Africa of a growing number of landless Natives. It seems as Gen. Smuts has indicated, to be the general policy of the Government and the European colonists to shut their eye to all other considerations but to cater for the demands, legitimate or otherwise of the European section only and to shut the other eye to claims from other and weaker unrepresented sections. This cannot be fair dealing and is simply manufacturing problems for future Governments in the Union of South Africa. It is all very well to use those high-flown sentences on what the settlers have achieved in the short space of time they have been in Zululand, we have no quarrel with that; but we do claim that all these rich lands should not be assigned to Europeans only and the Natives given only pasture and stony lands.

We want to say the Premiers' tour has not pleased us at all as we see how we are considered nonentities by our Minister for Native Affairs. To observe how in the plans for the future of this country no provision is made for the development of the Natives. The so-called white civilization could not have had such leaps and bounds without the labour of the humble Native given so cheaply and so ungrudgingly.

A SUDAN RISING.

African World

Cabling to his paper on Tuesday, "The Times" correspondent says:—Angessana tribesmen in the Tabi Hill district of the Fung (formerly Sennar) province of the Sudan murdered two policemen and one clerk on September 29 last.

The murders were followed by a small outbreak of rebellious activity, during which four merchants were killed and the Markaz (Government office) of Soda, a town at the foot of the Tabi Hills, was unsuccessfully attacked by a thousand Angessana. A small patrol, consisting of one company of the Ninth Sudanese and one detachment of the Eastern Arab Corps, subsequently undertook punitive measures.

It is now reported telegraphically from Khartoum that during night operations on the 4th inst. one party apparently missed direction owing to the darkness and the difficulty of the country. In consequence one party was unfortunately fired on by the other party, resulting in the killing of Bimbashi Corrall and one man of the Eastern Arab Corps.

*** Brevet Major W. R. Corrall, M.C., of The Buffs, had been attached to the Egyptian Army since March, 1919. He was last year serving with the Arab Corps at Kassala.

The Angessana, more correctly Ingassana, are of Fung—that is, negro—stock, who in 1903 put themselves under Government control on assurance of being protected from slave raids. They keep much to themselves, carry peculiar sickle-shaped swords, and use boomerang-like throwing sticks. The people are noted for their catholic taste in food: dogs, horses, camels, leopards are all eaten, dog being considered a dainty. The skulls of the animals eaten are ranged round the enclosures of the houses.

CHINA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE TAKES NOTICE OF AFRICA AND CONDEMNS EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS IN NOT ALLOWING NEGRO MISSIONARIES TO WORK OUTSIDE OF LIBERIA.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 16.—A most important action was taken by the recent Conference of the World's Student Christian Federation held in Peking, China, during the month of April, 1922. There were 800 delegates at this Conference, representing thirty-two different nations and all the races of the earth. For the first time in the history of the Federation the American Indian and the Negro are represented on the governing Board of members of these two races.

Significant action was taken in connection with the adoption of the report dealing with Missionary work on the continent of Africa. Those who have kept abreast of the history of Missionary endeavor in Africa iwll recall that event at the present time, American Negro Workers are practically prohited from working in any part of Africa except Liberia. This is due, primarily, to the attitude of the European governments controlling most of the continent of Africa.

When this situation was called to the attention of the representatives of the Christian students, assembled at Peking, they adopted a strong resolutino, condemning this policy and urging the Christian Student organizations in the countries responsible for this policy, to bring pressure to bear on their respective governments for a change of the policy.

settle along the border. The close of the Crimean war presented the opportunity—when the foreign Legions were mustered out they were offered inducements to take up holdings in South Africa—the foreign soldiers consisted of German, Swiss and Italian, but it seems that only Germans took kindly to the new adventure, 2300 of them accepted the invitation and made their way to Cape Colony. They were settled in the Eastern Province. A new difficulty arose from the fact that these soldiers were unmarried and must have wives. Governor Grey decided to import a number of German women and took steps toward that end, but when it came to the attention of the Imperial Government the plan was nipped in the bud. The long headed statesmen saw a far of the danger of building up an exclusive German colony in S. Africa. They finally decided to send one thousand of these German bachelors on to India while the remaining 1300 remained and found wives among the English inhabitants. The settlement of these Germans resulted in the migration of many of their people to South Africa despite the fears of the English. We now meet with one of the most far reaching and serious superstitions on record which resulted in the extermination of a large number of Kafirs which greatly weakened their powers of resistance, giving the English great advantage in the future wars. In 1856 a fatal disease broke out among the Kafir's cattle which destroyed them by the thousands. It will be recalled that all such misfortunes among the Africans are regarded as the work of evil gods. There came among these unfortunate people some of the witch craft fraternity purporting to be prophets which told the people that on a certain day there would be a resurrection of Kafir chiefs that had been long dead and they were going to bring their fighters with them from the dead, and they were also going to bring a new race of cattle that would be in every respect better than they had had and totally immune from disease. That these resurrected chiefs would lead the Kafirs against the English and the black men would crush out white rule and have the government of all the country. These wizards told the people that one of the primary conditions of bringing about this happy event was that all the cattle owned by the tribe men must be destroyed, and the poor deluded people slaughtered their cattle. One of these false prophets, Umhlakazi, by name had a smattering of learning and had hear of the Crimean War, and further heartened the people to plung into this awful de-

lusion by telling them these risen

Race Problem — 1922
Africa

STASSEN TO SUFFER DEATH PENALTY.

G.P.O. 10-7-22
Capetown, Africa

If the sentence of the Court is carried out, then it will be the first instance on record for very many years, at any rate the first we know of, when a European will be hanged for murdering a Native.

Carel Christian Stassen was one of the Johannesburg Reds who in cold blood shot down inoffensive Coloureds, Indians and Natives during March this year.

On the 8th March, Stassen was in Sophiatown. He saw a Native coming from a yard, and deliberately shot him; in a few minutes another Native emerged from another exit and walked towards his dead comrade. Stassen then quite deliberately aimed at and shot the second Native, who also fell dead on the spot.

The Judge-President of the Special Court, in sentencing Stassen said, "On his won showing he was not in any danger as would justify the use of a firearm. In these circumstances we are unfortunately forced to the conclusion that we cannot find any other verdict than that of murder. There is no room by the exercise of any ingenuity, to find any other verdict than that, and that is the verdict of the Court."

Stassen, as he was being conducted from the dock to the corridor, waved his left hand, palm downwards, to someone among the public, and walked almost jauntily in front of the constable. Since death sentence has been passed on Stassen, there has been an agitation among Nationalists and Labourites for a reprieve.

"De Burger" says "if the sentence is carried out, there will be vengeance in the heart of many."

"Ons Vaderland," another Nationalist paper, writes: "Stassen must die—while he only committed murder technically. In the warmth of a fight, when the whole Rand world was in uproar, when there was the general fear existing of a Kafir rising, 'and he must die.' Seven weeks long he has already been in the condemned cell and has died a thousand deaths."

"Stassen must die," continued the paper, "the policy of the Government requires it, the Kafirs claim it . . . the Government is going to put the rope round his neck."

Never in the history of South Africa have there been made so many appeals to a Government to reprieve a condemned man. But strange to say only Nationalists, Nationalist newspapers and Labourites alone have joined in the agitation, besides Tom Mann, who knows little or nothing about the cold-blooded murder committed by Stassen, a few hours after his arrival in Cape Town, joined in the appeal to the Prime Minister.

General Hertzog sent a long wire to General Smuts. Mr. Charles Fichardt (Nationalist), M.L.A., and Mr. A. Barlow (Labour), M.L.A. addressed a joint meeting in Bloemfontein, where a resolution was unanimously carried appealing to the Governor-General to commute the death sentence.

Now Stassen killed two Natives when they did not as much as look at him. He shot them in cold blood, deliberately, one after the other. Punishment for such a crime is hanging.

Now it is doubtful if any of those who have taken such a prominent part in the agitation, has ever raised his voice against the law of capital punishment. Certain it is that none of them, Nationalist or Labourite, ever called a public meeting to abolish death sentences. Why then this present agitation? It is almost too awful to think that men would stoop to such low political tactics!

If it were not purely for political reasons that the agitation has been started; then is it that Carel Christian Stassen, the murderer, is a white Dutchman, and that John Setsusa and Jack McKenzie, the murdered, were only two raw Natives, and no white man has ever been hanged for murdering a Native.

Native Farmers.

The Native Farmers' Association of the Eastern Province held its twenty-first meeting at Amatole Basin on Saturday August 26th, 1922, the vice-chairman Mr J. D. Gulwa being in the chair in the place of the chairman Chief Zibi who was away at the Rand. Rev. F. Nkonyeni opened the meeting with prayer. The chairman in his introductory remarks enjoined the members to hold fast to the great aims of the society, always seeking to use modern methods in their cultivation of the soil, in stock raising and in frugality. He knew of a Native who had come to possess 120 sheep after starting his agriculture with only a basket full of Kafir corn. He recounted the classical story of the man who, on his deathbed bequeathed unto his three sons "a treasure in his field"—how they dug in vain for it, ultimately sowing grain on the field and reaping a record return. This story he had read in the text book on agriculture by Father Huss where also he had read with interest the Government Farm experiment on four equal plots of land in proof of the effectiveness of Dry Farming. To-day in most Native conventions, specially those of teachers, ministers and chiefs there seemed to be no getting away from the subject of agriculture because it was the sure hope of the economic status of our people. Even the new Cis-keian Native Commissioner had found from experience that, in order to attract the people to the Bunga system he preached, he perforce had to encourage agriculture and a very educative story is the one he related in a certain meeting how a Transkei Native had gained thirty bags of mealies where he formely got only ten, as a result of the "gelesha system learnt from a Tsolo demonstrator. The chairman closed his most helpful address by claiming, to the huge amusement of his hearers, that the association had this year registered a new and useful member, namely, the winter rain, who had done his share in promoting the success of the organisation.

Chief Mabuto then welcomed the meeting to his village and a characteristic response was made in behalf of the meeting by Mr Stephen Sonjica. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed and a new vice-secretary was appointed in the person of Mr Donald Mkosana, a progressive Ncwazi schoolmaster who has won golden opinions in both this and the Teachers' Associations. Mr Mkosana forthwith acted, this giving a welcome rest to the former Secretary Mr D. D. T. Jabavu.

The Government Demonstrator Mr Stanford Sonjica in a breezy address explained the aims, effect and advantages of Dipping giving useful recipes, which were copied into note books by several members, in the way of doctoring scabby horses and sheep.

At this point Mr Jabavu introduced to the meeting a welcome guest Mr *Paul Germond, Lecturer in Agriculture* at the native college, saying that the visitor had come spontaneously, and far from asking for a tax as many European equestrians do in our locations (laughter) he had come free of charge to dispense useful advice as the teacher of Stanford Sonjica the popularDemonstrator. It was a pity and shame, continued Mr Jabavu, that out of the present half dozen agricultural students at Fort Hare, not one belonged to the district of the Association, all of them hailing from Natal, Basutoland, Rhodesia and Bechuanaland! He urged the meeting to wipe away the reproach. The speaker concluded by saying that Mr Germond was a far more important member of the Fort Hare teaching staff than himself as he taught the most vital subject to Natives. (hear, hear).

Mr Germond was warmly rereceived and pointed out that agriculture was the foundation of all national stability and that was specially true of Natives in South Africa. That is why he had come to encourage the meeting in its great work. Amidst applause he announced that the Fort Hare college had arranged for an agricultural show to be held in connection with the forthcoming Winter School to be held in the last week of June next year 1923 to which the association was invited to send exhibits of everything raised on the Native farm, produce and stock, a programme of which would be issued by the college in due course. Mr Germond went into details and finally concluded his speech amidst applause.

In thanking the speaker, Mr Stephen Sonjica amused the meeting by remarking that Mr Germond as a white man was the chameleon which in the Xosa fable was originally sent by God to tell people that they shall live and never die and which was outrun by the lizard sent to say that they shall be doomed to die. By this he meant that Europeans after serenely beholding Native Africans literally die of starvation for many years were somewhat late in the day with their new gospel of life and agriculture. However "Better late than never" and Mr Germond's lessons would nevertheless be welcomed and he proposed a hearty vote of thanks to him.

Crop reports of the various dis-

tricts were then given, these giving great satisfaction to the meeting, the motto of the meeting for the day being Chief Zibi's witty aphorism "Blessed are those who know nothing and know that they know nothing for they shall inherit the kingdom of knowledge." It was reported that all the members of the association who had followed the instructions had reaped record harvests while all the enemies who despise the association and claim to know all about agriculture had reaped nothing and were buying food on credit at dear prices from their stores! Mr Jabavu reported that the visit of Dr J. E. East was now definitely postponed until 1924 and it was gratifying to note that at least one member of the Government Cabinet, Sir Thomas Smartt, Minister of Agriculture was strongly in favour of Dr East's return by reason of his wide success in introducing Dry Farming methods among the Natives of this land. It was agreed on the motion of Mr Mkosana that members should occasionally visit the Teachers' Association and encourage teachers in their agricultural tasks especially as outlined by the Education Department. Subscriptions amounted to £1 14/- and the credit balance at bank stood at £16 13s 9d.

Among those prominent in discussion were Messrs S. H. Ntuli, L. Nkonyeni, Rev. V. Kwatsha, Sipo Mzimba, C. Mavundla, A. Mabuto, Headman A. Kwatsha, as well as those already named,

Next meeting was fixed for the 25th November, 1922 at Debe Nek.

Fort Hare College.

Alexander Kerr, the popular principal of the S.A Native College at Fort Hare returned, to all appearances perfectly refreshed from his furlough in Scotland and the United States of America. His work had been ably carried out by his deputy the Vice Principal Mr W. T. Murdoch, Professor of Mathematics and a great *persona grata* with both students and staff. Last year he had left the enrolment at 67, but to his delight he returned to find that over a hundred students had been registered during the current year. This fact has baffled the sceptics who six years ago doubted if the College would ever be attended by more than a handful of Native students during a decade. It will therefore come as an agreeable surprise to the well-wishers of the work that the present accommodation is so severely overtaxed that no more applicants will be acceptable after this year unless they have passed the Junior Certificate or its equivalent. And it is apparent that it will not be very long before the Matriculation certificate itself will constitute the qualification for entrance as in all European Universities, and when this institution too will claim its own charter to grant degrees. All the present courses available are well patronised: Agriculture, Teaching, Ministry, Chiefs' Course, Commerce, and the B.A degree of the University of South Africa.

Professor Kerr, at a cordial reception accorded him by the students last month gave an interesting address on what he had seen while in America, what America can teach us and what America too, can learn from us in the way of Negro education.

This college caters for all non European races, there being men and women of the following extractions: Zulu, Basuto, Xosa, Bechuana, Coloured and Indian, all living as a great happy family. It is thus a credit to the Union Government that in the case of non Europeans it has laid out the lines of economy by concentrating the higher education of the Bantu in a single place where a saving can be effected on the costly establishment of different colleges, as against what they have illogically done in creating over ten expensive University colleges for whites, with three full-blown Universities for a paltry scattered million and a half people—a senseless drain on State finance in a none-to wealthy contry!

Fort Hare is incidentally a a rendezvous where the different races learn to understand and love each other.

Among the recent pleasing functions of Fort Hare we may note the following: The presentation of prizes for Sports Competition Winners:—The "Mrs Murdoch Dux Ludorum Prize" won by Alfred Ferreira (Pretoria) Cross Country Race, won by Andrew Mabandla (Tsolo); 200 yards and 100 yards, A Ferreira 440 yards, L. Bam (Tsolo); 880 yards, D. Mamabolo (Pietersburg) High Jump, Mark Radebe (Maritzburg); Long Jump, A Ferreira Hurdles, D. Mamabolo; Putting the Weight and Throwing the Ball, S. Motsoane (Basutoland); Three Legged Race, A. Madala (Tsolo) and J. Joshua (Kimberley); Sack Race, G. Xiniwe (King Williamstown); Women's Whistling Race, Gertrude Ntlabati, (Hackney, Queenstown), Principal's Bat for Highest Batting Average, A. Ferreira. These prizes were distributed by Mrs Dent, who made a neat little speech in Zulu which was vociferously cheered. The College CricketTeam had also done well in theGillieCup in an inter-collegiate tournament that included Lovedale and St Matthews and has been the recipient of a beautiful silver Football Trophy presented by Mr Roderick Tremeer of Alice for open competition between Native Institutions the semi-final of which has been won after an excellent exhibition of Soccer Football by the Fort Hare team by 2—0 against Lovedale, a great match that attracted a large crowd including Europeans from the town of Alice.

The library of the late Rev. William Dower, who was for 30 years a minister of Kokstad, and who died at Port Elizabeth two years ago, has been presented to the South African Native College. The books are reposed in the Library, Stewart's Hall.

The College Literary Society has prepared an instructive and interesting programme for the session. Those who have listened to the debates have spoken highly of the rhetorical abilities of the students. Besides theImpromptu Speeches and Essays, the following debates are on the agenda:—Which is more desirable: Professional or Literal education? Should trial by jury be abolished? The women students Misses Bernice Morolong (Basutoland), Barbara Craig (Mount Frere), Frieda Bokwe (Lovedale), Barbara Pieters (Ladysmith, Natal) are speaking both for the negative and affirmative; Patriotism is an insuperable obstacle to International Peace? Would the incorporation of the Crown Colonies into the Union be beneficial to South Afriea? Instead of a Parliamentary session this term an election is substituted. The S.A. Party, Labour and Nationalist Parties are being carried by Messrs Edwin Newana, Dhanee, Bramdaw and Samuel Oppelt respectively. This is being looked forward to and a lively evening, is promised.

The type of education and social training offered at this unique institution is certainly meeting the desires of many who laboured to erect it but have not lives to behold its glorious materialisation. Their bones may therefore rest happily in their graves in the assurance that the present generation at any rate are doing their utmost to render Fort Hare the blessing they desired it to be for the Bantu and non European people.

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

United States Exported to That Country Preponderance of Some Goods Received in 1921.

FUTURE PROSPECTS BRIGHT

A List of Merchandise Which Our Manufacturers May Expect to Market There.

South Africa is rapidly recovering from labor troubles, and, being outside the zone of European complications, is likely to resume her consumption of American products in the near future. Trade between the United States and South Africa received considerable impetus during the Great War, when British exports to the Cape of Good Hope were diminished and those from Germany obliterated. In 1921 few articles exported from Great Britain to South Africa were absent from the list of United States imports into that country. In some cases America sent a preponderating amount; for instance, the United States supplied printed matter to the value of $398,000, whereas Great Britain sent similar matter worth only $388,000.

Canned meats imported into South Africa from America were valued at $43,000; from Great Britain, $26,000. The United States supplied South Africa with condensed milk valued at $134,000; Great Britain, none. Mineral lubricating oils went from the United States to South Africa to the value of $2,195,000, from the United Kingdom similar oils were only worth $48,000. While Great Britain could not spare such articles as motor spirit, salad oil or kerosene, for these items the United States received no less than $7,071,000.

On the other hand, vegetable oils from the United Kingdom realized $443,000; those from the United States were worth no more than $20,000. South Africa takes quite a large share of its perfumery from America, but there exists ample room for expansion in American phonographs and accessories, last year the United States sending goods worth not more than $35,000, whereas Great Britain's supply was worth $239,000.

American photographic apparatus and material held its own in South Africa, Great Britain securing sales worth $244,000 and the United States being close behind with $215,000. The United States had the sulphur market almost to itself with $175,000, and though the British held the tobacco market with $233,000, American raw tobacco (of much superior quality to that grown in South Africa) did well with $124,000. However, South African growers are busily engaged in seeking to improve the character of their tobacco crops, and importations are likely to diminish as time proceeds.

American tramway material found a profitable market, and the United States supplied such imports to the value of $285,000, against $341,000 by the United Kingdom. In motor bicycles, side cars and parts, the United States easily surpassed Great Britain, receiving $481,000, while England obtained only $328,000. For motor trucks, cars and parts, America exhibited more pronounced superiority, with $2,295,000, against Canada, $1,159,000, and Great Britain $1,113,000.

British wax imported into South Africa was valued at $247,000, whereas the American imports were worth $609,000. Farm tractors have made much headway in South Africa, and with their introduction American manufacturers have received the bulk of the orders. The Vice Consul at Cape Town states that America is developing an appreciable trade in clocks and watches, cotton goods, drugs, chemicals, foodstuffs (chiefly canned), paints, varnishes, turpentine, water paints, paper and paper products and leather belting.

The Government of the Union of South Africa restricts importation of shoes in the interests of home manufacturers, and thus the importation of American shoes dropped from 590,000 pairs in 1920 to 32,749 pairs in 1921. It is believed that the high-grade shoes from the United States will again come into favor as time proceeds.

Great Britain maintains between England and South Africa about the best steamship service in the world, whereas the only American line serving this trade withdrew toward the close of the year. There is consequently high freightage from United States ports to South Africa, in addition to which the United Kingdom and other reciprocating British States enjoy a preferential duty of 3 per cent. on their products. All financial transactions pass through London, and the absence of American banks in South Africa militates against American trade.

However, according to trade authorities, the United States will yet find in South Africa a field for the development of its present trade in such standard products as moving picture films and equipment, photographs, supplies, lumber, hardware and cutlery, motor vehicles, typewriters, cash registers, petroleum products, electrical machinery and equipment, photographic supplies lumural machinery, tools, implements and iron and steel products.

Race Problem— 1922.
Africa

Flurry in League on Hottentot Revolt Over Dog Tax; Natives Killed by Bombs

new

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 8.—On the rostrum of the League of Nations Assembly today the first delegate from Haiti came to the defense of his colored brethren in Southwest Africa and tonight around the polyglot dinner tables of Geneva the discussion on whether a country holding a mandate under the League has a right to drop airplane bombs upon the Hottentot inhabitants of mandated territory when they refuse to pay a dog tax, drives into the shade even the talk about "Bob" Cecil's effort to make the naughty world behave.

The Bondels live down on the Fish River in what was a German colony before the world was made safe for democracy. The territory was mandated to the British Empire in general and South Africa in particular.

Just the other day the South African delegation reported that there had been an uprising, and said they would put a report about it in the League library. Almost every one forgot it until Delegate Bellegarde of Haiti, after a speech praising the League and surprising his hearers by unfashionably nice words about the United States, called attention of the Assembly to the "so-called punitive expedition against the Bondels, Hottentots, who are under the protection of the League of Nations."

"Taxes were levied on the dogs which guard the herds of these poor people," he continued, "that is the manner in which civilization first manifests itself among these savages. As the tax was very heavy the bondels who would have had to sell their flocks to pay, refused to pay it. Then, without there being any act of rebellion, they were attacked with all the weapons of modern war, machine guns, cannon and airplanes.

"These natives, almost disarmed, were massacred and inasmuch as bombs cast from the air cannot chose their victims, women and children were killed in great numbers."

After the Assembly adjourned there was a general rush to the library to see the report. The Bondels were described as a quarrelsome people by nature. It was recounted that some years back the Germans chased out Jake Christian and Abe Morris, native leaders, who in 1919 went back and were permitted to stay. Jake wanted to be chief and the tribe wanted him but the mandate administrator named Tim Beukes and backed him up.

Then in 1921 the dog tax was levied at the rate of one pound sterling on one dog and a graded scale up to ten pounds on five dogs. The official reason given was that the natives used dogs to hunt and would not work. It seems the natives tried to some extent to raise the money to pay the taxes but found so much difficulty that they refused to pay.

In fighting at the end of May and the beginnig of June eighty or a hundred natives, including some women and children, were killed and Jake was put to flight. The report admits that airplane bombs were used.

The official record contains the sad story of a donkey which, after serving as motor power for Jake's lines of communications, was killed and eaten.

Unfortunately for Jake's political prospects, there seems to be little chance of the mandate being taken from Great Britain, but the dog tax has been reduced 50 per cent.

Mines and Natives.

Imvo Zabantsundu

The Mining Industry Board in the course of its taking evidence invited four representative Natives from the Cape Province, Chief Shad.Zibi of the Amaa Hlubi, King Williams Town, Mr. Meshach Pelem, Labour Agent, Queenstown, Dr. W. B. Rubusana, Minister, East London, and Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu, Alice on Monday, 17th July, 1922. Dr. Rubusana was unable to accept on account of failing eyesight. The others turned up at the New Law Courts, Johannesburg on the day appointed when Justice Sir Robert Kotze was the chairman with the other two members of the Board Sir Carruthers Beattie and the Rt. Hon. W. Brace. The hall was crowded with interested parties, such as Mr. C. W. Villiers and Mr. H. M. Taberer of the Native Recruiting Corporation; Col. Pritchard; Director of Native Labour; natives from the S.A.N. National Congress; Mining Trades Unions, and others. Here we make a selection of some of the interesting passages of evidence that arose from the cross-examination on the statements furnished.

Increase of Wages Urged.

Mr. Pelem submitted that the wages paid to the Native labourer were not sufficient. Mr. Villiers informed him that the workers got 2/3 per day with free food and quarters. Mr.Pelem suggested that a rise of 1/- a day would be acceptable but Mr. Villiers calculated that with more than 150,000 workers in the Rand this would mean an addition of £3,000,000 to expenditure, an impossible thing as mines were run today. From this it was demonstrated that the mines could not possibly offer a substantial rise in wages to native workers without retrenchment elsewhere.

Recruiting Traders Unnecessary.

In view of this Chief Zibi said that the capitation fee of 25/ given to recruiting traders in Native locations should be placed instead on the wages account of the workers for the natives could go direct to the central agent of the recruiting corporation without going first to the trader. Mr. Jabavu supported this by deposing that what is called a recruiting trader today in fact does no recruiting, rides no horse about any location collecting workers, but simply registered the names of men who came spontaneously to his store and he thereby obtained 25s. for virtually doing nothing.

Congestion, the Driving Factor,

Chief Zibi said that with his tribe of 5,000 people whose sons were squatters all, however paying taxes to the Government and all living on land originally sufficient for only 400, it was congestion that literally drove them to the mines Mr. Jabavu added that Zibi's people with all their houses, land, fields, commonage, actually occupied less territory than that of their neighbouring white farmer. It therefore followed that in order to obtain a living they had only one choice, that of joining for the mines in consequence of congestion at home. It would be more sensible to transfer the 25/- now so gratuitously given to the trader to the pocket of the real worker either as wages or in a lump sum towards his rail fare. Natives now know their way to the office of the Recruiting coporation and to the mines. Therefore the trader's day as a recruiter is past, there being no need now for him in that capacity.

Debts to Traders,

Mr Brace asked about the credit system given by recruiting traders to Natives and by which it is alleged that traders forced men to join up for the mines. Chief Zibi said he preferred to say nothing as it may not be easy to substantiate the facts but that the reason of congestion alone was sending up workers in large numbers. Voluntary Natives also got credit from traders. Mr. Jabavu added that it is certainly a heavy temptation on any trader to be allowed to hold people indebted to him and at the same time be able to make 25/ per head by pressing them at his will to go to the mines. Mr. Pelem said he knew of instances where the Natives were compelled to mortgage their stock to the traders and where the latter foreclosed on the property, which was a real hardship. On the subject of present wages Chief Zibi pointed out that it was absolutely impossible for the Native "to come out" on his present remuneration if he had dependents or a wife and children. Questioned on the deferred pay system Mr. Jabavu said it enabled a man to save something that in ordinary circumstances he would fail to put by.

Primitive Feeding.

Mr. Brace asked the deputation what they thought of two-meals a day for labourers in the mines as such a thing was unthinkable to a hard working British workman. Mr. Jabavu replied that it all depends on what they had to eat: for instance porridge alone hardly sustained one for more than an hour, while frequent drinks of "amarewu" throughout the day could carry one for many hours; a repast of mealies in curdled or sour milk lasts three hours or so whilst that of kaffir corn kept a man strong for seven hours. Two meals a day approximated the system of primitive times when Natives milked their cattle at ten or eleven and took a very heavy meal to last them until sunset when cattle returned home; then the second and last heavy meal was taken.

The Colour Bar.

Mr. Pelem declared, in answer to the chairman, that there was no need for a colour bar in the working of the mines for the Native today was able to do all skilled work required, under proper training.

Chairman: Can you prove it? Mr. Jabavu: Yes: At King Williamstown the work of driving motors was for a long time exclusively reserved for Europeans but one influential employer broke the convention by training one black man who proved so valuable in repairing broken-down cars in the country that the way became open for others, ever since, who also proved equally capable.

Chairman: Have you any instance of a Native being an efficient superviser? Mr. Jabavu: Yes. At Cala the Divisional Council employ a black supervisor who conducts his road parties and has done so for years, executing important and heavy contracts as reliably as any whiteman, being in demand in many districts in the Territories by reason of his proficiency.

Chairman: Mr. Jabavu, what proportion of pay would you give to the efficient Native as compared to the whiteman? I prefer to leave that to the employer in question to decide.

But then the employer will naturally prefer the cheaper worker, all other things being equal, as the Native leads a lower standard of life? No Sir, the native does not love to live a low life. It is the small pay that has compelled him to remain low. Directly he is paid better he will raise his standard.

Can you prove that? Yes Sir: for instance Native teachers at the Cape receive on an average about £70 per annum and this is so inadequate that they lead very miserable lives of poverty. On the contrary, in the Transvaal they get double that and in the latter case they dress and live a much superior grade of life in consequnce. But then, Mr. Jabavu, take my case, I am not a millionaire but . . . . Before this question was completed Mr. Jabavu replied. "You too, Sir, would live up to your million if you had it! Everybody lives up to the dignity of his income." Increase the pay of the black man, and the black man will raise his standard of life."

Chairman: Supposing the employers gave less to the efficient Native would that not lead to the ousting of the white man? Mr. Jabavu: I do not think so, because a similar situation obtained in the United States of America where the negro proved as efficient as the white man and began to oust the [illegible]. Soon the white trade-unions

climbed down and admitted the negro into their associations with the result that wages were made more equitable and the Negro to day got equal pay with the white man in both skilled and unskilled labour. In South Africa too I believe that with equal efficiency things would regulate themselves. (Hear, hear.—from the group of white trade-unionists). If you got the black man out of the blind alley of the colour bar regulations and open the door for him to reach any degree of efficiency that he is capable of, then you will secure economies all round and benefit all concerned.

Tropical Labour.

The deputation was opposed to the importation of tropical Natives on the ground that there was sufficient labour within the Union and that improved pay would draw larger numbers.

Chairman: Mr. Jabavu. do you know the number of natives around King Williamstown district? Yes, they are between 120,000 and 200,000. How many of those come here to the mines? About 7,000. What becomes of the rest? They become absorbed in local industries and towns like East London, Queenstown, Grahamstown and so forth. Then how can we be assured of being constantly supplied here without recourse to Portuguese Africa? With greater efficiency in present workers you will effect economies in numbers and find the Union Natives more than sufficient, while the elimination of the recruiting-trader will enable you to improve the wages, this in turn drawing a larger number than ever to the Rand, all from within the borders of the Union.

INDUSTRIAL COLOUR BAR.

A. P. D. 8-3-22

It is degrading for whites, says Mr. Crawford, to submit to being driven out of their trades by Natives, and they will never do it without a long and bitter struggle, which will never be worth the cost to the community. If Natives do succeed in getting a footing in semi-skilled jobs, and receive higher remuneration than the bulk of their fellows, this fact may be made the basis of an agitation among Natives generally to demand higher pay, and the Chamber will find the policy a very expensive one.

He concluded that the demand for removal of the Colour Bar should be oppos

An Assembly of Native Chiefs.

I have been following with some interest the published proceedings at the quaintly called "Conference of Natural Rulers" at Cape Coast Castle. And this not so much because of the details of discussion and decision thereat, but because of its general evidence of a sense of co-operation and national feeling among the Gold Coast chiefs. The secret of nationality is *esprit de corps*, of the quality which apparently was shown at this remarkable conference.) Elective representation to the Legislative Council becomes a matter of ease and promise in the face of such a combination of unity in diversity. It is a very propitious sign of the times. Another pleasant feature was the oratory displayed by the linguists of the chiefs, showing that the art of oratory for which African peoples are so distinguished is by no means dying out.

REEL 16

Race Problem — 1922

Africa

COLOUR PREJUDICE.

A.P.O. Capetown, Africa

Speaking at the monthly meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. W. A. Martin (president) referred to cables recently published as to the attitude of Australia towards the importation of South African maize. 10-7-22.

"The reported action by farmers in Australia in approaching the Australian Government with the request that the preference accorded in the Australian tariff should be withdrawn in the case of South African maize, on the ground that it is produced by black labour," said Mr. Martin, "is an interesting and regrettable instance of the extent to which colour prejudice can be carried. I do not for a moment suppose the Government of the Australian Commonwealth would seriously consider the adoption of such a course, as apart from its obvious injustice, they would, I hope, find that they had more to close than they would gain.

"I do not see how the Union Government could continue the preference accorded to Australian produce and manufactures in our Customs tariff if we were penalised for employing our aboriginal population in what has been the primary industry of mankind since the days of Adam.

"I could understand the objection if it were a case of goods manufactured by black labour being imported into Australia, to compete against similar goods manufactured by their whites, but to apply such a policy to the raw products of the soil appears to me to be without justification. In a matter such as this, we have a duty to our Native population, which we regard as a valuable asset to the Union; and I am confident we can safely leave it to the Government to safeguard their interests."

The mentality of exploiters of Black labour is a puzzle to psychologists. Rand Labourites object to Black labour, because they aver it is cheap labour. White bakers would blacklist bakers who did not employ whites on delivery vans. White electricians refuse to instal electric light in a house built by Coloured labour, and white mechanics would not touch a car for repairs if driven by a Coloured chauffeur. That is the position on the Rand, and now the President of the Chamber of Commerce wails because white Australia wishes to penalize South African maize because it is produced by Black labour.

Now whites in this country are for ever shouting "A White South Africa," and are moving heaven and earth to achieve their end. Well, why should Australia not be permitted the right to refuse to eat mealies produced by Black labour, when white labourites on the Rand blacklist bakers employing Black labour.

UNJUST PUNISHMENT AVERTED.

SAVED BY A EUROPEAN.

In times like the present when racial prejudice dominates the relationship between men, it is indeed pleasing to record acts by one race calculated to prevent injustice to the other race. Such an act has been brought to our notice, as will be seen by the letters published below; and we take this opportunity to record our thanks to Mr. J. Leonard, a European, 3, Nelson Street, Port Elizabeth, for having prevented an innocent Coloured boy being sent to prison on the false statements of two white men.

Mr. J. Leonard's action confirms what we have always held, that all white men are not bad; and conversely, may we add, that all Black men are not angels.

We thank Mr. Leonard and we wish to assure him that our people appreciate what he did. Few men would give up a day without receiving some remuneration to go into a Court and give evidence on behalf of a stranger. Mr. Leonard did this for a Coloured lad whom he did not even know. We thank him.

HIS LETTER.

The boy was charged with trying to take prisoners away from Constable 179. The constable and another man (Dutch) swore that the boy did seize the constable around the legs and tried to throw him on the ground, saying you won't take these boys to tronk. The Magistrate said he was quite satisfied he was the boy, and that he did try to take the prisoners away from the constable. He was about to pass sentence, when the boy told the Magistrate he wanted to call a witness. I then went into the witness box and told the Magistrate that the boy was innocent as he was standing by me when he noticed a hat on the ground and stooped to pick it up. The constable noticed him in the act of doing so and let go his prisoners and rushed at the boy and punched him and then locked him up and charged him with trying to take prisoners away from him. The constable and witness (who is an inspector on the trams) told barefaced lies. I told the Magistrate that I did not know the boy, but that at the same time I did not think it fair to send a boy to prison for a crime he never committed. The Magistrate took my evidence and discharged the boy.

(Signed) J. Leonard,

3, Nelson Street,

Port Elizabeth.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM THE ACCUSED TO MR. LEONARD.

Dear Sir,—I herewith beg to thank you heartily for the great and kindly deed when you assisted me in my case. If it were not for you, dear sir, I would to-day have been undergoing punishment. Therefore. dear sir, I cannot with enough words thank you for your kind deed, and I also trust you would assist more others, especially in my race.

I am respectfully yours,

DICK KELYN,

C/o Gardiner & Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 19, P.E.

THE APPEAL.

A.P.O. Capetown Africa

When everything is in a state of flux, when our future is in the balance, and when there is just the possibility of influencing the destiny of our race, it is indeed regrettable that the A.P.O. newspaper appeal has met with such meagre response. 10-7-22

One of the big fights before us is whether we should calmly sit down as if in utter despair, and without a word of protest against the attempt to rob non-Europeans in Rhodesia of the right to choose their own representative, or whether we should put up a fight before it is too late.

No doubt everyone will say fight. But, unfortunately, very few will put their hands into their pockets and supply the sinews of war. Most non-Europeans imagine that the A.P.O. newspaper is a gift from the Almighty, sustained by money dropping from the heavens, and all that is required is to kneel down in prayer and the printers' bill will be paid at the end of the month.

Now the A.P.O. newspaper can be kept going in one way only, namely, by paying in hard cash the printers every month; and if our income through sales and advertisements is not sufficient to meet that liability, then the deficit must be made up by those whose cause the paper is fighting. We cannot expect Europeans to contribute to our funds. We would not be worthy of the rights and privileges we claim if we are reluctant to make a little sacrifice in the prosecution of the cause.

Now, reader, will you personally help to pay the debt? Will you personally send a few shillings to keep the paper going? Be one of the faithful and prevail on your friends to help to make next month's list of donors a long and creditable one.

Native Women.

Imvo - Africa 10-10-22

The Rev. E. Mdolomba has forwarded us an appeal worthy of attention by Europeans specially as the white press regularly delights in a fanfaronade on the "Black Peril" by ignorant and debased Natives. Here we have the reverse side of the picture, the behaviour of intelligent whites who claim a superior culture, morally letting down their race; He says:—

"At the Cape Native Congress held in Queenstown last May, a very pathetic appeal from the native women in the territories was received. The women imploring the Congress to use its influence, even to approach the Government through the Native commission if necessary and the public in particular, in trying to stop what the women call a glaring scandal of white men having children with native women, and that white children with black mothers are on the increase. The indignation of native women and what they thought can better be imagined than described.

We all know that traders in the native Territories particularly in the Transkei are, many of them, good men and respectable citizens who are interested in the natives and have a due sense of responsibility which their position of close touch with the native peoples and their isolation from their own race, impose upon them. On the contrary there are among them black sheep that are a disgrace to the European name as regards moral character and any practical or worthy self respect. As this appeal shows we appeal to you also Mr Editor as the mouthpiece of the natives and one who is trying to safeguard their interests to use your influence. You know we are a voiceless people, under unsympathetic people, but we hope this appeal will not fall on deaf ears, we appeal to the European sympathetic public.

Native Graduates.

Inuvo-Africa 10-3-22

Most of our readers will be agreeably surprised to learn that the Bantu already posses, over fifty graduates from Universities of one sort and another. Nine have qualified from well known and unimpeachable British Universities; four are double doctors of the University of Rome; the rest flourish degrees from America, most of which hail from the Theological Seminary of Lincoln which specialises in Theology, a few being from the Negro college of Wilberforce and one from Columbia. Quite a number are bogus degrees from fictitious corporations whose existence has been tolerated by the American government to the detriment of education in general. Whilst some are procurable for money, others are clearly absolute myths invented for the delusion of our gullible Native population for their very possessors can hardly write a simple English essay nor deliver a brief address in grammatical and cogent English. For instance one claiming the "M.A., Ph. D. of Chicago" not long ago penned us a letter in incoherent English, bristling with mistakes that could be easily corrected by our Junior Certificate student One may pardonably ask: What is this multitude of Native graduates doing for the benefit of their people? Why are they apparently totally eclipsed by ordinary Lovedale and Healdtown scholars in our public life, in writing, in organising, in speech, in preaching? Of what avail has their going over the briny ocean been?

We leave it to them to answer these queries for themselves. Meantime we append the interesting list so far as we have been able to secure the information, leaving in interrogation marks the unknown or doubtful items:—

From British Universities: MEDICINE, 1. James Sebe Moroka, M.B., Ch.B. (Edinburgh), Thaba Nchu, O. F. S. 2. Silas Modiri Molema, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), Author of "The Bantu," Mafeking, Bechuanaland 3. Manasseh Mahlangeni, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Edin) D.P.H. (Dublin), M.D (Meharry, U. S. A), Mt. Frere, Transkei. 4 Wilson Mongoli Sebeta, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P (Edin), L.F.P.S., G.S (Glas.), Morija, Basutoland, 5. ARTS: D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A., (Lond.), King Williams Town. 6. LAW: Richard W. Msimang, Attorney and Solicitor (London), Johannesburg. Barristers-at-Law: 7. Alfred Mangena (Lincolns Inn, Lond.), West Pondoland. 8. Pixley ka Isaka Seme, B.A. (Columbia, U. S. A.), Middle Temple; Swaziland. 9. Geo. D. Montsioa, (Lincolns Inn), Johannesburg. 10 Ngcubu Poswayo, (Lincolns Inn), Attorney and Solicitor (Cape), Engcobo, Tembuland. UNIVERSITY OF ROME, ITALY: 11. Rev. Father Andreas H. Ngidi, D.D., Ph.D., Marianhill, Natal. 12. Rev Fr. Edward Miller Mngange, D.D., Ph.D. do, 13. Rev. Fr. Julius, D.D Ph.D, do, 14 Rev. Fr. Andrew Henry, D.D, Ph.D, do., UNIVERSITIES OF AMERICA: 15 Rev. W. B. Rubusana, Ph.D (McKinley?), Author of "Zemk' Inkomo" etc., East London 16 Rev. Livingstone N. Mzimba, B.A., D.D (Lincoln), Alice 17. Rev. M. Maxeke, B.A. (Wilberforce) Johannesburg. 18. Mrs. M. Maxeke, B.Sc. do., 19. Rev. J. D. Mbengo Nyangi, B.A. (?), East London. 20. Rev. T. C. Katiya, M.A. (Lincoln), Emjanyana. 21. Rev. J. Tshulla, B.A., D.D. (Brooklyn), Queenstown. 22. Rev. Jer. Zoku B.A. (Lincoln), Sheshegu, Alice. 23 Masiza Kakaza, B.A., M.D. (Wilberforce), America. 24. G. Adams, M.A. Ph.D. (Chicago), Cape Town. 25. Rev. Viceroy Kwatsha, M.A. (Lincoln), Burnshill, Middledrift. 26. Mrs. V. Kwatsha, B.A. do. Author of "U Tandiwe wakwa Gcaleka" and "Intyantyambo." 27. Rev. Simon J. W. Njikelana, B.A. (?), Nqamakwe. 28. Rev. F. Mdodana, B.D. (Selma) America. 29. Rev. Harry Mantanga, B.A. (Lincoln), Tsitsa, Maclear. 30. Rev. Mdani Xaba, B.A. (Wilberforce), Qumbu. 31. Rev. J. Ntlahla, B.A. (?), Umtata. 32. Mrs. C. Dube, B.Sc. (?), Durban. 33. Rev. J. Y. Tantsi, B.A. (Wilberforce), Bloemfonten. 34. Gordon S. Dana, B.A. (?), Qaukeni, East Pondoland. 35. Sebopioa Molema, B.A. (?), Mafeking. 36. Henry Gabashane, M.D. (?), ? 37. Rev. E. Tolitye Magaya, B.A. B.D. (Lincoln), Evaton, Transvaal. 38. Rev. David Tyesi, B.D. (?) Debe Nek. 39. J. Ngesi, B.A. (?), ?. 40. F. Balfour, M.A. (?), ?. 41. Rev. T. B. Kalane, B.D., B.Sc. (?), Kimberley. 42 The next twelve are all deceased: 42. Rev. E. J. Mqoboli, D.D. (Florida?). 43. Jerry Menze. B.A (Lincoln), King Wms. Town. 44 Arthur Mahonga, B.Sc., M.D., (Wilberforce?), Queenstown. 45 Rev. Henry Tantsi, B.A. (?). 46. Rev. Assen Tantsi, B.A. ?). 47. Eliam Myoli, B.A. (?), Queenstown. 48. Rev. Simon Mantanga, B.A. (?). 49. Rev. Simon Lubisi, B.A. (?). 50 John Nembula, M.D. (Chicago) Amanzimtoti, Natal. 51. Rev. Samuel Kunene, B.A. (?), Burnshill, Middledrift. 52. Mrs J. L. Dube, B.A. (?), Durban. 53. Jonathan Mtshemla, B.A. (?), Burnshill, Middledrift Extra: Charles Dube, B.A., [Oberlin, U.S.A.] Principal, Ohlange Institution, Phoenix, Natal.

Salaries of Teachers.

Inuvo 9/5/22

Probably nothing has discredited the present Union Government worse in the eyes of intelligent Natives than their dishonest history of empty promises to a sorely pressed section of our people.

Ever since 1917 when they elected to improve the salaries of European teachers by vast margins, as well as those of Coloured teachers, Indian teachers, Europeans in Native Institutions (one of whom to-day we believe receives the fabulous remuneration of £700 or £800 a year!) the long suffering Native has had to be contented with £60 or £80 or £90 and smile, while a Zulu policeman gets £144 per annum!

Anybody on earth, Russian Jew, a Chinese or a Cherokee, any teacher in this union so long as he is *not* a Native African may get hundreds of pounds a year from our sympathetic Government. At first the Natives were to receive consideration in 1918. Things got bad and they had to wait for 1919. There was a drought and consequently they were told that 1920 was the time. No, 1921 was likely. No 1922, was a sure year. To day this is the reply Government have authorised to be forwarded to the Cape Native Teacher's Association last month:—

"Parliament has taken no steps during the recent session to provide for the direct taxation of Natives the revenue from which under section 10 (2) of the Financial Relations Fourth Extension Act, 1922, is to be devoted to Native Education. It is hoped that a Bill will be introduced with this purpose next session. In the meantime the provision for Native Education is limited to that made by the Provincial Council."

Lower down in the reply one Government expresses sincere regret "that the financial conditions prevailing have not been found to permit of the necessary provision for the improvement of Native teachers' salaries which it recognises at present to be inadequate and unworthy but can only assure the Cape Native Teachers' Association that it will continue to exercise, as it has done in the past, such pressure as it can for the amelioration of the position."

Natives must be obtuse indeed to repy on such a nebulous mirage. At this rate politics is a game of palpable imposture.

The callous and almost cynical apathy with which Government has dealt with Native teachers in this and the other Provinces of this Union with regard to their salaries as compared with the munificent funds bestowed on European teachers, is criminous enough to drive our teachers into blind desperation and utter disbelief in the evenhandedness of what used to be known as British justice in a British country.

We hope however that we have not yet actually reached the anticlimax; for there is yet another session before 1922 is over; and we shall watch with grave concern whether Government will not yet do something to redeem its reputation in this connection.

Does Education tend to elevate the Native of South Africa?

[Contributed]

Inuvo 9/12/22,

A discussion was held recently on the above question by white debaters in St George's Hall, East London. The subject was of vital importance as contemplated by the white speakers, as education is an instrument of success.

The gentleman who argued in the affirmative gave an inspiring comment on the subject, endeavouring to show the necessity of educating the natives at large in this country. He recommended that the native should be educated to improve his status.

Another speaker said: "Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom." The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learnt to swim. He mentioned that a certain amount should be given him to assimilate at one moment. He said also if we white people are not going to do anything in the cause of native education, it must find its refuge under someone's tutelage.

The lady in the negative contended much with vain efforts. The meeting came to a happy close, the negative side being outvoted.

Rest assured my fellow men that you have your friends among the white men as well as your detractors. The following Natives were present, Rev. C Lubisi, Messrs C. Xabanisa C. Dlanga G. B. Xuza and P. E. G. Mahlangeni.

Race Problem — 1922
Africa

Natives under the Union

Inuvo 9/12/22

The Prime Minister of the Union Government has been busy trying to inveigle Rhodesia with its huge Native population to join the Union of South Africa. Possibly this is wisdom. But why does he as a Minister of Native Affairs in our Union find so little time to devote to his own Natives, less to the Herero Natives in South West Africa, and now desire the further responsibility of Rhodesian Natives? The Union Natives to-day have no Minister to give his full time to them, for the Premier has no time for them. His heart is honest, but his duties are too multifarious to enable him to attend personally to Native Affairs. He is therefore obliged to work by deputy.

At this rate the Government is in danger of drifting from one trouble to another on their administration of Natives. This is amply illustrated by the Bondelswart Rising that took place lately. On this matter we make no apology in quoting a letter written to the East London Daily Dispatch two months ago by an esteemed and tried friend of Natives, Mr Richard W. Rose-Innes in which he says:—"The comments and strictures I made in a recent communication to your columns on the above subject have received emphatic and abundant confirmation in the report of a correspondent to the "Cape Times," who writes from Kalkfontein in South West Africa with first hand information. He adversely criticises the treatment of the Bondels under their late leader Abraham Morris, who I submit were goaded into insurrection by harsh and bungling methods and faulty administration. During our conquest of German West, Abraham Morris threw all his weight on our side and rendered splendid service in our Intelligence Department at the risk of his life. Our relations with him and his people were excellent and might easily have remained so. The Bondels Reserve is about 100,000 morgen in extent, and during the Martial Law period following upon the war the Bondels, as a reward for their allegiance to our cause, lived in security and enjoyed considerable freedom. Then a change came. The country was mandated to us, and as trustees we began drastically to alter this order of things and to rule the natives with masterful methods—German fashion. I quote the words of the correspondent: "The district was visited (he says) by a series of magistrates whose knowledge of the handling of natives, judged by their conduct, was small. Two of them were foisted on our Administration by Union Ministers, and during their term of office they did incredible damage." Then followed in sequence the period of Civil Government, 1921-1922. General Smuts himself introduced Mr Hofmeyer to the territory. Mr Hofmeyer was previously Clerk in the House of Assembly. During his tour, General Smuts preached to the natives the gospel of "industry and honest service"—service with whom and where?—and he promised "that if they gave that he would see that they were protected and that no injustice was done to them." How was that promise fulfilled? In April, 1921, a dog tax was introduced by the newly appointed Administrator, which the "Cape Times" correspondent characterises as "iniquitous and inexcusable" For one dog the tax was £1: for two dogs £2 10s; for three dogs £4 10s.; and so on, increasing by 10s. for each extra dog—a kind of super dog tax surely? It was an excessive and tyrannical impost. The Bondels refused to pay it; can we blame them? A "capable and fearless" magistrate—he is thus designated—proceeded to collect the tax with all the authority and terrors of the law and after a period of grace he "prosecuted the people in many cases." In 1922 the error of the dog tax was self-evident, and instead of abolishing it we compromised and reduced its assessment by one-half and we did not thereby make it any more palatable. More was yet to follow. The Cattle Brand Law was also introduced in 1921—yet another vicious twist to the Bondel tail—and this, too, was vehemently protested against by the tribe; can we blame them?

By this time matters had gone from bad to worse and there was a good deal of hot air about on both sides; bad as things were, the correspondent writes: "The situation might still have been saved by the appointment of a competent superintendent of the native reserve. The choice of a superintendent was fatal; he proved himself to be an unqualified failure."

This in breif is a summary of the events preceding the rebellion. I refrain from further comment until the full text of the Administrator's report is published, but I predict that it will not appear during the present session of Parliament now drawing rapidly to a close. It is already overdue. I am no advocate for treating the natives, especially partly civilised tribes, other than with firmness and justice. We have to decide; not they; but the one is as necessary as the other. We hold German South Africa under the mandate of nations; it is a sacred trust and obligation. The natives who read and lead and think are closely watching; and if a full and impartial enquiry be not held or be withheld in face of facts such as I have stated, it will be a wrong step fraught with evil consequences; it will be an act of bad policy; it will be manifestly unjust, and some day "this chicken will most assuredly come home to roost."

DEATH SENTENCE AND REPRIEVE

African Mail 9/30/22

PRETORIA, September 28.

The death sentence passed last month by the Special Criminal Court at Johannesburg (for cases arising from the Rand revolt) on the miner Stassen, who was convicted of killing two natives, has been confirmed. The death sentence passed on Brussouw, convicted of the murder of a native policeman, has been altered to imprisonment for life.—Reuter.

The West-Africa

LAND TENURE BY AFRICANS.

A Memorial to the Colonial Office.—Important Suggestions

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society has forwarded to the Colonial Office a memorial on land tenure in which an important suggestion is made:—

"In view of the fact that alienation or threatened alienation of land inevitably leads to dissatisfaction and political unrest, frequently intensified by agitation, our Committee suggests the creation, in each Dependency, of some authority—whether a single individual, a board, or a body of trustees, for Native lands whose duty it should be to defend Native land rights whenever they are affected by legislative or other proposals, and to encourage scientific development of land in Native occupation.

10/14/22

"Our Committee readily admits that this suggestion constitutes a new departure, but they believe it to be politically sound. Within the last few years there have been three important cases where the case of the Natives has been defended by private persons, and at the conclusion of these cases the political credit for the defence naturally was given to those who defended Native interests. In the opinion of our Committee, it is of the first importance and highly desirable that, whenever possible, any credit for defending Native races should inure to the administration. Moreover, the solidarity of the British Commonwealth would without doubt be strengthened if Natives who are politically unenfranchised could rely upon their land cases being defended by a properly constituted authority created at the instance of the Mother Country.

"In the second place, we desire to draw attention to the advisability of associating suitable Natives still more closely with the control and administration of their land. We regard it as a fact of immense importance that in British West Africa land policy reposes upon definite Native land title. But hitherto individual Governors have, we believe, held very large and undisputed powers of control over the occupancy of such lands by lease and otherwise. If those are right who predict that land will more and more provide increasingly for the revenue for the Dependencies, it could not be other than helpful to associate qualified Natives with the Governor or Resident in the task of developing land policy, both with regard to leases and potential land rentals.

"The third general principle to which the Society attaches importance is that it should be accepted as the right of each tribe in a Dependency to be provided with *secure* tenure over an area of land adequate for its subsistence.

"In tropical territories a feature of vital importance emerges, namely the right to search for, gather, and sell sylvan products. In most territories this right is clearly defined, and within tribal areas the members of the tribe have from time immemorial possessed the right to roam in search of marketable products. These forest zones cover enormous areas in Africa, and bring forth a continuous harvest of rubber, gums, vegetable oils, spices, etc. The natives, and the Natives alone, are physically capable of searching for and gathering these products. They cannot be gathered either by white men or by imported labour and any attempt to alienate from the Natives their right to gather these products would involve the institution of some other incentive than commerce, and experience has shown that the only real substitute for commerce as an incentive is force. Commerce or force at present are the exclusive means whereby these products can be secured. Our Committee is not aware, at the moment, of any territory under British administration where this right to collect surface produce is menaced, but in view of the fact that a movement is on foot in certain other territories to alienate these immemorial rights from the Natives, it is hoped that in any general review of the land problems of the British Dependencies, the need for safeguarding this right of the Natives will not be overlooked."

Uncle Sam May Become Ruler Over Black Republic in Africa

Sunday Star Wash. D.C. 9/17/22.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

UNDER the guise of a loan of $5,000,000 and its administration, the United States is about to enter upon the rehabilitation, and, in fact, the government of territory in Africa equal in area to the state of Ohio—the republic of Liberia. For a nation whose policy has been to avoid as far as possible mixing up in the affairs of others, this country now finds itself with a sizeable list of temporary proteges, including Nicaragua, Haiti and Santo Domingo, not to mention the more permanent control which it is exercising in the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone. Probably, however, none of these other nations has a better claim to the good offices of the United States than has the little republic on the west coast of Africa.

Monroe Doctrine Coincidence.

In the case of Nicaragua, Haiti and Santo Domingo, the United States has taken charge of the finances and the enforcement of law and order largely because of the Monroe doctrine—the doctrine which declares that European nations are not to obtain a foothold in the republics of the western hemisphere. It is a coincidence that the colonization of Liberia by freed American negroes began during the administration of President Monroe, and that the capital of Liberia was named Monrovia in honor of that President.

The republic of Liberia was founded in 1822 by free negroes, sent there by the American Colonization Society, for many years an active organization seeking the repatriation of negroes in this country, and which maintained offices here until comparatively recently. In 1847 Liberia was declared an independent state. The United States more than once in the past has intervened in behalf of the people of Liberia, for Liberia has had powerful neighbors—neighbors that have encroached upon the republic and its territories in the competition to build up great empires in Africa. On the north and east lie the territories of France, and on the west lie those of Great Britain—the colony of Sierra Leone. As occasion has arisen France has lopped off territory to which Liberia had a claim, and the British have pushed forward over the Liberian border on the excuse of quelling wars between the African tribes, and have established military jurisdiction on Liberian territory.

Rich in Natural Resources.

With a wealth of natural resources, still scarcely scratched, Liberia has been poor. It takes money to run a government and to develop a country. Consequently, in the past Liberia has been forced to borrow money. It borrowed from Great Britain, and British officials were given control of the customs duties of the country. It established a police or constabulary force, somewhat similar to the Philippine constabulary, with British officers. But finally the British officers of the constabulary were given their discharge by the Liberian government when it was feared that a coup d'estat was about to place Great Britain in absolute control of the country and turn it into a British colony. This was more than a decade ago.

Liberia appealed to the United States during the second administration of President Roosevelt, urging that the United States take steps to guarantee the political and territorial integrity of the republic. When informed that this was not practicable, Liberia urged that American officials be loaned to aid in running and developing the country.

The upshot of the matter was that an American commission to investigate conditions in Liberia was advocated by President Roosevelt and authorized by Congress. This commission visited Liberia and made an exhaustive report, in which the encroachments of foreign nations upon Liberia were clearly set forth, and recommendations were made that the United States undertake real aid to the African republic.

This report was submitted in 1909. It proposed that the United States bring about some system in the finances of the country, both with regard to the customs duties and the internal finances; that the United States lend its aid in organizing and drilling an adequate constabulary or frontier police; that the United States establish and maintain a research station in Liberia to aid in the development of the natural wealth of the country, and that the United States establish a naval coaling station in Liberia.

Small Minority Civilized.

The population of Liberia is about 2,060,000, of whom 60,000 are civilized and 2,000,000 are uncivilized tribes. The American commission found that the Liberians are not a revolutionary people; that since the beginning of their national life they have maintained the forms of orderly government without a revolution in their history; that "Liberia is not a failure in self-government." The commission reported also that the Liberians have advanced, not retrograded, and that the uncivilized tribes have benefited from their contact with the civilized. Their government has been patterned after the government of the United States.

The Liberians have had great difficulties to overcome. Transportation from the coast cities into the inland is exceedingly difficult. To maintain order among the uncivilized tribes and on the frontiers of the country has been a hard task. But it is apparent that order must be maintained on the frontiers, or else there is continual danger of becoming embroiled with the neighboring powers—France and Great Britain.

The revenues of the country from customs and such internal revenue taxes as have been imposed are less than half a million dollars a year, and the expenses of the government have been slightly in excess of that sum. Consequently, the nation has fallen into debt, but its total national debt is little more than $2,000,000. Those who are now asking that the United States take hold of things in the country are confident that with such aid the Liberians can rid themselves of debt, develop their country's resources and get on a paying basis in a comparatively brief time. Liberia's great source of wealth is her forests, which yield palm oil, palm kernels, piassava fiber and rubber. There is room, however, for great agricultural development. At one time there was a flourishing coffee-growing industry, but it has not developed as it should on account of the competition of Brazilian coffee.

The basis of the proposed loan of $5,000,000 by this country to Liberia grows out of the war with Germany. Liberia declared war against Germany at the instance of this country, it is said. Under the liberty loan act, President Wilson authorized a loan of $5,000,000 to the African republic in order to help her meet the difficult situation arising out of the war. Up to the time of the declaration of war 85 per cent of the business houses in Liberia had been conducted by Germans. These were all closed and Germans deported. The Germans blockaded the Liberian ports, and business fell off, customs duties vanished. The loan wa snever consummated, however. Now, the administration holds, as did the Wilson administration, that the United States is morally obligated to make the loan and to aid in the rehabilitation of the country.

Authorized by House.

The House put through a joint resolution authorizing the loan months ago, and during the last week the Senate has been wrestling with the measure. That it eventually will become law is the belief of the leaders.

Last October a commission from Liberia, headed by President King of the republic, negotiated in this country the terms of the loan, which includes administration of the finances of the country by American officials. The Liberian government will continue to operate as usual, but with the purse strings in the hand of the American financial commissioner. Naturally, the control of affairs in Liberia will be largely in the hands of the United States. But the Liberians have confidence in the disinterestedness of the United States. They believe that through the aid of this country they will eventually get upon their own feet.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY IN AFRICA.

African Times

Reproduced from the "Christian Science Monitor."

9/30/22

When America made an agreement some years ago with the Negro Republic of Liberia, whereby she undertook to promote certain administrative activities in that Republic, and promised to grant a loan for its development, she took the first step in an African policy which theretofore, with one unimportant exception, she had apparently deliberately avoided. The fact that she would at some time undertake this policy had been forecasted a number of years ago by observers of the situation, who realised how powerful a factor the United States would be in the proper development and regulation of Africa, and that if America were willing to give assistance to this end such assistance would probably not be forthcoming without some adequate return in the form of a reorganisation or exchange of territory.

It is from this standpoint that Percy Evans Lewin, librarian of the Royal Colonial Institute, has written on "Liberia and Negro Rule" in the September issue of the "Atlantic Monthly." Mr. Lewin explains that it is by no means suggested that what was essentially an economic arrangement between the most powerful republic in the world and probably the weakest independent state outside Europe involves necessarily the territorial absorption of the latter. It is evident, however, to those conversant with the process of economic expansion that, when she obtains a commercial foothold in Africa, America has entered upon the first step that leads to direct economic, if not political, control.

In this connection Mr. Lewin considers two extremely important aspects of the question—the first, purely economic, and the second, political and sociological. The great territory of Liberia is a practically undeveloped country, possessing enormous latent wealth in tropical products. Moreover, the economic development of West Africa is proceeding along lines which are bringing to its west coast the products of the interior. It must be remembered that the development of tropical Africa has been extraordinarily rapid during recent years, its economic development being at present practically in the hands of three European nations—Great Britain, France, and Belgium—and that the great region of Liberia is at present without any proper overseer or protectorate.

The sociological aspects of the case are also of great significance, being associated with the question of the policy involved in native administration and the right attitude to adopt toward backward races, in view of the changes that have occurred in recent years in the general conception of the duties of a protecting power. It cannot be assumed, of course, that the development of these regions is being undertaken by any of the nations in question from purely altruistic motives, although, on the other hand, such economic development as is being undertaken is certainly not entirely unconnected with the moral obligations definitely recognised by the Treaty of Versailles. Indeed, the official policy of the British Government has been laid down by Lord Milner as absolutely opposed to compulsory labour for private employment.

The problem of a right exercise of trusteeship varies in different parts of Africa, and in Liberia the question is in many respects peculiarly difficult. Hence American administrators would have a remarkable opportunity there, and if they should prove themselves equal to the task of training the Liberians to govern themselves well, they would have rendered a valuable service to the cause of West Africa. The problem there is largely a matter of right education. The natives must be taught that their economic independence is intimately connected with the development of their own lands and resources. They must be shown that their customs, so far as they do not actively conflict with higher ethical teachings, will be respected and their individuality properly safeguarded; then the administrators should meet with a fairly easy success. That America will prove equal to this task is a foregone conclusion, and the high ideals which have inspired her activities in many directions to nobler and greater fulfilment will find yet another sphere for their application.

General Notes.

Imvo 2/10/22

We congratulate Mr Grffiths Motsieloa of Kimberley for obtaining an Honours Pass in Elocution in the Intermediate Division of the Trinity College of Music. We are proud of this first Bantu expert of the spoken English language.

Equally glad are we to note that Lennox J. R. Jolobe of Mt. Fletcher has secured a Pass in the S. A. Native College Matriculation under the Arts Diploma Course of the College. His six units of subjects were, 1. English, 2. Xosa, 3. History, 4. Physical Science, 5. Elementary Biology and Elementary Logic and Psychology, 6. Elementary Ethics and Economics and Physiology and Hygiene.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Race Problem — 1922 — Liberia

Africa

LIBERIA AND THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Mr. J. E. Cort writes from Cape Palmas, Liberia:

Nearly a year ago Bishop M. W. Clair, D.D., LL.D., arrived at Monrovia in response to a "call" from the Republic, and in the short interval great progress has been made.

Prominent public men and women are co-operating in the work, and ex-President Howard, Mrs. Howard, Judge Gibson, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Johnson (wife of the Mayor of Monrovia), Mrs. G. L. Johnson (wife of Mr. Justice Johnson), Mrs. Mabel Johnson (wife of the American Minister), and others, are actively identified with it.

The annual conference of the Church is now being held at Cape Palmas, and Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co. arranged for their new motor liner, "Aba," to call at Monrovia for some 120 members, and landed them at that port—an attention which every member of the party appreciated. Among the party from Monrovia were Dr. Hagan, Dr. Reed (editor and centenary organizer), Dr. Coleman, Rev. Mr. Turner (Dean of Stokes Bible-Training School), Mrs. Clair, Mrs. Camphor (treasurer of the Liberian Mission), Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Stacks (of the White Plain Mission), Rev. Mr. Ward (acting president of the College of West Africa), and many others.

At the conference will be represented the five districts of Monrovia, Bassa, Cape Palmas, St. Paul and Sinoe, the first-named by the bishop personally, in the capacity of general superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he was appointed at Des Moins, Iowa, U.S.A., in May, 1920.

One of the chief objects of the conference is the settlement of a policy having for its aim the organization of various units of the mission, so as to be able to inaugurate a forward movement. This is considered to be no small task. But all seem to share optimism and believe that a new era is about to dawn for the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission work. It is worthy of remark that there are engaged in the work 129 local preachers, provided with church and parsonage buildings. The church membership now numbers approximately 8,100, and, in addition there are about 5,600 Sunday school scholars. These figures speak for the mission work and the results that may be looked for.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Mission work is of world-wide character. In Africa Bishop Clair is a colleague and associate of 38 general superintendents, two of whom are Africans. The importance of the mission work may be gauged by the fact that it is pledged to raise the enormous annual sum of $23,000,000 for the purpose. The Methodist movement in Liberia is merely a small part of the world programme.

There can be no doubt that Liberia's economic stagnation has been largely, if not entirely, due to lack of education on the part of its people, and it is hoped by every well-wisher of the Republic that, in the future, revival will take place in industrial and commercial interests on the broadest possible lines, as only in this way can a system of education for the masses be supported. It is time that Liberia's public men shouldered their duties as leaders; that Pan-Africanism be set aside in favour of sound statesmanship; that capital, from whatever source, be protected by just laws and administration, since its mission is the economic counterpart of that championed so ably by Bishop Clair.

LIBERIA ANNEXED TO U. S., FRENCH ASSERT

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn

Paris Papers Charge Imperialism Against America.

PARIS, April 1.—Charges of imperialism against the United States, made by the influential Depeche Coloniale, have been eagerly quoted in French newspapers.

"The Liberian government," states the newspaper, "has just signed a treaty whereby America loans Liberia $5,000,000 at 5 per cent.

"The question of the loan is only incidental and the treaty constitutes a veritable annexation of Liberia by the United States.

"The United States, in case of nonpayment of interest, will have the right to pay themselves from the recepits of all nature; 20 Americans are to control Liberian finances; the members of this committee will not be liable to Liberian law; the committee will usurp all the financial functions properly belonging to the Liberian government, and will besides direct all government operations, including the evolution of the aborigines; furthermore no concession may be made by Liberia without America's consent, and the Liberian budget may not be voted without the counter signature of the commission.

"The United States reserves the right to veto the appointment of any Liberian official, including the president of the republic and the entire government and army of Liberia is to be reorganized and controlled by the United States. In respect to the army, its officers will be Americans.

"Evidently this is no protectorate, but a treaty whereby Liberia becomes purely and simply an American African colony."

Fears are entertained in some French papers that future loans by America to other countries abroad, including allied nations, may be stipulated on the same conditions.

"We have the right to be astonished at this new policy of colonial intervention, contrary to the Monroe Doctrine, now adopted by the United States," asserts the Echo National newspaper founded by Georges Clemenceau.

"The French government, whose territory in Africa borders on Liberia on three-quarters of that nation's frontiers, can not remain indifferent to this American invasion of Africa.

"We are responsible for much of the development in Liberia; at Monrovia we have erected a powerful wireless station, where we keep a small hospital. Furthermore, we have long studied a project of a railway to traverse Liberia and all the Ivory Coast.

"If we are well informed the minister of colonies has already demanded that the Quai d Orsay make representations on this subject to the United States government."

SENATOR FRANCE'S LIBERIAN COMMISSION

Baltimore Md.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES MARCH 16, 1922, MR FRANCE INTRODUCED THE FOLLOWING JOINT RESOLUTION S. J. 179 WHICH WAS READ TWICE AND REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the President to appoint a commisson to visit the Republic of Liberia on a mission of friendship, amity, and mutual helpfulness.

3/24/22

Afro America

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commission, which shall consist of seven members, which shall visit the Republic of Liberia to extend to the Government of Liberia a special message of friendship and interest and the good wishes of the Government of the United States for the Republic of Liberia.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United State be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to advise such commission, if it be agreeable to the Government of the Republic of Liberia, to consult with the Government of the Republic of Liberia with reference to the economic and social progress which has been made in that Republic in recent years and as to any methods of friendly cooperation between the two Republics which might be mutually helpful, looking to the development of more friendly and mutually helped arrangements between the two Republics.

SEC. 3. That there is hereby appropriate, out of any sums in the Treasury not heretofore appropriated, the sum of $75,000 for the payment of the salaries of the members of said commission for such clerical assistance as may be required, and the expenses of the commission to Liberia: Provided, That the members of the commission shall be empowered to employ such clerical assistance as may be needed as can be provided for the sum of $15,000: And provided, That no member of the commission shall receive a salary for the term of his incumbency as a member of the commission, which shall be one year, of more than $5,000 together with his expenses while absent from the United States upon this mission.

HOUSE APPROVES LOAN TO LIBERIA

5/11/22

Atlanta Constitution

Washington, May 10.—Loan by the United States of $5,000,000 to the republic of Liberia was authorized in a resolution passed tonight by the house.

The vote was taken after the house had defeated a motion to recommit the resolution to the ways and means committee with instructions to report it forthwith with an amendment providing that no part of the amount loaned should be used in paying indebtedness of Liberia incurred prior to August 1, 1914.

The resolution was passed, 148 to 139, with six members voting present. The motion to recommit was defeated 168 to 123. About forty republicans voted against the bill, although many republicans in and around the chamber did not vote. The democrats opposed it solidly.

Heated Partisan Fight.

In the all-day wrangle, characterized by Representative Tincher, republican, Kansas, as "the most diabolical political fight in the house in the last two years," there was what some members described as the remarkable spectacle of republican leaders insisting that an agreement of the Wilson administration should be carried out, with democratic leaders asserting that the loan to Liberia was authorized in 1918 "in defiance of law."

Reference to former President Wilson by Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee, in charge of the resolution, which democrats declared was "insulting," started a bitter partisan fight, which eclipsed for the moment interest in the republican claim that the government was morally and legally bound to step to the aid of Liberia, and a united democratic denial.

While there were many allusions to Mr. Wilson, the statement by Mr. Fordney which aroused democratic wrath was made during a sharp passage bearing on the political make-up of Michigan.

"We are intelligent people up there and we know how to vote," said Chairman Fordney, at which the chairman was asked, "If you have any school teachers up there."

Wilson Injected.

"None who received their education in Virginia," Mr. Fordney shouted.

"The gentleman says that a school teacher is not much of a man outside of his own job," said Representative Lowry, democrat, Mississippi, and Mr. Fordney instantly broke in:

"Not unless he has considerable training in some other line," the chairman declared.

"Take him direct from school to the white house and he is a glorious misfit. But as a political boss he worked well for a while, but he finally overstepped himself. Let me say that in that connection in 1920 I made this statement—that the then president was going to change his boarding house on the 4th day of March, and he did. I said we would say to him what I have heard sung at the close of a school I attended down in the backwoods:

" 'Good-bye scholars, good-bye school,
'Good-bye teacher, you darned old fool.' "

The republican side rocked with laughter.

Resents Insult.

Declaring that he "resented" the insult to Mr. Wilson, Representative Connally, democrat, Texas, who replied to the "attack," told the house Mr. Fordney would eliminate his statement from the congressional record.

"The gentleman from Michigan, as is usually the case when he addresses the house," said Mr. Connally, "embraced the first opportunity he had to indulge in the same kind of coarse, delivery-stable conversation about the ex-president of the United States, Mr. Woodrow Wilson.

"Of course, it does not take an old school teacher to understand that the gentleman from Michigan intended by his language a nasty fling at the great ex-president, who is not able to come here on this floor and defend himself against the coarse insults that are from time to time heaped upon his head. That great man is ill. He lies stricken. I think it is unseemly and unbecoming in the chairman of a great committee to regale the galleries and his partisan audience here with these low, mean, nasty flings at a former president of the United States.

Fordney Denounced.

"There was a time when the now ex-president was able to take care of himself in his own proper way and during that time the gentleman from Michigan and others who have seen fit from time to time to hurl at his defenseless head these insinuations and insults would not have dared to use such language.

"There are those now who gather about him to view his misfortune with satisfaction to hurl their denunciations and insinuations at him in his defenseless condition."

Chairman Fordney said the resolution, which goes now to the senate, would be passed speedily and sent to the president.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

U.S.A. CONGRESS OPPOSITION TO LOAN AGREEMENT.

African World
London Standard
4/15/22

THE AFRICAN WORLD is informed from New York that on March 28 there was conflict in Congress over the Liberian five million dollar loan agreement. On that day the approval of the House Ways and Means Committee was asked for government credit for that amount, and, in return, a financial plan and depository agreement between the United States and the African Republic was to have been passed, but the Committee decided to defer action to make further investigation as to the purposes of the measure.

Opposition is based on the alleged danger to the future recognition of the Munroe Doctrine, that American fear which leaves Europe to struggle unaided with difficulties that many think are a matter for world-wide action and cannot be solved in Europe alone.

Be that as it may, the Congressmen who would preserve America in splendid isolation, adamant to appeals for help, regard the present proposal as "establishing an extremely vicious precedent." They have prepared for a vigorous fight.

On the Agreement the "New York Tribune," giving views from its Washington Bureau, says it "would place the African Republic directly under the control of the United States."

Although the full text of the Agreement has already been exclusively published in our columns, it is interesting to see which part of it the "New York Tribune" singles out for special consideration. The article goes on to state:—

The Agreement was signed by the Secretary of State and the Liberian Plenary Commission on October 28, 1921. It would become effective after Congress has passed a joint resolution prepared by the Treasury Department carrying the necessary authorisations.

Direction of virtually all the more important affairs of government of Liberia would be placed under the agreement of an American financial commission headed by a commissioner with a salary of 15,000 dols. to be designated by the President.

"This commission of two men would have all the power to put Liberia on its feet and settle all its obligations without appeal," it was declared. "The excuse for all this is said to be our moral obligation to the little Republic, with neither army nor navy, because it declared war against Germany on August 4, 1917."

The preamble of the joint resolution being considered by the Ways and Means Committee states the reason as:

"In consequence of the war the economic situation of Liberia has been imperilled and its Government has made urgent representations to the United States for financial aid and has sent its plenipotentiaries to Washington for the purpose of concluding a loan.

"This Government being actuated by feelings of traditional friendship" and "solicitous for its well-being and continued independence and for the peaceful development and future advancement of the negro race."

Control during the life of the loan of all the assigned revenues and receipts of the Liberian Republic is vested, under Article 5 of the agreement, in the financial commissioner. The section continues:—

"All the Liberian officials who may be appointed by the Government of Liberia to ...e in connection with the collection, application, and administration of the assigned revenues and receipts shall serve under the financial commission. Any such official may be suspended for cause, without pay, by the financial commission, who may also temporarily fill vacancies."

To assure the collection of the revenues and receipts "and the enforcement of the laws, rules and regulations pertaining thereto, the Government of Liberia, upon the request of the financial commission, shall make by law appropriate provisions for placing and maintaining at the disposal of the financial commission an adequate revenue guard and patrol service, both on land and sea, and the expenses of such revenue guard and patrol service shall be paid by the financial commission out of the assigned revenue and receipts.

"That for the further security of the assigned revenues and receipts the Government of Liberia shall maintain a frontier force sufficient for the maintenance of internal peace within the territories of Liberia. All salaries, wages and other expenses of the frontier force shall be paid on behalf of the Government of Liberia by the financial commission."

The strength of this force could not be increased or reduced without the consent of the financial commission. It also would be under the command of four American army officers, headed by a major and two captains, and it is further provided that "the Secretary of State of the United States may, if deemed advisable by the financial commission, suggest a definite scheme for reorganisation of the frontier force to be prepared by the War Department of the United States."

Another part of the agreement provides that the Government of Liberia shall not during the life of the loan enact any legislation which may "prejudicially affect the finances, revenues or resources of Liberia, and the Government of Liberia shall consult the financial commission with regard to all proposed legislation, before its enactment, which may in any way affect such finances, revenues or resources."

Settlement of all claims not specifically provided for in the agreement would be made by a claims commission composed of the Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, the auditor of the American commission and the financial commissioner, whose decision would be final.

The financial plan also established definite boundaries about the character of advances which shall be requested by the Government of Liberia. The most important of these is in Paragraph 5 of Article 1, which would permit an extension of 1,650,000 dols. for the redemption of outstanding bonds held by a number of New York bankers, including J. P. Morgan and Co. Kuhn, Loeb and Co., the National City Bank of New York and First National Bank of New York, acting for themselves and for Robert Fleming and Co., Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, M. M. Warburg and Co., and Hope and Co.

The "New York Times," however, states that officials said "it was 'all tommyrot' to allege that the proposed loan was to be made for the benefit of American banking interests which held Liberian Government obligations. On the contrary, it was explained, little of the external debt of Liberia was held in the United States. Only between $50,000 and $60,000 of Liberia's obligations are in the possession of American citizens. The loan which the Congressional measure seeks to have repaid, it was said, was held partly in England but mostly on the Continent of Europe. The external debt of about $1,600,000 which it is desired to liquidate was in existence when a committee appointed by President Roosevelt arranged for its adjustment in 1912."

Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Consul-General, Baltimore, commends to public support Senator France's resolution introduced in the United States Senate authorising the President to appoint a commission of seven to visit Liberia on a mission of friendship, amity, and helpfulness. Such a commission, which would probably consist of three or four coloured people receiving pay at the rate of five thousand dollars a year, would do great good, Dr. Lyon thinks, in regard to recommendations for the best use of the five-million dollar loan.

It will be recalled that some years ago a U.S.A. Commission of three was appointed to investigate conditions in Liberia.

FIVE MILLION TO LIBERIA.

Daily Telegraph
5/20/22

The house of representatives is asked to approve a loan of five million dollars to Liberia. If the loan is made, the United States may as well kiss that sum good-bye, for it will never come back. The probable reason for the loan is the Republican solicitude for the colored race. Much doubt exists, however, of its conferring a benefit upon that race.

Liberia takes its place along with Haiti as one of the farcical governments of the world. Since May, 1817, when the American Colonization Society acquired Liberia, until now, the country has made little or no growth or progress on its own account. For twenty-five years the society sent free blacks over to the number of more than five thousand; other aid was given the settlement; and since July 26, 1847, when the "Republic of Liberia" came into existence, it has had a form of a government. Agriculture, however, has not been developed and there is practically no manufacturing. The Liberian coffee which promised at one time to have a good market was lost through disinclination of the people to cultivate the soil or develop the opportunity. Nearly all development in the country has come through German or British enterprise. In 1908 a commission from the United States was asked for to help straighten out the muddle of finances and internal conditions. The customs service of the government has virtually been in the hands of a trustee ever since, with an American at the head.

There have not been the bloody revolutions and butcheries as have occurred from time to time in Haiti, but the same trifling, puny, bombastic and superficial sort of government has existed, with an excess of filth in the streets, lack of sanitation, lack of enterprise and lack of real work of development—but an excess of gold braid and pompous officialdom. What good is that sort of thing to the colored race? Why the five millions of dollars?

BISHOP OF LIBERIA BRINGS PLEA FOR LOAN

5/7/22
New York Times

Right Rev. Walter H. Overs Fears British Encroachment Unless We Advance $5,000,000.

Bringing an earnest plea from the people of Liberia that the proposed loan of $5,000,000 from the United States to that country be put through without further delay, the Right Rev. Walter H. Overs, Episcopal Bishop of the Missionary Province of Liberia, Africa, arrived here yesterday.

"It is greatly to be hoped that nothing will prevent the loan from being granted speedily, as American influence at the present time is very essential to the development of the Republic of Liberia as an African Government," said Bishop Overs, who isa white man. "There are great possibilities in Liberia, and if Americans do not take advantage of them the English will," he continued. "It is to be feared Liberia will turn of this proposed loan is not made.

"It is intended to use the whole sum for the improvement of the republic. This means good roads, better schools and enlarged and improved hospitals; but good roads particularly, since it is through them that the hardwood and rubber resources of the republic can be made available and the coffee, cocoa, tropical fruit and palm oil industries renewed and improved."

Bishop Overs said that one of the great advantages of the loan would be that it would send to Liberia a group of twenty or thirty American experts in financial and industrial lines who would administer the loan and assist in the developments to which the loan is to be applied.

The home of Bishop Overs is at Jamestown, N. Y.

Race Problem - 1922

Japanese Question

Asia

POSSIBILITIES OF A RACE

Who can set the bounds of a race, the possibilities of achievements of any people, be they black or white, yellow or brown?

The mind is the standard of the man, and man is so peculiarly made until it requires the mind of his Creator to understand him.

Who knows but that the man yet in the jungles of Africa is to come forth and teach the world, the mind of the Lord as is reflected in the arts and sciences of nature?

There is something wonderful about the progress of the so-called backward races of the world. A man or a child coming to this country from the darker continents soon grasps, and in most cases outstrip the American people who boast of their civilization despite the natural as well as other handicaps.

We have a striking example of the progress of a race in the Negro of America, who has, despite the handicaps and obstacles made possible by racial prejudice, has outstripped his former masters along all lines where open competition has been followed. To the thinking people of the nation, the Negro's progress in America is nothing short of a miracle.

In a recent editorial the St. Louis Post Dispatch speaks of miracle of man and race in a discussion of the rapid rise in the scales of civliization by the people of Japan. The same is true of all the backward races of the world today when given a chance. Japan is the aggressive. But what will happen when China awakes? The possibilities of a race—who can tell?

The Post Dispatch has this to say with regard to Japan

Miracle Of Man And Race

To find in the story of the white race a civilization comparable to that of Japan when Marquis Okuma, who was reported to have died last Friday at the age of 83, was a young man, we should have to go back probably to the dark ages that followed the fall of Rome. It has taken our shining race dozens of generations to advance from that crude epoch to its present goal. In Japan this gulf has been bridged in the life of a single man.

When Japan's War Premier was a youth his country was steeped in the sleep of the ages. It was ruled by a Shotgun through a system of clan government. It's religion was characterized by the usual attributes of the Oriental faith—intolerance, superstition, ignorance. The learning of the nation was confined to the Chinese classics. An embargo had been raised against Occidental civilization and progress.

Then Perry came and implanted the germ of discontent in the spirit of young Japan. Against the tradition of his fathers, against the institutions of the day and his people's instilled hatred of change and progress, Okuma turned his eyes to the great world beyond Nippon and set his mind delibertely to the business of learning, of clearing out the cobwebs of centuries and teaching his countrymen. Thus he rose to leadership in Japan's breakneck race to wipe out the ages of her delinquency.

The world is not through gasping at his prodigious accomplishment. World politics has been revolutionized. A new empire has arisen out of the East in the van of other empires. It is the miracle of a race. Yet no less is it the miracle of a man. The life of Okuma, the span across 10 centuries of mental evolution, is a staggering exhibit for the Anglo-Saxon bourbon whose stodgy and puffing efforts have not availed to keep him abreast of his own time.

Let those of the earth who look to the past for their inspiration look studiously upon the recent past of Japan.

Japs Urged to Emigrate To South American Lands

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Japanese planning to emigrate have been urged to go to South America, "where they are welcomed, rather than to the United States or Australia, where they are disliked," by Viscount Takahashi, premier of Japan, according to Japanese press reports received by the commerce department Friday from Vice Consul William R. Langdon at Yokohama.

When Nakamura, Japanese minister to Argentina, returned to Japan recently according to reports, he declared the different South American republics and the Brazilian government in particular were very desirous of receiving large numbers of Japanese immigrants into their respective countries, where vast stretches of sparsely settled land remained uncultivated.

DANGEROUS AGITATION.

Revival of anti-Japanese agitation in congress simultaneously with the beginning of deliberations on the disarmament treaties in the senate, indicates that the trouble-makers are still at work.

Reports from Washington say that Pacific coast anti-Oriental agitators have caused the renewal of "yellow peril" talk in congressional circles, and that Senator Johnson, of California, is preparing to discuss the conference treaties "with particular reference to Japan's position."

Also, it is said, private interests in California have issued a "warning that war will come surely unless Japanese migration to California is checked." etc.

The good people of California and of the west, should handle their racial problems without plunging the whole country into turmoil over them.

They have their Orientals, just as we have our negroes, the difference being that, while California is wrestling with the "problem" of dealing with 60,000 Japanese, Georgia has a million-and-a-quarter negroes with which to deal, and yet we are not running to Washington asking congress to take a hand, and we are certainly not threatening to involve the whole country in war over the solution of the problem.

It is particularly significant that this agitation has been sprung right on the eve of consideration of the conference treaties, the idea evidently being to defeat ratification of the treaties simply because California has 60,000 Japanese within her borders.

Most of the states have their local racial problems.

Each state ought to deal with them without involving the rest of the country, and especially without resorting to threats of war!

By comparison with our own, California's racial problem, involving only about 60,000 Japanese, is a mere speck on the horizon.

If the people of this state and section made as much noise and commotion over their "race problem" as California is making over its handfull of Japanese, we would have the whole country continuously in hot water!

The difference is that we are proceeding in a calm, orderly, dispassionate and self-reliant way, working out our racial problem in an orderly manner and on a basis of justice and fair play.

That is what California ought to be doing, instead of running to Washington shouting "yellow peril" from the housetops, and threatening war with Japan.

White Races Must Not Be Divided.

Lord Northcliffe, the eminent British publicist, after an extensive trip over the greater part of the globe and after a close study of conditions he found everywhere, makes it plain in a recent article that he believes the chief danger to the future of peace of the world lies in the Pacific Ocean and in the Orient. He does not in the least attempt to discount the good results achieved at the Washington conference on Far Eastern matters and the limitation of armaments. To the contrary he has praise for what was done at this conference, but even so there remains in his mind some little doubt as to whether the lofty and idealistic agreements entered upon in principle will be able to withstand the strain of fact when they conflict with certain individual benefits.

He does not attempt to conceal the fact that the war party and the blatant nationalists in Japan have never from the beginning been in any way enamoured of the Washington conference. They agreed to it with their bland oriental smile when they realized that they would suffer more by not agreeing than by agreeing. Lord Northcliffe observed that while Japan has agreed to give up certain valuable concessions in Shantung she still retains a possible strangle hold upon China in Manchuria and Korea. The Japanese are the only people in the world right now who might be accused of having any idea of world control, but even so they would never be so foolish as to reveal any such purpose unless there were an equal or more than an equal chance of attaining their end.

It is up to the white races of the world, therefore, to see to it that such an opportunity is never given Japan or any other race. The white peoples are dominant in the world and they can remain so if they avoid any other such suicidal division as came between them in the late war. They must live together in peace and union and continue their intellectual and material progress to retain the ascendancy in the world which they possess.

We do not mean in the least to question the efficacy of the four power treaty or any other of the agreements entered into at Washington, but at the same time we realize that the sancity of those understandings will depend largely upon the ability of the chief contracting parties to keep them sacred. The future of the world should be as the great white races of the world shall make it.

Reports Whites Told Ja, ese To Quit California Farms

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—An alleged demand made upon several hundred Japanese residents of Orosi, Tulare County, and Delano, Kern County, by automobile parties of white men that they vacate their farms and other interests by today is being investigated by S. Yada, Japanese Counsel General, who said the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice has been told of the demand, and Yada said that he had also informed his Government in Tokio and Ambassador Shidehara, who is now here.

Yada stated that he had notified the Japanese language newspapers here to advise their readers not to b alarmd. He said he would be compelled to appeal to Governor Stephens in the event of violence.

The notic was served March 15, according to Yada.

WHITE MAN'S LAST CHANCE SAYS PROF.

Norwegian Warns Against

Continued Opposition to Darker Races — Should Adopt Plan of Mutual Helpfulness

8-4-22

The greatest of all dangers facing the white race at the present time is the yellow peril, is the warning issued by Prof. Christen Collin of the University of Christiania in his new book "The White Man's Last Chance." The eminent Norwegian scientist gives an outline of his view of the present situation with respect to the relations of the races and of what should be done to check t he impending danger.

Prof. Collin notes the fact that the population of the yellow peoples increases more rapidly than that of the white nations. The population of the East-Asiatic and the South-east-Asiatic peoples will before long amount to 800,000,000, and an ever-growing proportion of this population, whose capacity of mutiplication is immense, most naturally will acquire a growing want of expansion of space. What would happen, the author asks, if these 800,000,000 should demand to dispose o ftheir surplus and send mighty floods of emigrants to Australia and South America, the two continents that are comparatively most thinly populated and least capable of defence?

To a large extent the earth is still underpeopled, and if the white race is incapable of populating and cultivating the underpeopled regions of the earth, and of doing it comparatively soon, it will be necessary to leave these regions to the colored races. However, an addition of 400,000,000 white people before the end of the present century would be needed if the white arce were to win out in the competition for world supremecy. In other words, an increase in the population of the white peoples from over 600,000,000 to about 1,000,000,000 would be demanded.

Warning the white races to take these facts into account and act upon them before it is too late, the Norwegian scientist outlines the task before the race in the future. The important task of the white race, he says, will be, together with the most intelligent of the colored peoples, to try to direct the development of mankind toward the mutual advantage, according to the golden rule of mutuality or mutual assistance, which is the central law of cultural progress. To the white peoples it will be a matter of life and death to be those who above all yield more than they receive, Produce more than they consume. Nor should it be forgotten that the stronger the position of the white peoples is made by their expansion in temperate regions and by a union of mutual assistance with the black and brown races the easier the white man will be able to grant the yellow peoples the place which they may rightly demand.

AUSTRALIA TO GIVE UP COLOR LINE

The Messenger New York City

FOR many years Australia has been what the Ku Klux Klan and Marcus Garvey agree America should be—a white man's country. Greedy white capital and selfish, short-sighted white labor joined hands in keeping the country free from color contamination! Capital and labor had one thing at least in common—the preservation of white supremacy—not substantial white supremacy, but absolute, alabaster-autocracy.

Aug. 1922

Despite these "hifaluting" intentions on the part of both, neither one was willing to pay many *"nickels under the foot"* to maintain a white man's country. Certainly capital was not. Labor unions in Australia are and have been powerful. Even a labor government came into power. It began to challenge capital at every hand. At the last election, however, capital raised every issue imaginable, especially the religious issue, and before labor knew anything, it was dethroned and capital again intrenched in political power. Labor continued its demands. Labor talked blandly of a white man's country. Capital grew silent on white supremacy. Something was in the background. A new odor was in the air. An unheard song was about to be sung in Australia.

Union labor had grown too strong. Prime Minister Barwell, Premier of South Australia, had devised a plan to break the grip of organized labor in his country. And what could this be? Simply this—he proposed a scheme to bring in yellow or black labor bound to a three years' contract.

In other words, white capital of Australia would rather have Negro labor or Chinese and Japanese labor ---*cheap*, than to have white labor—*high*. These rich gentlemen say in so many words--*"We would rather have more money in our pockets and more black skins or brown skins in our eyes, than to have less money in our pockets and only white skins to gratify our view."*

Of course these black and yellow men will be exploited, but probably no worse than at the places from which they will be imported. Both white and colored men are chiefly laborers. Their interests are common, but white men being ignorant and short-sighted, usually do not recognize that their aims and ideals should be one. They are blinded by race prejudice. In the southern part of the United States, they cry, "Down with the 'nigger.'" On the Pacific coast white labor cries, 'Down with the Jap." In France they wink at the exploitation of "coolies" from Indo-China. In the northern and eastern sections of America most labor unions set up all sorts of suberfuges to keep Negroes out.

As a result Negroes everywhere sit as it were on the fence—straddling—asking white capital and white labor—"Gentlemen, what do you offer?" And the simon pure truth is that the Negro gains his place in industry as the football of white capital and white labor. A demand is made by white labor for higher wages, shorter hours, so forth. White capital refuses. Labor strikes. White capital brings in Negro labor to take the places of the white strikers. Without the strike, forced by demands upon capital [illegible] union labor, capital would not call in the Negro workers and white union labor on the whole would refuse them admission.

In very truth, both white capital and white labor combine to keep Negroes out of industry. Capital is partly indifferent, partly desirous of avoiding the protests of white labor, and partly influenced by race prejudice to which both groups are unfortunately heirs. White labor is, on the whole, trying to limit the supply of labor in order to keep wages high. It reasons: *"Limit the supply and increase the demand!"* Union white men fought and fight vigorously the entrance of women and children (white women and white children, too) into industry. Their cries about child labor and protection of women are smoke screens generally, destined to limit their labor competitors. Labor like capital is utilitarian, egoistic, selfish. It is well that we understand this philosophy.

Australia should teach white labor a lesson, not only there, but everywhere. Until myopic organized white labor looks beyond its practical, proverbial nose, the workers of color will justly ask: *"What care I how fair she be, if she be not fair to me?"*

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem - 1922

Asia

WOULD BAR OUT NEGROES.

New York Times
1/12/22

South Australia Labor Party Urges Fight for "White" Australia.

ADELAIDE, Jan. 14.—A recent statement by Premier Henry M. Barwell of South Australia that maintenance of "white" Australia was impossible and that negro labor would have to be admitted has brought a protest from the Labor Party.

In a manifesto the party urges the workers to fight any movement for the introduction of negro laborers into Australia.

"WHITE AUSTRALIA" DEMANDED BY LABOR

Commercial Appeal

Provision Made Objective of Party's Platform.

Memphis Tenn.
3/1/22

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 28.—Socialization of industry; maintenance of "white Australia" and the abolition of the state legislative councils, the state governors and the senators are included among the objectives of the Australian Labor party, as set forth in the revised platform and constitution, formulated in conformity with the decision of the recent interstate conference of the party and made public today.

The objectives are listed as:

"The socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange, to be effected through the constitutional utilization of industrial and parliamentary machinery; through the organization of workers along the lines of industry, the naturalization of banking and all principal industries; the municipalization of such services as can be operated best in limited areas; government of nationalized industries by boards upon which the workers in the industry and the community shall have representation; the establishment of an elective supreme council by all nationalized industries; the establishment of labor research and labor information bureaus and educational institutions in which the workers shall be trained in thet management of nationalized industries."

The platform includes the "cultivation of an Australian sentiment and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community." Complete Australian self-government as a British community is favored, but opposition is expressed to imperial federation. Unlimited legislative powers are proposed for the commonwealth parliament, with such delegated powers to the states or provinces as the commonwealth parliament may determine.

All incomes from personal exertion up to 200 pounds should be exempt from income tax, with a further reduction from the taxable income of 100 pounds for a married person and 60 pounds for each child or other person wholly dependent upon the taxpayer for support, the platform provided.

ORGANIZING TO BAR NEGRO IMMIGRATION

Commercial Appeal

North Australia White Settlement Ass'n Formed.

Memphis Tenn.
3/31/22

(By Mail.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 20.—The North Australian White Settlement Association is being formed as the result of the recent controversey over the question of developing the northern territory by the aid of negro labor, its officers announced here today.

The project will involve large immigration and colonization. Persans behind the movement contend that the people of the north are so few that they cannot press the claims for the territory effectively without assistance. After a century of British occupation, they said that the white population on the 335,000,000 acres is only 2,000, along a coastline of more than 1,000 miles. In contrast, they declare that the population of the commonwealth as a whole has increased by approximately 4,250,000 persons, or five-fold, in the past 62 years.

The aims of the organization include working for closer co-ordination between all interests; pressing for improved transportation and communication; ascertaining what industries are suitable and facilitating their establishment; encouraging bonuses for results or possibilities demonstrated; ascertaining and removing causes of previous failures in land settlement, and making residence in the territory practicable for women and children by providing residential, medical, recreational and labor saving facilities.

Prime Minister Hughes, speaking in Parliament recently, denounced the proposal to introduce negro labor into the territory. Millions of former British soldiers are looking for homes and the hour is "propitious for opening the door and bidding them come in," he said.

Races Forget Color in Great Brotherhood Meet of Bahais

4/22/22

Chicago Defender

Guests from nearly every part of the world will be present at the 14th annual congress and convention of the Bahai Temple Unity, which is to take place April 22-26, on the ninth floor of the Auditorium Hotel. Nine Bahias from various sections of the United States, who are just returning this week from Haifa, Palestine, will speak at the banquet for several hundred guests. This banquet, which is scheduled for Saturday evening, opens the program of events. These speakers, direct from the Holy Land, bring important news of new work planned by Shogi Effendi, the recently appointed guardian of the cause since the death of Abdul Baha, the leader.

Abdul Baha

Mrs. Corinne True of Kenmore avenue, financial secretary of the Bahai Temple Unity, who reaches Chicago Saturday from Haifa, will present Shogi Effendi's latest instructions regarding the spreading of the principles of universal peace, universal language and universal religion. These are principles for which Abdul Baha and his father, Baha'o'llah, the great Bahai teachers, sacrificed their lives. Since the passing of Abdul Baha, members of all the world religions have been seeing with new clearness the magnificent basis for world unity which has been laid by the Bahai teaching

Mountfort Mills and Roy C. Wilhelm of New York, who are now en route home from the Holy Land, will speak of latest plans for the Bahi Temple in Wilmette. The foundations for this temple are already built.

Mrs. W. H. Randall of Boston, who returned this month from Haifa, where she has been superintending plans for the building of the Bahi Pilgrim House which she and Mr. Randall are giving to Haifa, will talk of the women of Abdul Baha's household, his sister, his wife and four daughters.

Dr. and Mrs. Florian Krug of New York are also expected visitors at the convention. Dr. Krug was present with Abdul Baha when the latter died on November 28. This convention is considered a significant one, as it is the first since the passing of the great leader. India, China, Japan, Mexico, Central America and South America had sent invitations to Abdul Baha inviting him to their countries this year. Bahais in America had hoped he would be present at this congress and convention and lay the cornerstone of the Wilmette temple

Abdul's Death Described

Mrs. Krug, who has been speaking in Europe and in New York since her return last month, will present at the banquet a touching account of the death and funeral of Abdul Baha. The foremost men from all nine world religions spoke at the funeral. A letter received yesterday from a New Yorker who heard Mrs. Krug, states:

"The funeral procession up the mountain to the tomb was the most wonderful triumphal procession that has ever taken place. About 9 o'clock in the morning the coffin was laid in the main hall of his home. Sir Herbert Samuels with four aides came in. The four aides went to the four corners of the coffin, lifted it and took it out. Immediately there was a throng surrounding it, striving to carry it. As she said, there were so many hands lifting it that it seemed to be waited up the mountain, in the grove before the tomb it was laid upon a plain pine table with just a white cloth put it over it. There the nine eulogies were pronounced. Then, without premeditation, this is what happened: The people who had borne the casket up the mountain were people who loved Abdul Baha, but were not believers; Jews, Mohammedans, Buddhists, Parsees, Christians, all sorts.

"But now a company of Bahais stepped forward and surrounded it, without it being arranged beforehand, and took it up to bear it into the tomb. Then, as Mrs. Krug said, the iron door swung to and one of the great acts of history was finished Do you know that the room in which he was placed in the tomb was not known to exist by the general Bahais? Isn't that remarkable? No one but Ramatullah knew it."

Charles Mason Remey, an architect of Washington, D. C., who was expected to land in New York today from Palestine, will speak at the banquet of the Bahai Temple which is to be built on Mt. Carmel. His design has been accepted and it was approved by Abdul Baha before his death. Mr. and Mrs. John Bosch of California who are returning this week, will also be banquet speakers. They visited the Society Islands to promote the Bahai teachings and then went to Haifa and were in the home of Abdul Baha at the time of his demise.

Bahais from many parts of the world will go out to Wilmette on Sunday morning to see the temple foundations. A short service will be held there.

One of the most important meetings of the week will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. W. H. Randall of Boston will speak on "Independent Investigation of Reality—The Universal Truth That Will Set All Men Free." He is a prominent business man and gifted orator. Mountford Mills will talk on "The New Holy Land," and Mrs. May Maxwell of Montreal, Can., will give an address on "The Springtime of the Oneness of Mankind." Music will be a special feature. Meetings will be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. These congress sessions are free and the public is cordially invited.

Col. Henry S. Culver, American consul at St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, recently read a paper before the Canadian Club of that city which well expresses the aims of the Bahai cause. The following is his address in part:

"Three wonderful characters are the mediums through which this wonderful message has reached mankind. The first messenger to appear was a young Persian named Ali Mohammed, who, in May of that prophetic year, 1844, declared that he was the gate or door through which a great teacher was soon to appear. He was called the 'Bab' in Persian, which means gate or door. He proved to be so wonderful a prophet or teacher that thousands in Persia and Russia flocked to his standard and welcomed with great enthusiasm and zeal his new gospel of world-wide unity and brotherhood.

"He was met, however, with great opposition by the Mohammedan clergy and after two years of teaching was seized and thrust into prison. He there continued to teach by letters and epistles for four years, when he was martyred and 20,000 of his followers were slain.

"The second personage was also a Persian by the name of Mirza Husain Ali, from a family high in the social and official life of that country, but one noted for his great piety, knowledge and spirituality. He was attracted to the teachings of the Bab and early became an advocate of the Bab's message. So powerful did he prove in advancing the cause that the Bab, before his martyrdom, declared that Mirza Husain Ali was the one whom God would manifest, and he bestowed upon him, although never having seen him, the title of 'Bah'o'llah, which in Persian means, the glory of God, as the Christ means in the Greek tongue, the Anointed. Because of his espousal of the Bab's cause and by reason of his power and eloquence as a teacher, the Mohammedan clergy became more alarmed than ever, and through their influence he was exiled to Turkey with 70 of his followers in 1852, after having his property confiscated or destroyed. They were first exiled to Bagdad, then to Constantinople, then to Adrianople, and in 1868 they were put in chains and sent to the penal city of Acca, at Mt. Carmel. In 1862, Baha'o'llah declared himself to a few followers as the one to whom the Bab referred in his teachings, as the one whom God would manifest, and a little later declared himself to the world, through tablets sent to all the rulers of the earth. From 1868, therefore, this divine manifestation remained in prison until 1892, when God freed him from his chains. His family, however, after his death remained in prison until the young Turk's movement in 1908, when they were released.

"Servant of God"

"Now the third and last character in this trinity, is the interpreter and expounder of the faith—Abdul Baha—which in Persian means, Servant of God. He is the son of Baha'o'llah, the divine manifestation, and who, upon the death of the manifestation became the interpreter of the message and the center of the covenant by express provision of the testament of his father. His divine father at the time of his departure commanded his followers to turn their face toward this servant of God, who was to be their spiritual guide. Abdul Baha passed on to the kingdom of God on November 28.

"He was the most humble, the most patient, the most loving, the most peaceful man upon the earth, yet withal apparently possessed of all knowledge. He was called the servant of God.

"As I have said, he is a native of that land where wise men, 1900 years ago, caught the light of a star that led them to the manger in Bethlehem of Judeah. His prison has been the little city of Acca, at the foot of Mt. Carmel, on the Syrian shore of the Mediterranean sea, concerning which Isaiah said, 'And Sharon shall be a fold of flocks and the valley of Achor a place for the herds to lie down in, for my people who have sought me.'

"This man, the servant of God, when asked, 'What is the Bahai message?' replied, 'Praise be to God that the divine cause in this Bahai dispensation is one of absolute love and pure spirituality. It is not of this kingdom, the earth, for it is not war and distress, nor the oppression of one people by another. Its army is the love of God; its victory is the ecstasy of the knowledge of God; its battle is that of truth, the exposition of the word; its warfare is against selfishness; its patience is its reserve; its entire meekness is its conquering power and its love for all is a glory forever more. It is spirit and it is love."

"This is in substance the Bahai message. Let us compare it with the divine message brought to earth 1900 years ago. A certain lawyer asked of the divine Messenger then what he should do to inherit eternal life, and the Messenger said, 'What is written in the law? How readest thou?' And the lawyer replied, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy might and with all thy strength and thy neighbor as thyself.' And the Messenger said, 'Thou hast answered right. This do and thou shalt live.'

"But you ask, how can the messenger or architect expect to succeed when all the past architects have failed to accomplish it? They answer, because this

is the age of the maturity of the human race. Other architects have builded in the infancy of the human race, when we were ignorant, even of the shape of the earth, and with the most limited knowledge of the powers and the forces about us.

"And because also, he will build this new tempel with material taken from the foundations of all the old temples in the world, for he makes the startling announcement that all religions, all the ancient spiritual temples in their inceptions and foundations, are one as God is One, and that all the people of the world are leaves of one tree. He does not say to the Hindus, 'Your temple is entirely worthless and of no account.' But he says, 'Some of your foundation stones are the very ones I want in my new temple.' He tells the Buddhists and the Zoroastrians and the Mohammedans the same as he tells the Christians, 'I can use your foundations as soon as they are relieved of the weight of the superstructure, relieved of the dust of materialism, prejudice, intolerance and superstition. Only clean off all this accumulation of the years and I will use your old material for my new temple.'

"But, you say, why build a new foundation at all, why not use the Christian foundation? Well, that would do, says the architect, but I have instructions from the great Master Architect of the universe, to build a new temple, and to build it out of material taken from all the temples, and I canot disobey His commands. Besides, this is the day—this is the hour, that has been designated by the Creator of all things for the building of the new temple and it must be built.

A New Architect

"But again I hear you say, who is this architect who comes with such authority and with so much power? We want to see his credentials. We have been cautioned against false architects. What has he to say for himself? Well, he says exactly what the architect who built our Christian temple said to the Jews, 'Had ye known Moses, ye would have known me.' For he says that the same divine Spirit was shown in all the architects of the different religions. It is one and the same spirit in all of them, although some built their temples for special and others for general use, as circumstances and conditions demanded according to the age in which they built.

"Adam, the first divine architect we have any record of, who built the first spiritual temple, used only for its material a knowledge of good and evil. Noah, another manifestation, builded more pretentiously and his temple was a refuge to the believers from the great flood of wickedness and unbelief that was surging over the people. Abraham and Moses built still more extensively and perfected the laws and ordinances of God. And so on, with all the earlier architects. Then came a greater Architect than had yet appeared—Jesus the Christ. His temple was primarily for the Jews, yet included all humanity. It was complete in every detail, and its beauty, like a polished mirror, reflected the glory of God. But his own people and the world rejected him and refused to worship in His temple, saying, 'Is not this Man the son of Joseph and Mary? We have no need of His temple, we have the temple of Moses and the prophets.' And others said, 'We have the temple of Confucius,' and so on.

"Let me further illustrate what I have so far attempted to explain allegorically. Let us picture the world a great pyramid, the apex of which pyramid is God. Now after 1900 years there are 286,000,000 Roman Catholics, 119,000,000 Greek Catholics, and 197,000,000 Protestants climbing up this pyramid by devious ways trying to reach God. There are also 300,000,000 Confucianists, 210,000,000 Hindus, 221,000,000 Mohammedans, 138,000,000 Buddhists, 158,000,000 Animists, 13,000,000 Jews and 40,000,000 unclassified, all striving to reach the apex, yet all claiming that their way is the most direct and the only way to reach God. What is the result? Why, it is hatred, jealousy, envy, bloodshed and incessant strife.

Bahai Belief

"Now, the Bahais believe that God in His great wisdom, in this day is going to bring His kingdom upon earth. That this is the great day of the Lord, the fulfillment of all prophecies.

"Now the mission of the great architect of the Bahai faith, Baha'o'llah, which in Persian means, 'The Glory of God,' was this, to confirm mankind in the truth, to bring about the most great peace on earth, through the unification of religion. As the Bahais claim, he does not come to destroy, he comes to renew, to unify. The Bahai message, therefore, is not a new religion, but religion renewed. Religion is an acknowledgement or realization of our obligations to God. A thing that never can change, no more than the Diety can change. And so the architect of the Bahai temple tells us to seek the truth, and the truth shall make us one, as God is one.

"The Bahais believe it is the Christ spirit that has appeared in all the Messengers of God. The great prophet who has brought the Bahai message declares that God Himself is unknowable, and is above ascent or descent, height or depth, sign, description, or definition, so that we cannot say what He is or what He is not. But as life itself is unknowable and can only be discerned through its manifestations, so God can only be be known through His manifestations. They are the proofs of God and eternal life.

"Abdul Baha says these manifestations are like polished mirrors, reflecting the attributes of God, but not the essence of the Deity. He likens the messengers of God to the light in the lamp; the light is the same wherever it shines, the lamps, only, may be different, and that we must worship the light, the spirit of the manifestation, and not the vessel in which the light shines.

Lesson of the Seasons

"You may understand this message more clearly by a further illutration: Physical life is manifested through the spring, summer, autumn and winter of the year. After the season of spring we have the summer, when the full development of all nature appears, and after that the physical world ceases its growth and remains stationary in the richness of its fruitage. Then again the leaves begin to fall and all sings of life and growth disappear and all nature appears dead. Then it is when the wild March storms are raging and the clouds darken the sky that a tiny green bud shoots up from the ground, and we say spring has come again, and in due course the leaves appear and the flowers bloom and the songs of the birds are heard again in the trees and all nature bursts into life. It is not the spring of last year. It is the spirit of spring. It comes to renew the growth and development of all the preceding springs, not to destroy.

"So, in the spiritual world, we have the spring, summer, autum and winter, and when the light of the spiritual cycle grows dim and the cluods of wickedness, doubt and unbelief darken the sky, God mercifully sends a messenger and he appears in great spiritual glory and the life of the spiritual world is again renewed.

"As the Bahais believe, this message that has come ushers in another springtime of the spiritual world.

"It is not the purpose of this message to take away one's religion, but to renew it. To build anew the temple of God. Its great purpose is to dispel the differences that now separate the human family.

"There is urgent necessity for a greater Christ spirit throughout the world. We are directed by this message to cling to that which is of Christ, but to dispense with prejudice, superstition, ritual and dogma, that which separates mankind.

Abdul Speaks

"When Abdul Baha was in Paris he delivered each morning at his house where he was entertained, a simple message to the pilgrims gathered there. I want to read you one to show you the greatness and the goodness of this servant of God; for His own words are more potent than all that can be said or written about Him:

"How joyful it is to see such a meeting as this, for it is in truth a gathering together of 'heavenly men.' We are all united in one Divine purpose, no material motive is ours, and our dearest wish is to spread the love of God throughout the world!

" 'We work and pray for the unity of mankind, that all the races of the earth may become one race, all the countries one country, and that all the hearts may beat as one heart, working together for perfect unity and brotherhood.

" 'Praise be to God that our efforts are sincere and that our hearts are turned to the kingdom. Our greatest longing is that truth may be established in the world, and in this hope we draw near to one another in love and affection. Each and all are whole-hearted and self-less, willing to sacrifice all personal ambition to the grand ideal toward which they strive—brotherly love and peace and union among men!

" 'Doubt not that God is with us, on our right hand and on our left, that day by day He will cause our numbers to increase, and that our meetings will grow in strength and usefulness.

" 'It is my dearest hope that you may all become a blessing to others, that you may give sight to the spiritually blind, hearing to the spiritually deaf, and life to those who are dead in sin.

" 'May you help those sunk in materiality to realize their divine son-ship, and encourage them to arise and be worthy of their birthright, so that through your endeavor the world of humanity may become the kingdom of God and of His elect.

" 'I thank God that we are at one in this grand ideal, that my longings are also yours, and that we work together in perfect unity.

" 'Today upon the earth one sees the sad spectacle of cruel war! Man slays his brotherman for selfish gain, and to enlarge his territories. For this ignoble ambition hate has taken possession of his heart, and more and more blood is shed.

" 'Fresh battles are fought, the armies are increased; more cannon, more guns, more explosives of all kinds, are sent out—so does bitterness and hate augment from day to day. But this assembly, thank God, longs only for peace and unity, and must work with heart and soul to bring about a better condition in the world.

" 'You who are the servants of God fight against oppression, hate and discord, so that wars may cease and God's laws of peace and love may be established among men.

" 'Work! Work! with all your strength, spread the cause of the kingdom among men; teach the self-sufficient to turn humbly toward God, the sinful to sin no more, and await with glad expectation the coming of the kingdom.

" 'Love and obey your heavenly Father, and rest assured that divine help is yours. Verily I say unto you that you shall indeed conquer the world. Only have faith, patience and courage—this is but the beginning, but surely you will succeed, for God is with you.'

"I have not time to read you more of the teachings of this man who calls himself Abdul Baha, the servant of God, who is the son of the manifestation, Baha'o'llah, but suffice it to say that in all of his utterances, both verbal and written, he maintains those pure, unselfish, lofty, spiritual sentiments that must appeal not in vain to all men whether Christians or not.

"As to the credentials of these holy men, the manifestation and the servant or interpreter of the message, they appear to be as convincing and authentic as any that have ever been presented to mankind, and their teachings are as simple and yet as profound, ennobling and Godlike as have ever been given to the world. And to their followers therein lies the truth and strength of the message.

"The manifestation himself declares that no one can be deceived by the word. It is by the word that we shall be transferred from the material to the spiritual, not by miracles in this age; not by mysterious signs and wonders, but by that creative word that changes the hearts of men.

"Abdul Baha does not say to the different believers, 'You must come out of your religious order, or must turn your back upon your different faiths.' He says, 'Go and live out your faith with all mankind and show that behind all expressions of religion there is one religion and one God.'

"This is a universal message and being a universal message it must exert its influence upon all mankind. So the Bahais declare that in this revelation all the expectations of the various faiths are fulfilled and that the way is open to a great mutual recognition that we are indeed all children of one Father, and they believe that the world is entering upon an inheritance that has been foretold by the prophets since the beginning of time.

"A world consciousness is arising that will cause all nations to think and act as one man.

"The Bahai message is touching the very hearts of men. It is the spring of this age, as the laws and teachings were promulgated by the messager half a century ago. We see them now fulfilled in the great movements that are surging through the ocean of mankind. Foremost of all is the movement of brotherhood as exemplified in the uniting of nearly all nations and creeds in the battle for human freedom. It is also exemplified in such movements as Rotary, that are appealing to our desires for service. It is exemplified in the movement for the equality of men and women and in the movement to rid the earth of the curse of intoxicants. These are not denominational or church movements, the same Power is behind all of them. The power of the renewal of the spirit, this new springtime of religion, the power of the creative Word.

" 'To the proud it cometh as a strong wind upon little chips, confounding them; unto the meek it cometh as April to the wayside, scattering sunshine.' "

Many prominent Race men and women will attend the convention in the Auditorium hotel.

Race Problem — 1922.
Asia

Supreme Court Bars Japs From U.S. Citizenship

Houston Post
11-14-22
Houston, Texas.

Exclusion of Orientals Upheld by Highest Tribunal

RACE EQUALITY NOT AT ISSUE

Judges Declare Decision Casts Reflection on No Applicant

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Japanese can not be naturalized in the United States and can not become citizens of this country, the supreme court of the United States decided today, in its first construction of federal statutes bearing on the subject. The decision was the first delivered by Justice Sutherland as a member of the court and was handed down in a case brought by Takao Ozawa, who in 1914 applied for citizenship in Hawaii.

The ruling is expected to attract wide attention not only in the United States but abroad, notwithstanding the failure of the court to make any reference to its diplomatic significance.

The case has been long pending in the supreme court and last term, when reached for argument during the conference on limitation of armament and Far Eastern questions, its consideration was postponed at the request of the department of justice. No reference is to be found in the decision to the "gentleman's agreement" under which Japanese immigration into the country has been regulated.

The government did not object to the argument of the case when it was reached at this term and the court advanced and heard at the same time the case brought by Takuji Yamashita and Charles Hio Kono, against the secretary of state of the State of Washington. In the latter case the two Japanese had been naturalized by a superior court of Washington prior to 1906, the date of the present federal naturalization statute, and at a time when it was conceded section 2169 of the revised statutes, which restricts naturalization to "free white persons" limiting the naturalization of "free white persons" and those of "African birth and descent," and whether, if so limited, Japanese were eligible to naturalization. In an exhaustive analysis of the history of the legislation, the court held that section 2169 was in full force, and that under it Japanese could not obtain citizenship in this country.

The court stated that "in all of the naturalization acts from 1790 to 1906, the privilege of naturalization was confined to white persons (with the addition in 1870 of those of African nativity and descent), although the exact wording of the various statutes was not always the same."

"If congress in 1906," it added, "desired to alter a rule so well and so long established it may be assumed that its purpose would have been definitely disclosed and its legislation to that end put in unmistakable terms."

To Interpret Will of Congress.

Declaring that it is the duty of the court to "give effect to the intent of congress" the opinion proceeded to determine the intent "by giving the words their natural significance." Emphasizing the long established policy of congress to restrict naturalization under section 2169 the court found it "inconceivable that a rule in force from the beginning of the government, a part of our history as well as our law, welded into the structure of our natural policy by a century of legislative and administrative acts and judicial decisions would have been deprived of its force in such a dubious and casual fashion."

Having sustained section 2169 the court then proceeded to discuss whether Japanese are "free white persons" within the meaning of the statue. It was the intention of congress, the court held, "to confer the privilege of citizenship upon that class of persons whom the fathers knew as white, and to deny it to all who could not be so classified."

"It is not enough," it added, "to say that the framers (of the law) did not have in mind the brown or yellow races of Asia. It is necessary to go farther and be able to say that had these particular races been suggested the language of the act would have been so varied as to include them within its privileges. * * * If it be assumed that the opinion of the framers was that only provisions who would fall outside the designation 'whites' were negroes and Indians this would go no farther than to demonstrate their lack of sufficient information to enable them to foresee precisely who would be excluded by that term in the subsequent administration of the statute."

Having ascertained whom congress intended to include "it follows" the court added, "as a necessary corallary, that all others are to be excluded."

The Yamashita-Kono case was decided upon the authority of the Ozawa decision.

Urge Non-Cooperation For All Subject People

12/1/22
Pittsburgh Pa. American

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—(Crusader Service) Ghandi's non-cooperation in India and "bloodless revolution" were urged at a mass meeting at the armory here in support of the struggles for independence being waged in the Near East and East by subject peoples in the "Brutish Empire." Syrian, Turkish, Armenian, Egyptian, Indian nationalist and other nationalist emblems were displayed. Sympathizers in Detroit have actually begun the organization of a group with aims as definite as the aims originally held by the Friends of Irish Freedom. Sailendra N. Ghose, of New York, representative of the nationalist movement in India, was a speaker. Most of the other speakers were white liberals and radicals interested in the Liberation struggles of the subject peoples.

SCIENCE AND THE RISING TIDE OF COLOR.

Montgomery Advertiser
Chicago Tribune.

The Turkish victory in Asia Minor is providing interesting speculation for readers of recent literature on race conflict. It is known that the defeat of Russia by the Japanese sent a thrill far and wide among Asiatic peoples. Race sentiments, religious emotions, nationalist hopes, we are told by many students, are fusing in an unexpected way to produce something like a Pan-Asiatic resistance to European encroachments and in some extreme cases even a militant purpose to attack white supremacy. We are reminded of the sweeping conquests of Genghis Khan and the terrors of Tamerlane, and against this dim but ominous background we observe the revival of Turkey with its unexpected support from Russia in terms not of the old diplomacy but of such new alignments as Pan-Turanianism. We note the astonishing alliance of Brahmin and Mohammedan in India, the not less historically unnatural drawing together of Arab and Turk, the ferment in Egypt, and the possibilities of Islamic revolt in Africa.

Can the white world be inundated and overwhelmed by the uncounted myriads of Asia and Africa? The Mongol's genius for war backed by overwhelming numbers carried him into eastern Europe but not beyond. The Turk got as far as Vienna, the Saracen as far as Tours. There the tide

turned back. Yet there was little difference then between the equipment of white and yellow or brown warrior. It is not so today. Kemal and Trotzky have armies approximately on a par with European forces, but modern wars are not won by armies in the field alone. They are won by industries, highly organized and directed by a science which Asia and Africa do not possess. Numbers mean less today than even in the days of the Roman legion, whose discipline of iron and breasts of steel overcame numbers on almost every battlefield. The airplane, the gas attack, the shattering explosive are within the resources only of a highly developed industrial civilization, and their effects are far more potent than the edge of the Roman sword.

But as to that may we suggest to the numerous humanitarians who demand the abolition of chemical warfare, that if any perils to white civilization foreseen by students of Asiatic conditions are to be considered, it is of first rate importance that Christendom and modernity retain what advantage science can give it in offsetting the advantage of fanatic waves from the immemorial East. Not that we expect any such hint will have any weight with the pacifist mind. But it is worth pondering by the rest of us.

AUSTRALIA NEEDS PEOPLE.

Montgomery Advertiser

The following editorial is from the Cincinnati Enquirer: 12-22-22

Australia's rigid adherence to the policy of keeping it a "white man's country" and its maintenance of an inflexible tariff bulwark about its coasts, show some interesting results in its vital statistics. In ten years the population has grown annually but 1.87 per cent., of which the surplus of arrivals over departures accounted for but 16 per cent. The decennium ending in 1821 shows a total increase of but 936,361, the population today being 5,510,229. Immigration accounts, as stated, for about 150,000 of this growth. When it is reflected that Australia is larger than the United States in area the sparsity of its settlement will be acutely emphasized. Unless there occurs a gold rush similar to that of the fifties or other similar influx it will require thirty-two years for the population to reach that of the State of New York today, or approximately 10,000,000 people, and sixty-nine years for it to double that amount. There are more people in Canada and the growth of the northern Dominion is vastly more than that of its antipodeal sister of the British empire. It is easy to understand, therefore, why Japan regards this country of rich advantages as a Naboth's vineyard and why the peculiar Australians are arming themselves against the day when the Nipponese, seeking land for the surplus of their crowded island homes, will endeavor to seize and conquer that land of undeveloped resources.

Australia's situation is not like America's. America is fairly well populated. In some quarters it is over-crowded, although the whole country is not overcrowded, not by any means.

Australia welcomes population of its own white kind, but sources of supply of white people are so far removed from that continent that people must think twice or three times before pulling up and moving. Australia is too far from home for most people.

But that country needs immigration badly. It hasn't enough people to defend the country from an Asiatic attack. It hasn't enough people to develop its resources and operate its industries. It needs 50,000,000 people, and can provide opportunities, for that many—or so its spokesmen claim in their speeches, articles and interviews.

Race Problem — 1922.

Australia

AUSTRALIANS WORK TO MAKE THEIR LAND WHITE

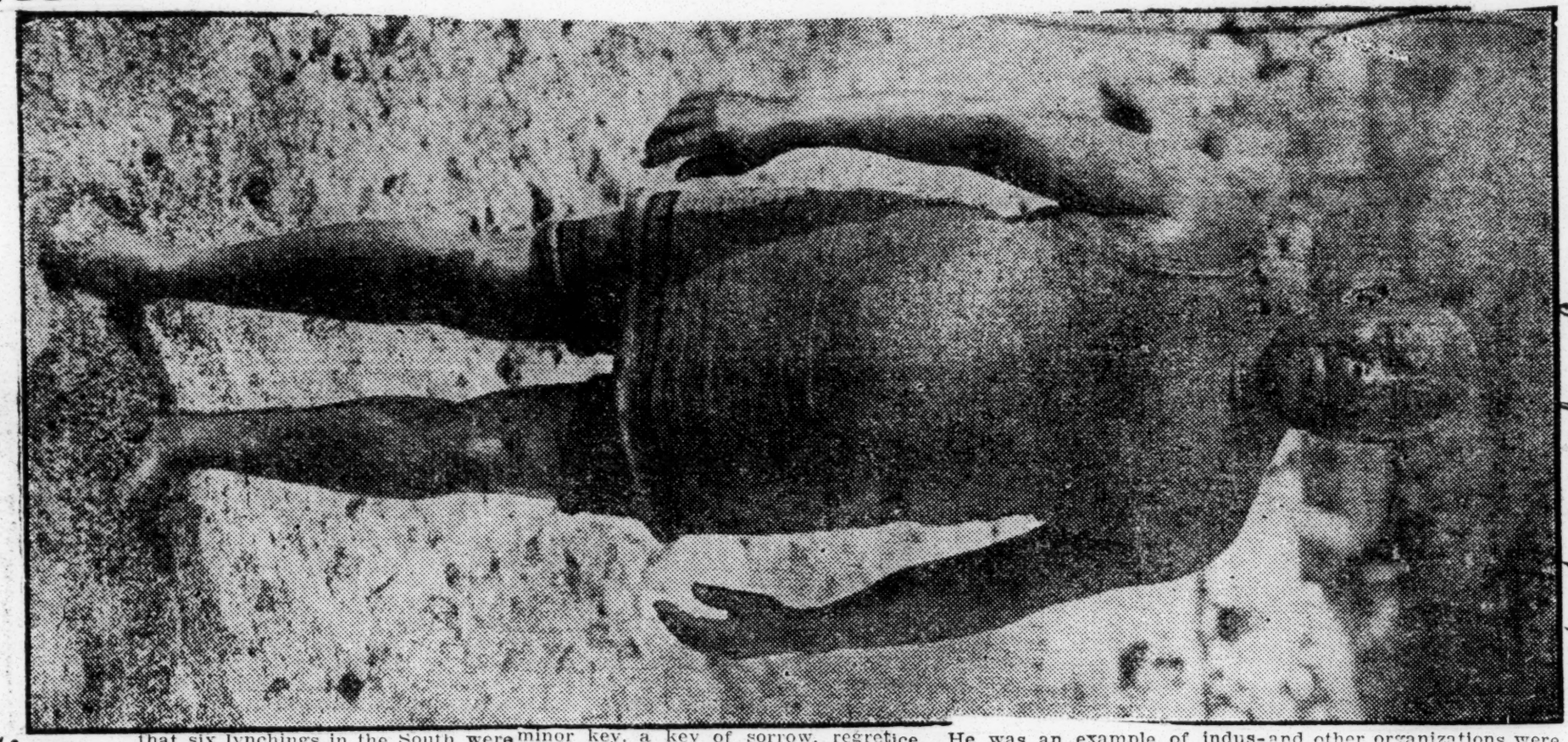
The report that the Australian government has signed an agreement with England, the object being to increase by ten millions the white population of Australia, is creating a great deal of interest among the white folks. Australia, today, has but 5,000,000 inhabitants, despite the fact that in area it is bigger than the United States of America. The fear that it may some day be gobbled by the Japanese caused the action and it is said that Australia will give the right sort of immigrants one-third of their passage fare free, credit for the balance and other inducements to come and help make Australia a real "white man's" country. No mention is made of the fact that the original Australians are of the darkest hue and no effort has been made to develop them into a useful group through education or otherwise. Australia, despite the agreement, may some day be a "yellow man's country." All concerned can rest assured that the Japs have not been and are not now asleep as far as Australia is concerned.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PETL 16

Race Problem - 1922
Canada.

Vancouver Mourns "Old Joe"

Chicago Defender 3/18/22



JOE FORTES

Most renowned life-saver in Vancouver. For two-score years Joe Fortes had been guardian of the city's children at English Bay. At his death, mothers and fathers whom "Joe" had protected when they were children crowded the church where the services were held. The newspapers of the city paid a splendid tribute to his community service and to his character.

Entire City Mourns Dead Life-Saver

While the South Lynches 6 Men, Canada Honors Deceased Hero

The death and incidents following it, of Joe Fortes, for many years life-saver at English Bay, Seattle, Wash., furnishes a splendid example of the manner in which our neighbors to the north—the Canadians—grow to honor and respect men, regardless of color, who prove worthy of consideration through faithful services along any line. The following article, which was taken in its entirety from the Vancouver Daily Province by permission of that great publication's city editor, is so comprehensive that any further comment is unnecessary. The accompanying cut was furnished by the same newspaper. The writer wishes only to call the attention of his readers to the fact that six lynchings in the South were reported during the few days between the time of the death of the subject of this story and the hour of his interment. This is mentioned only by way of contrast. The story, which appeared in the issue of Feb. 7, follows:

This morning Vancouver did honor to the passing of Joe Fortes, the guardian of its children at English Bay for generations. Loved during the whole of his life, his death was signalized by an impressive funeral.

At 9:30 o'clock the tolling bell of the procathedral called Joe's friends to his last obsequies, but by that time the church was already crowded with the exception of the seats reserved for the pall bearers, and people were standing two deep in the aisles. As the time drew near for the arrival of the cortege the continually increasing crowds filled every avenue of approach.

Dunsmuir and Richards streets were filled for a whole block in each direction with those who came from their business or from their homes in all parts of Vancouver to see the last of their friend. It is a conservative estimate to say that there were at least 10,000 people present by 10 o'clock, the hour set for the solemnization of the requiem mass.

"Old Black Joe"

During the half hour before the celebration of mass the organist, Miss Adele Heritage, filled the vaulted building with a stately dirge whose theme was the plaintive old plantation melody, "Old Black Joe." Beautifully and reverently this theme was worked into the fabric of the music; first quietly and in a subdued minor key, a key of sorrow, regret and farewell; gradually this note gave place to a stronger tone and a suggestion of rest and work accomplished came from the deep heart of the organ, and finally all minor and sorrowful modes of expression were discarded and "I hear their gentle voices calling Old Black Joe" swelled in a glorious major burst of triumph through the church as the western doors opened wide and the casket containing all that was mortal of the old lifeguard was carried up the aisle by a party of the city police followed by Chief Anderson and Deputy Chief Leatherdale to be placed on a catafalque at the foot of the chancel steps. The coffin was received at the doors by Rev. Father Thayer attended by acolytes bearing the processional cross and lighted candles.

Mayor Tisdall with Aldermen Frank Woodside, Tracy, Scribbins, Hoskins, Owen, Gibbens and Comptroller Pilkington were in attendance. There were also a number of Vancouver's Colored citizens present to do honor to their well loved brother.

Father O'Boyle's Tribute

Requiem mass was sung by the choir and celebrated by Rev. Father Thayer. At the close of the mass Rev. Father O'Boyle ascended the pulpit and delivered a short and touching tribute to the deceased.

"You are assembled today," he said, "to do honor to Old Joe. In doing this you are also honoring yourselves by coming here to observe the passing of a guardian of young Vancouver. He was a man who was truly built in the image of God. His one aim and joy in life was service. He was an example of industry, self-denial and charity; he gave of his best to all and without distinction for the sake of the community. This great gathering is evidence to me of the fine spirit of brotherly love abiding in the great heart of Vancouver, when so many of all classes of her citizens leave their affairs to honor one who for so long gave his whole life to safeguarding the lives of others."

Father O'Boyle took occasion to present a homily on the words, "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." At the close of the sermon the reverend father referred again to Joe as a consolation and relief to parents and said: "He will not be denied the peace and comfort of eternity. Let us hope that some day a suitable monument will be placed in the city to his memory."

Father O'Boyle then pronounced absolution over the body and the pall bearers bore the casket out through the thousands of bareheaded mourners thronging the street and placed it in the waiting hearse.

The cortege moved off down Dunsmuir street, followed by the wonderfully decorated float carrying Joe's boat, covered with floral offerings from Stanley Park. The procession, which passed down Granville and Hastings and on to Mountain View, via Main street, was headed by Inspector Hood, followed by the band of the Elks, playing Chopin's funeral march. A large number of automobiles followed the procession to the cemetery, where the final rites were observed.

The police commissioners, school trustees, park commissioners, the Vancouver Amateur Swimming club and other organizations were officially represented. The police department furnished the pall bearers, who were Inspector Long, Sergeant John Deacon, Constables J. G. McLellan, H. Morrison, A. Nickerson and R. P. McGrenara.

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Chicago Defender 3/18/22

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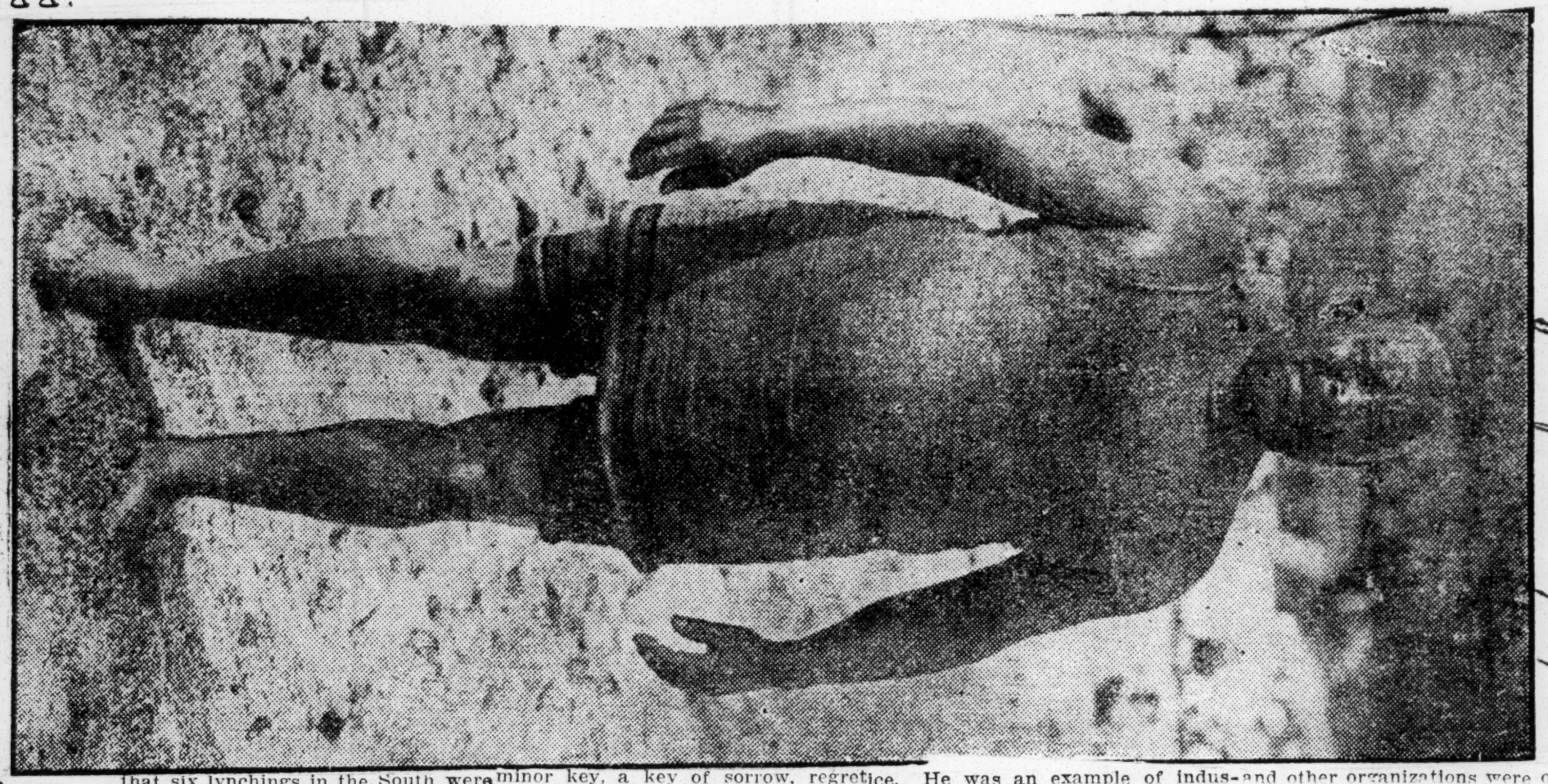
Race Problem – 1922

Canada.

Vancouver Mourns "Old Joe"

Chicago Defender 3/18/22



JOE FORTES

Most renowned life-saver in Vancouver. For two-score years Joe Fortes had been guardian of the city's children at English Bay. At his death, mothers and fathers whom "Joe" had protected when they were children crowded the church where the services were held. The newspapers of the city paid a splendid tribute to his community service and to his character.

Entire City Mourns Dead Life-Saver

While the South Lynches 6 Men, Canada Honors Deceased Hero

The death and incidents following it, of Joe Fortes, for many years life-saver at English Bay, Seattle, Wash., furnishes a splendid example of the manner in which our neighbors to the north—the Canadians—grow to honor and respect men, regardless of color, who prove worthy of consideration through faithful services along any line. The following article, which was taken in its entirety from the Vancouver Daily Province by permission of that great publication's city editor, is so comprehensive that any further comment is unnecessary. The accompanying cut was furnished by the same newspaper. The writer wishes only to call the attention of his readers to the fact that six lynchings in the South were reported during the few days between the time of the death of the subject of this story and the hour of his interment. This is mentioned only by way of contrast. The story, which appeared in the issue of Feb. 7, follows:

This morning Vancouver did honor to the passing of Joe Fortes, the guardian of its children at English Bay for generations. Loved during the whole of his life, his death was signalized by an impressive funeral.

At 9:30 o'clock the tolling bell of the procathedral called Joe's friends to his last obsequies, but by that time the church was already crowded with the exception of the seats reserved for the pall bearers, and people were standing two deep in the aisles. As the time drew near for the arrival of the cortege the continually increasing crowds filled every avenue of approach.

Dunsmuir and Richards streets were filled for a whole block in each direction with those who came from their business or from their homes in all parts of Vancouver to see the last of their friend. It is a conservative estimate to say that there were at least 10,000 people present by 10 o'clock, the hour set for the solemnization of the requiem mass.

"Old Black Joe"

During the half hour before the celebration of mass the organist, Miss Adele Heritage, filled the vaulted building with a stately dirge whose theme was the plaintive old plantation melody, "Old Black Joe." Beautifully and reverently this theme was worked into the fabric of the music; first quietly and in a subdued minor key, a key of sorrow, regret and farewell; gradually this note gave place to a stronger tone and a suggestion of rest and work accomplished came from the deep heart of the organ, and finally all minor and sorrowful modes of expression were discarded and "I hear their gentle voices calling Old Black Joe" swelled in a glorious major burst of triumph through the church as the western doors opened wide and the casket containing all that was mortal of the old lifeguard was carried up the aisle by a party of the city police followed by Chief Anderson and Deputy Chief Leatherdale to be placed on a catafalque at the foot of the chancel steps. The coffin was received at the doors by Rev. Father Thayer attended by acolytes bearing the processional cross and lighted candles.

Mayor Tisdall with Aldermen Frank Woodside, Tracy, Scribbins, Hoskins, Owen, Gibbens and Comptroller Pilkington were in attendance. There were also a number of Vancouver's Colored citizens present to do honor to their well loved brother.

Father O'Boyle's Tribute

Requiem mass was sung by the choir and celebrated by Rev. Father Thayer. At the close of the mass Rev. Father O'Boyle ascended the pulpit and delivered a short and touching tribute to the deceased.

"You are assembled today," he said, "to do honor to Old Joe. In doing this you are also honoring yourselves by coming here to observe the passing of a guardian of young Vancouver. He was a man who was truly built in the image of God. His one aim and joy in life was service. He was an example of industry, self-denial and charity; he gave of his best to all and without distinction for the sake of the community. This great gathering is evidence to me of the fine spirit of brotherly love abiding in the great heart of Vancouver, when so many of all classes of her citizens leave their affairs to honor one who for so long gave his whole life to safeguarding the lives of others."

Father O'Boyle took occasion to present a homily on the words, "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return." At the close of the sermon the reverend father referred again to Joe as a consolation and relief to parents and said: "He will not be denied the peace and comfort of eternity. Let us hope that some day a suitable monument will be placed in the city to his memory."

Father O'Boyle then pronounced absolution over the body and the pall bearers bore the casket out through the thousands of bareheaded mourners thronging the street and placed it in the waiting hearse.

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ril showed that they as men still held Canada's honor and fair name at heart by deciding for the right, justice and fair dealing for every man.

The Emmanuel African Methodist Episcopal church which has been established in the city under the leadership of the Rev. J. A. Slater, desires to purchase the property at the southeast corner of Fraser and 106th avenue, which is owned by the city. They had already entered into negotiations with the city commissioners for the sale, who looked with favor upon their proposition.

Hearing of the proposed sale, six of the adjoining property-owners, all white, petitioned the council to stop further action, and declare all existing agreements made by the commissioners off. It is said that these six objectors were former residents of the States, and have only been residents of Canada a few years. They vigorously protested the sale of the property to the Rev. Slater's congregation.

But delegations from prominent citizens' clubs, from the white Methodist church, the other welfare, religious and civic organizations came before the council and zealously supported the cause of the church. The Rev. McTavish, head of the Methodist church in Edmonton, rebuked the property owners who had brought the case before the council and expressed himself as delighted to number the Rev. Slater as one of his most intimate and dear friends.

After hearing of the things accomplished by the Rev. Slater since his arrival in the city, and of the proposed results he hopes to obtain, the council confirmed the commissioners in making the sale.

Toronto Pays Tribute To Colored War Dead

Pittsburgh Pa. American
12/1/22

(By The Associated Negro Press)

TORONTO, Can., Dec. 1.—On Armistice Day, as the great Cenotaph was being decorated with flowers, tablets and memorials were receiving similar decorations throughout the city.

In a place of honor in the Hall of the Ontario Parliament Bldgs. is a large tablet dedicated "To the Colored Boys who will never come back." It too received its floral wreath.

It recalled to memory the first Armistice Day when the tablet, which was purchased through the efforts of Mr. J. R. B. Whitney, was unveiled by Premier E. C. Drury, as hundreds of both races stood at attention.

There was no ceremony this year, but many Torontonians made a pilgrimage to this sacred spot.

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Race Problem – 1922.

CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO

Large Area in Lower California to Become a "Little Liberia"

WILLIAMSPORT PA GRIT
FEBRUARY 12, 1923

COLONY OF NEGROES IN "LITTLE LIBERIA"

WHEAT HARVEST IN LOWER CALIFORNIA

WITH the launching of a movement at Los Angeles, Cal., to transplant 200 of the best Negro farmers in the South to a big tract of excellent agricultural land in Lower California, the colored man's dream of estate seems in a fair way to be realized.

Organized by a group of ten prominent colored business men of Los Angeles the Lower California Mexican Land and Development Company is undertaking to establish below the border a "Little Liberia." The company has purchased 21,850 acres of farm land in two adjoining tracts which lie 37 miles northeast of Ensenada, Mex., and 68 miles south of San Diego. The lands lie alongside the main highway near the Mexican coast, and are five miles inland from the Pacific Ocean.

Because of their close proximity to the sea, the lands in question are not well adapted to cotton culture, but have proved to be desirable wheat grounds. Test crops of wheat have been grown there by the company since 1918 and there is every indication that most any sort of grain will do well there. Theodore Troy, president of the development company, states that excellent well water is obtainable at a depth of from 6 to 20 feet, and that the supply of water for irrigation purposes is apparently inexhaustible.

The lands lie at an average elevation of 1,500 feet, along a fringe of mountains. Geologists think that there are excellent petroleum possibilities there. In the hills adjacent to the colony rivers with high waterfalls that splendid opportunities for hydro-el power development. It has been mated that there is enough star timber adjacent to the colony lan create a supply of lumber that w build a city of 500,000 inhabitants. Agricultural experts who have been on the lands say that 70 per cent of the area is susceptible of irrigation at small cost. There are numerous hot and cold mineral springs in the neighborhood, and conditions climatically are regarded as unusually favorable.

The lands are being sold to settlers on the basis of a small sum down and the balance in long time payments. There are houses and outbuildings on a few of the tracts, but in most cases settlers will need to build themselves log houses.

According to the present plan, lands are to be cut up into parcels of 40 acres and multiples thereof. The lands are well adapted to stock raising, potato culture, small grains, corn, alfalfa, and apiculture, it is said. Melons do especially well there, and the San Diego market is conveniently near.

"Little Liberia" has just been launched, and three families of colored people have already taken up their residence there.

Early in April several officials of the development company, in company with a number of Mexican officials, will start on a tour of the United States, to visit all points where there are large numbers of Negroes. Public meetings to carry to the colored man the real facts concerning the new colony will be arranged.

"It is not our ambition to take poverty-stricken Negroes into Lower California and start them to pioneering," says Hugh MacBeth, secretary of the company. "Those who move on to these lands will need to have strong bodies, and enough money to procure a team or two and some farm implements. We hope to persuade at least 200 of the best Negro farmers in the Southern States to go on to these lands and work out their futures.

"If the lands which we now own are settled up within a year or two and there is a demand for more we shall close up our options on nearly 100,000 acres of lands adjoining the colony. It would not be impossible to develop a colored population of 20,000 or so in this colony in the course of 10 or 15 years, it seems to me."

COLUMBIA, S. C. State

AUG 31 1923

Neglecting Southern Migrants.

The condition of the negroes who leave the South to take up residence in the North should have more of the solicitous attention of their Southern white friends. These negroes and their ancestors have been living and laboring in the South from the time that they landed in America and our interest in them should not end immediately that they go to other states, where they may be neglected. These assertions, in an address to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in session in Kansas City, by Lester A. Walton, of New York, should give concern to that great majority of the Southern whites who are concerned that the Southern negro migrants receive decent treatment:

"The drift of negro labor to Detroit, St. Louis and Philadelphia already has provoked intolerable conditions in these cities. Negroes are living in congested districts and paying exorbitant sums monthly for unsanitary and undesirable dwellings. It should not be forgotten that the shortage of houses was a contributory element to the Chicago race riot."

Chambers of commerce of Southern cities, Atlanta, Charleston, Savannah and Columbia, might with propriety take the subject under consideration, requesting that similar bodies in Philadelphia, Detroit and Baltimore extend aid to the negroes. Southern governors, too, might remind the executives of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Missouri that these colored laboring men, strangers and poor, arriving in their states, should have a helping hand and not be left to shift for themselves, to be preyed upon by avaricious landlords of property in districts already unhealthy from overcrowding.

Meanwhile, we suggest that alleviation of the problem of the migrants might be had by encouraging and assisting them to find homes in the little towns and villages and in the farming districts of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Missouri.

Anyway, the Southern white people should not remain quiet while the negro migrants are allowed to suffer and to be mistreated in the North.

Negro Townsite Is Opened In Old Mexico

Cleveland Call

Negro Syndicate Establishes Colored Townsite in Mexico Within 100 Miles of Los Angeles, Calif.

Cleveland, Ohio

(Pacific News Bureau)

3-31-23

Ensenada, Lower California, Mexico.—Thirty seven miles from Ensenda, in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, the colored citizens of the United States have established the first Negro colony and townsite of record on the west coast of Mexico. In years past several unsuccessful attempts have been made to colonize the colored people of the States in localities situated in the heart of Mexico, but the handicaps of the Mexican tropics proved disastrous.

Ensenada, a thriving Mexican sea port, 100 miles from Los Angeles and the surrounding country is but a continuation of the same wonderful soil, climate and natural resources that has made Southern Californdia the garden spot of the world.

If the American colored citizen is ever to find an ideal locality suitable for colonization upon a large and successful scale, it will undoubtly be in Lower California, Mexico. Here he will find a climate neither too hot or too cold; free from tropical diseases, insects and animals, and thousands of acres of rich virgin soil, suitable for farming the year yound, and yet only a few hours' ride by auto from the thriving cities of San Diego and Los Angeles.

City of Freedom

In the Negro colony in the Santa Clara Valley, comprising 8,762 acres, 80 acres of choice location is being developed into a townsite known as "Ciudad De Libertad" (City of Freedom). Additional acreage adjoining has been plotted into acreage tracts, a town lot going with each sale of acreage. Several thousand acres of valley land is available for cash or crop rent. By this method the Lower California Mexican Land & Development Co. of Los Angeles claims that each colonists locating in "The City of Freedom" will be self supporting, as each will own some acreage, and a city lot, and can obtain as much additional land as he desires to handle, regardless of his financial circumstances.

Race Problem - 1922.

Mexico.

MEXICO BECKONS TO COLORED AMERICANS

Cleveland O. Call

Desires Race to Build Up Citizenship of Great Commonwealth

4/8/22

MUSGOGEE, Okla., April 8.—Much interest is being manifested here in the Negro movement to Mexico. The colony which was founded in lower California, Mexico, sometime ago is to be made the nucleus around which it is hoped to build a large Colored community. The effort was originally started by Californians, but the wealthy men o fthis state, headed by J. B. Key of Okmulgee, known as the oil king, and R. Emmett Stewart, the famous attorney, have bought heavily into the project and in the near future will head an expedition into the southern country. Hugh E. McBeth of Los Angeles, one of the founders of the movement, has been spending some weeks here and has succeeded in interesting large groups of substantial men of the state in the organization. He is enthusiastic about the success of the effort and among other things said:

Cleveland O. Call

"The fifteen million of Mexican people beckon to the American Colored people, Negroes, Indians and others, to come and build, and be happy, live and enjoy! Where on God's earth will honest toil create more wealth in a given period, than in Mexico—the land of sunshine, flowers, clean, pure water, gold, silver, petroleum, forests, fisheries, beautiful men and women and soft sweet music, and beautiful moonlight nights?

Plans are being completed for a trip-de-luxe into Mexico via California. There will be twenty or more in the party, which will leave within a few days of April 10th from either Muskogee or Oklahoma City. At Los Angeles the party will be the guests of the Chamber of Commerce. There will be an auto tour through the greatest wonder of American cities. The entry into Mexico will be by Tia Juana, Lower California, where some day a new State will arise. Inspection will be made of the great properties of the Lower California Mexican Land and Development Company and the wonderful Pacific Port of Ensenada and Santa Tomas and Santa Quentin. Leaving Los Angeles the party will visit the west coasts of Mexico, thence into Mexico City, where arrangements have been completed for a very important conference the nature of which will be devulged later to the Colored men, women and children throughout the United States.

Negro Here Better Off Than in Latin America, States Mexican Bishop

Atlanta Constitution

"You ought to thank God that when you came to America as slaves you became identified with an Anglo-American people rather than with the Latin-American race," Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, fresh from Mexico City told the members of the conference of negro city workers in Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal church yesterday afternoon. Bishop Thirkield, formerly identified with Gammon Theological seminary and other negro institutions, is now Methodist bishop in Mexico.

"There are in Mexico today," said the bishop, "hundreds of thousands of negroes brought as slaves, liberated before you were, yet 90 per cent of them are unable to read or write. The difference is, as someone has said, that Latin-America was settled by Spaniards seeking gold; the United States was settled by Pilgrims seeking God. In fifty years in this country you have made more progress in civilization than has any other people during a similar period in the history of the world.

While in Atlanta Bishop Thirkield is attending meetings of the board of trustees of Gammon Theological seminary.

The Thursday morning program will be given over chiefly to a consideration of conditions in northern cities, due to negro immigration there during the past five years. Professor Pezavia O'Connell, of Morgan college, Baltimore, will speak on "An Economic and Social Study of the Negro in Northern Communities"; Dr. G. R. Bryant, of Chicago, on "The Family in the New Community," and Franklin O. Nichols, associate director of the National Health council, New York city, on "Negro Health Studies"; Dr. Fletcher Penn, an Atlanta physician, will speak on the same subject. Dr. Edgar J. Helms, founder of the famous Goodwill Industries in connection with Morgan Memorial church, Boston, and now director of the Bureau of Goodwill industries at Philadelphia, will speak on "Industrial Evangelism."

"To What Extent Can a City Church Promote Inter-Racial Co-operation?" will be the principal topic discussed at the afternoon session. The evening session will be addressed by Dr. W. Ashby Jones, of Atlanta, and by Dr. Daniel Marsh, of Pittsburg.

The *Illinois Conservative* suggests emigration as a remedy for some of the ills that beset the Negro in this country. It says:

The time has come for the Negroes of America to stop flying off at tan-

gent and study and analyze the problems confronting them. Take for instance Mexico, a country adapted to the colored man's very nature—separated from Texas—better known by some as hell's rival, by only a bridge, a country offering every inducement, where every man is treated right, according to his merits—no color distinctions and race prejudice. Why do not the colored people of Texas flock to Mexico? Surely they can't worse their status.

That suggestion was put in practice about twenty-five years ago, when a number of Negroes from the South were induced to go to Mexico as laborers on a plantation. Ill success attended the efforts at colonization, due to the Mexican peonage system and the ravages of smallpox, it was stated. When Mexico establishes a more stable government, with better industrial and sanitary conditions, such a movement might attain a larger measure of success.

MR. HENRY FORD is keeping up with the news, doubtless. A few weeks ago this writer told you that the Mexican government was reported as opposed to Colored Americans coming into the country. Also, this writer said that Colored people couldn't use Mexico unless more fun could be got out of revolutions.

Chicago Defender

Now President Obregon is reported as favoring granting 64,000 square miles to Jews, if plans of American and Jewish rabbis are carried out.

President Obregon knows Jews, however, for he says that the land must be cultivated by the Jews and they must sign up to remain in the country several years.

8-19-22

* * *

Most astute race in the history of the world, the Jew will never sign up on those terms. Jews are not farmers. They are merchants and bankers. They are not industrials. They are operators.

Obregon doesn't want Colored Americans because they have nothing to bring to that destitute land. He would like to welcome Jews because their presence would bring with it interest of the money masters of the world. Always keep an eye on the main chance.

However, Jews, like Colored people, know where the Promised Land is. Those not here already are trying to get here.

All the rabbis in the world are not as wise as the heart of the great Jew. He is no longer a wanderer. His new kingdom is here in the heart of the U. S. A.

MEXICAN CIVILIZATION NEGROID IN ORIGIN, SAYS DR. TORO

N. Y. Tribune World 5/27/22

"Influence of the Negro Race in the Formation of the Mexican People"

By DR. ALFONSO TORO, in Ethnos, Mexico City

(Translated by Arthur E. King)

The present article originated in a conversation with the learned historian and my esteemed friend, Dr. Luis Gonzalez Obregon, in which he called my attention to some census figures of the viceroyalty of New Spain recently published by the Official Center for American Study of Seville.

Up to now it was believed that the Negro race had had very little influence in the formation of the Mexican people. Dr. Mora, in his important work, "Mexico and Her Revolutions," says: "The number of Negroes, who have been one of the elements which have entered into the making of the actual population (of the republic), has been very small, and shortly after nearly all disappeared, but the remaining few of them, which were left on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, are entirely insignificant, devoid of causing any fear for the tranquility of the republic, nor do their people possess any influence in the chance of their destinies. . . ."

In similar terms nearly all the accounts dealing with the Mexican people, from Baron von Humboldt to Prince Rowland Bonaparte, are expressed, limiting the influence of the Negro race to the coast of Vera Cruz and Guerrero, and to certain districts where they cultivated sugar cane, known as the "hot territory."

The statistics we have already mentioned, and which have been published by Mr. German Latorre with the title of "Census of the Population of the Viceroyalty of New Spain in the Sixteenth Century," in volume 4 of the American Colonial Library, have come to modify radically such ideas.

The documents included under the title are three. In the first one, a "Relation of All the Spanish People of New Spain," and in the last, a "Memorandum of the Provinces and Peoples Which Are Subject to His Majesty in New Spain and Which Cannot Alienate Themselves from the Royal Crown Without a Recommendation from the Archbishop of Mexico."

These documents are found in the General archive of the Indies, in Seville, and with the exception of the second, which was signed by Louis Maiban, the rest are not signed. The three documents referred to correspond to the second half of the sixteenth century, without being able to discover the exact year, with the exception of the third, which is dated the 25th of February, 1560.

Of the three the most important for our object is the first. The population of the districts of the principal bishops of New Spain in the second half of the sixteenth century was as follows:

Archbishop of Mexico	
Spaniards	9,495
Negro slaves	10,595
Mestizos (mixed)	2,000
Mulattoes	1,050
Bishop of Michoacan	
Spaniards	1,035
Negro slaves	1,765
Mestizos	200
Mulattoes	200
Bishop of New Galicia	
Spaniards	1,270
Negro slaves	2,375
Mestizos and Mulattoes	150
Bishop of Tlaxcala	
Spaniards	1,531
Negro slaves	2,958
Mulattoes	10
Mestizos	20
Bishop of Yucatan	
Spaniards	420
Negro slaves	265
Mulattoes	10
Mestizos	20
Bishop of Oaxaca	
Spaniards	560
Negro slaves	481
Mestizos	50
Mulattoes	30
Bishop of Chiapas	
Spaniards	400
Negro slaves	130

If to these figures we add 3,000 nomadic Spaniards we will then have in New Spain, exclusive of Guatemala Costa Rica and Veragua, where 3,000 more Spaniards had settled, a total of 17,711 Spaniards.

The number of Negroes, on the other hand, without taking into account the nomands or fugitive slaves, aggregated 18,569, a number greater than the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FEB 16

Spaniards.

The desire to save the Indians was the cause of the introduction of Negro slaves in America. The celebrated Cardinal Cisneros was the first person who granted permission to bring Negroes to the West Indies in 1516, and many other licenses followed this one, concessions followed in the Indies and other places on the continent, until the rate caused serious fears on the part of the Spanish colonists, and in place of suspending the importation of "ebony humans," it was only arranged, according to the chronicler Herrera, that nobody was allowed to possess Negroes without having more than three-quarters of them Christians, and that they were well armed.

Negroes, on the arrival of the first Viceroy of New Spain, were already very numerous, as much through the many decrees and contracts which various individuals had made with the crown as by the large contraband which was made in them, whether bringing them from Africa or from the islands.

Therefore they were so numerous, as is well known, during the viceroyalty of Don Antonio de Mendoza, they planned a rebellion which, on being discovered on the 24th of September, 1537, was the occasion of a most bloody repression. The census we have examined explains the reasons of this. Many had already perished on the discovery of the plot, the Spaniards having seen the danger of losing the domination of New Spain.

The Viceroy, frightened at the risk the white race had run, ordered various safeguards to provide against such a recurrence in the future, and, therefore, entreated the king to send him a large quantity of arms and powder, so that a fortress could be constructed in Tacuba, and that no more Negroes would be permitted to be sent to New Spain.

This happened in 1537, and if by the middle of the century the number of Negroes was so increased as to exceed the Spaniards, it must be agreed that either the Negro race was very prolific or that they were brought in by contraband.

From the figures given in the census that we examined, compared to the previous census, it can be said that Negro blood had entered into the formation of the Mexican people in a much greater quantity than has been imagined up to now, nearly equal to that which has been contributed by the white race, and not only in this manner, but that mixtures of it with the Negroes and aborigines resulted in a predominance of white blood in the mixture, whitening, as we have already said, the other races.

In effect, if we take the figures we have adjusted to the census of the Count of Revillagigedo, we shall find that out of a population of 4,483,529 inhabitants, which was calculated for the viceroyalty of New Spain, there were 49 per cent. creoles, that is, persons of the white race born in Mexico, and 2 per cent. Spaniards born in the Old World. Baron Humboldt, having seen this census and that of Francisco Navarro y Noriega, and making the corrections he estimated that were necessary, calculated in 1823 that the population of the republic of Mexico was 6,800,000. Of these, 1,200,000 were white and only 10,000 Negroes; figures which have been seriously considered and which, if otherwise approximate, should indicate either that the Negro race was less prolific or that their offspring tended to disappear in the whites, in spite of the precautions the Spanish government always took, owing to the system of taxation, to classify as mestizos offspring of the union of whites, Negroes and Indians.

For that reason, as is well known, they made minute classifications, although very unscientific, in which the products of the different races were knowr by various names, and the parish priests determined these as they served as the means of levying the taxes, and they ended by painting collections of pictures which represented the various types of mixtures in their usual occupations. These types were, with some variations, those known by the name of **mestizos, mulattoes, zambos, salta-atras, moriscos, lobos, albinos, sambayos, cambuyos, albarazados, barcinos, coyotes, chamizos, allite-etas, no-te-entiendo,** tc.

O the collections of pictures to which we have referred here, there is one in Paris, which has been described by Professor Blanchard in the **Journal de la Societe des Americanistes,** and two in the National Museum of Archeology and History of the City of Mexico, which have been treated in the **Annals** of the said museum and in the magazine **Ethnos,** and it is known that there are similar other pictures in Peru.

If we take into account that the law xxi, title 3, book 4, of the **Recopilacion de Indias,** prohibited Negroes and mulattoes from living in the Indian villages, and that they were employed principally in the mining regions, on the sugar plantations and as domestics in the cities, it should be agreed that it was difficult to mix with the aborigines or the whites. It was natural, then, to expect that in the large cities such as Mexico, Zacatecas Guanajuato a:d Pachuca that the Negro race has left many footprints of their passage, but any impartial observer should be able to prove the opposite. On the other hand, the persistence of the ethnographic characteristics of the African race manifest themselves in many of the mestizos of the Gulf, the Pacific and the regions known as the "hot territory."

In spite of what we have said it is possible, perhaps, if the physical characteristics of the Negro have disappeared in the high tablelands and in that part of Mexico outside the torrid zone, that some of the moral traits of the Negro race is conserved in their descendants, and a slight ethnographic study should explain many of the propensities of the Mexican people. The missionaries, and especially Father Mendieta, portrayed the Negroes as spiteful, hypocritical and always disposed to rebellion, and perhaps in its Negro blood originates the stubborness of the Mexican people as to subjecting themselves to their government and their tendency to make revolutions.

All these problems are worthy of a careful study. And we are doing nothing more than bringing to the attention of the savants the matters which have engaged our attention.

OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGROES.. KNOCKS AT YOUR DOOR AT LAST.

.. The gates of Mexico swings open for Negroes. Free transportation to the famous lands in the heart of the tropical garden of America in the heart of the greatest farming and oil fields in the world.

5000 acres of land in old Mexico in the State of Oaxaca has been bought for the purpose of colonizing Negroes in Mxico. These lands are close to railroads and also seaport. The choice spots of Mexico. More produce can be raised on an acre than any other acre with less work than any other land in the world. Three crops can be succesfully had in one year, such as Cotton, Corn, Potatoes; Oranges, Bananas. Fine climate and discrimination and prejudice are unknown.

These lands are to be sold are distributed in 10 acre tracts which will keep a family of 4 or 5. And terms to suit every man who wants to share in this track. As one man can only purchase a limited amount of land, to prevent from grafting, the prices will range around $15 or $20 in 3 months, another payment in six monts, another in one year. This will give every poor man a chance to obtain a piece of this land. Truly this is the colored man's chance. Application for a large amount has already been made. We want to hear from responsible Colored men who would be interested in distributing this land. For further rmation, write Mr. E. D. Montgomery 334 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., in charge.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

A group of American Negroes recently visiting Mexico in the interest of the International Community Welfare League, beame Mexico's most ardent defenders; and this has been an important factor in making known the truth about conditions of Mexico, despite the efforts of those who misrepresent Mexico in the same manner they misrepresent the American Negro.

Theodore W. Troy, original president of the Lower California Mexican Land and Development company, and now International Vice President of the International Community Welfare League, nearly three years ago, sold all of his possessions in the United States, crossed the border and invested 100 per cent in Lower California, Mexico. He says it is the best move of his life. Mr. Troy is native of Cincinnati, O.

Mexico is once more on her feet! Peace has been attained! The people of Mexico are uniting with the Negro, and all peoples of Latin or Indian blood. Political hatred and class rivalries have disappeared. Opportunity is given to competent citizens; and a solid spirit of work and unity prevails, without distinction of race, color or creed.

Mexico is attracting more capital than any other nation has received. The economic conditions are viewed by Mr. Kunning, expert adviser of the Chicago Association of Commerce; he says that the credit of Mexico is better than that of any other European nation.

Membership in the International Community Welfare League offers the individual investor opportunity to share in the ownership of unsurpassed fuel production, land, water power, and an enormous amount of raw materials.

Mexico has always appealed to the big investor, whose huge capital has been employed in big interests and been employed in big enterprises, while he resides at home and reaps the profits of his investments: but the man of moderate means would do well to look after his investments personally. He can do so by living in Mexico, assured of enjoying life there, where racial discrimination, Jim Crowism, Ku Klux Klan and many other outrageous "Policies" are unknown; on the other hand he may join the International Community Welfare League.

Race Problem - 1922

Mexico.

MEXICO OPENS DOORS WIDE TO COLORED FOLK

Obregon Tells American Delegation There Will Never Be A Color Line Across Rio Grande

COLONIZATION PLANNED

Former Baltimorean Heads Company To Settle U. S. Negroes On 7,000 Acres

7-14-22

Los Angeles, Cal., July 10—"Mexico has no color line, and the Mexican constitution forbids race distinction on the ground of race, color, creed or degree of wealth."

These were the words of President Obregon, head of the republic across the Rio Grande to a delegation of twenty-two Colored citizens of the United States headed by Hugh MacBeth, former Baltimorean, which visited him at the royal palace in Mexico City recently.

The delegation, represented a corporation, which recently purchased 7,000 acres in Mexico for the purpose of forming a colony of colored citizens from the United States, has just returned to this city according to the California Eagle.

At Ensada, Mexico, the delegation was welcomed by the mayor who said: "Mexico offers the greatest opportunity and future to any people on the face of the earth. We are inviting the American Negro to come and cast his lot with us, not because we know that he is mistreated, and unjustly dealt with in his own land, but because we believe that in the development of commerce, agriculture, and trade in our own country, he will be fair enough to take some and leave some, and not try to take all as some Americans have done in past years."

President Obregon received the delegation cordially at the "Mexican White House" and promised his aid to the colonization scheme. Especially was he pleased with Mr. MacBeth's declaration that his company was not coming to Mexico to exploit it, but to become citizens of it, and bring to it all their wealth, ability and effort in order to assist in making it one of greatest nations on earth.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES RESEARCH REL 16

Race Problem—1922.

Mexico

U. S. Negroes Planning For Colony In Mexico

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6. Dallas with conditions in the United States, an organization of American negroes has applied to the Mexican government for permission to colonize extensive tracts of cotton land in Mexico, according to official advices here Tuesday from Mexico City. John Steamer, of Chicago, is in Mexico City negotiating with the Obregon government.

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
APRIL 11, 1922

NEGROES INVITED TO ESTABLISH COLONY IN MEXICO

The establishment of a colony of American negroes in the Mexican State of Vera Cruz is in progress and hundreds of Texas negroes have been solicited to join in the exodus, it was learned from authentic sources on Tuesday. The American authorities have been watching the movement for some time in order to safeguard American citizens against alleged activities of land sharks.

According to information received here the movement is being financed by a large syndicate in Chicago will branch offices in various Southern cities. Farm lands in certain sections of the State of Vera Cruz are being offered for sale to negroes who promise to establish farms, according to information here.

"MEXICO AND THE NEGRO"; THE FEVER OF AN EXODUS IS NOT MADNESS

The Negro World. 9-16-22

By C. LITTLE, Tampico Camps, Mexico

Not that I am broke and looking for a way to make some easy money, nor that I am in the real estate business in Mexico and trying to sell land; no, it is only this:

I am assured that the Negroes of the U. S. A. are being led by the blind (to some extent), and if the blind lead the blind they both shall fall into a ditch. In referring to an article in the 'Black Dispatch" of April 20, 1922, which bore the title, "Afrca or Anywhere," by Drusilla Dunjee-Houston, the anywhere was meant for Mexico, and as I am a resident of Mexico what she has said makes me believe that she is one woman of the Negro race being used by some one of the white race, in the same way that the monkey used the cat in taking the nuts from the fire.

First, she says that a trip of sightseeing will not bring back all of the solid information that the people ought to have before pulling up stakes; that it will not reveal the moral conditions of the people as to their environment, to lift or lower the children of our homes. I would like to ask: Is the moral condition in the States such as to lift them? If so, according to the customs and styles brought here, I must say that the Mexicans are quite above them.

Second, she mentioned the titles of the land, as to whether good or not. We all know that there are good and bad titles the world over. No one should go into a land deal with his eyes closed, even in the U. S. All titles should be investigated before purchasing land.

As concerning the civil conditions, we have had revolution; yes, five years and more of it. I was here when the first shot was fired and have served under several different leaders, and can say that a colored man is safter here in the midst of the revolution than he is in what you call peaceful times in the States.

The only ones that are in danger here are the ones that try to meddle in political affairs. The Mexicans that you see who complain of industrial affairs perhaps were fugitives from justice, revolutionists, or the like. Lucifer and his crowd, could not stay in heaven, but industrial conditions was not the cause.

I believe the homeseekers, without doubt, first of all will investigate the climate, the markets, the facilities of transportation to the markets, etc. Suppose they should, as she says, be surrounded with ignorance, superstition, poverty and finally death. Let us say as did R. H. Bowers in 1880, "It is rather for us to be here." When will the Negro gather the courage to say and act this phrase, "Give me liberty or give me death?"

Now concerning the Chief Sam movement—it was a failure. Yes, but what of that? Is that the first failure ever made by a race? I say no. Napoleon at first made a failure, but did he stop and give up? Indeed not; he arose above that mistake and became the world's greatest warrior. Men may rise to higher things, on steppingstones of their dead selves. Let the race rise on such mistakes. If at first you don't succeed try, try again. God is not punishing the Negro for moving, as she has said; it is quite to the contrary. If she has the knowledge of the Scripture she would recall that there were more kings destroyed for sparing what God had told them to destroy than anything else. He has said that my word shall not return unto me void. He also says, Ethiopia shall soon stretch forth her hand unto God (Psalms 68, 31, and the 9th verse of the 72d chapter of the same book, says "they that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him, and his enemies shall lick the dust."

This fever of an exodus is not madness, as D. Houston has said. The critics of the Hebrews said the very same thing in the time of Moses. Who knows but that this Marcus Garvey is the chosen leader for the race at this age? In speaking of the people of this exodus that the prudent are the only ones that are in for it, "even the life and property of white moneyed men of the U. S. A. have been exceedingly unsafe, with a nation and a flag behind them," says D. Houston. Yes, because the white man is lord of the States is no reason that he is the world over. If not for his much money he would fare far worse in Mexico than the Negro in the States. Never attempt to compare the whites with the blacks in Mexico, for the Mexicans do not look at them as the same people. They call the whites "gringoes," which means "suckers," but you never heard of them calling a colored man that.

The seizing of property, stock, money and the like by Villa was mentioned; she further adds that it is like changing the devil for the deep sea to leave the States to come to Mexico. When they put up a sign on your property in the States, giving you twenty-four hours to leave, or you are taken out and whipped by the K. K. K. and told to leave the place, can Villa beat that? Oh, that our people shall not get the spirit of D. Houston, who says that "I would rather trust to an occasional race riot than to live under the fright of internal revolution."

I have lived in the revolution and have never had the fear of the arrival of the bloodhounds, or that some Negro in the locality would be seized and lynched, or if there was a case in court there was never the fear of a mob taking the law in hand to do as they thought best, making the law of no effect. You may call the Mexicans uncivilized, highly unmoraled, and inferiors of the Americans, but even in the revolution you will not see such brutish, heartless ways of punishment as are performed in the States. D. Houston says that we could not live in peace and harmony with the Mexicans, because they are our inferiors, which I can contradict. If the whites are our superiors (as they call themselves) and we cannot live with them, why cannot we live with our inferiors? Suppose that the men who lead the Negroes out have not sufficient money to put in branch railroads, as she says. Were the leaders of the territory movement able to put in a railroad? I say no, but they made dirt roads, and they can do the same in Mexico and Africa.

I will ask, "What is the hope of Drusilla Houston?" I suppose that she thinks that the white people will get tender-hearted and let up on the Negro. She may live in hope, but I think she will die in despair. Dr. Brown, in the "Literary Digest" of January 7, 1922, in speaking of "Why Japan Took Korea," says, "I believe the balance inclines heavily in favor of the Japanese. I do not defend some of the things they have done. I sympathize with the Koreans; they would be unworthy of respect if they did not prefer their national freedom. . . ." For that reason I will say that the Negroes who are in the U. S. A. and are contented to remain there under the present conditions should pause and reflect.

RESEARCH OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FEB 16

Mexico

NEGRO COLONIES IN MEXICO ARE POSSIBLE.

Dallas Express 7/1/22

Washington, June 25.—Dissatisfied with conditions in the United States an organization of American Negroes has applied to the Mexican Government for permission to colonize extensive tracts of cotton land in Mexico, according to official advices here from Mexico City.

John Steamer, of Chicago, is now in the Mexican capitol negotiating with the Obregon government for the land desired. Steamer is said to represent an American Negro syndicate with $7,000,000 capital. In interviews with the Mexican Department of Agriculture Steamer has set forth the desirability from the Mexican point of view of colonizing rich cotton lands of Mexico with a race which is suited for the production of cotton.

Would Grant Abandoned Lands.

The Mexican Government has indicated its willingness to have the colonists locate in one section, it being contrary to the Mexican policy to permit the erection of large foreign colonies extending over any considerable area. It is believed likely, however, that permission will be granted to the Negroes to settle in coastwise locations in the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Guerrero and Oxaca, utilizing such lands as have been completely abandoned and allowed to return to the primitive conition.

Before making application to the Mexican authorities the Negro syndicate is said to have made extensive investigations of regions regarded as suitable for colonization, and it is believed no difficulty on the part of the Mexican Government will be encountered provided the syndicate produces the amount of capital claimed.

Promoters Recently Warned.

President Obregon recently issued a decree warning Mexicans of the fact that many so-called syndicates or corporations were seeking concessions in Mexico without having any substantial backing behind them. In view of this fact it is expected that the Mexican authorities will be rather more strict than formerly in giving its approbation to any colonization scheme.

Nevertheless announcement was made in Mexico City a few days ago of the granting of a concession to prominent members of the Italian colony of the capital for the development of colonization of large agricultural tracts in the San Quentin Valley, Lower California. Mexicans, however, must be admitted to the project under the terms of the concessions.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Race Problem — 1922.

West Indies.

WOULD CUT OFF FUNDS FOR MARINES IN HAITI

Senator King Will Move to Amend Navy Bill—He Attacks Proposed Loan.

New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Declaring that "Our conduct in Haiti and Santo Domingo are not consistent with the ideals of this republic," Senator King, Democrat of Utah, gave notice in the Senate today that when the Navy appropriation bill comes before that body for consideration he would offer an amendment providing that not one dollar carried by it shall be used to keep American marines in these two republics.

"Our conduct is not conductive to that friendly relation which should exist with Latin-American countries," he continued, "and is interfering with our commerce with those countries. The island which our forces now occupy belongs to the people of Haiti and Santo Domingo and we have no reason for keeping marines there now."

Opposition to the negotiations of a new loan by Haiti was expressed by Senator King who stated that after investigation at the State Department, he was in a position to assert that the American Government is now attempting to force a new loan upon those peoples. While it was proposed that the money raised by such a loan should be applied to canceling the old French loan and to providing for internal improvements which it is claimed are necessary, he said, the loan should not be made.

"The people of Haiti are opposed to this loan and resent the efforts of our people to force it upon the Government," the Senator said. Any reasons which might have existed at some time in the past for American occupation do not obtain now, the Utah Senator asserted, adding that the people of the two republics resent military occupation by the United States Government and are insisting upon being permitted to conduct their own government in their own way. The American Government has caused the adoption by Haiti of a new Constitution, he declared, and had set up as President of that republic "a man who does not represent the will of the people" and who would, under American domination, approve the loan.

"My information is that the new President has been placed in power by the American forces for the purpose of carrying through the loan," he continued. "The people in mass meetings and otherwise have repeatedly expressed their opposition to the loan, but it will be put through unless we in Congress do something to prevent it."

Senator Jones, Republican of Washington, stated that he understood that the testimony which had been given before the Senate investigating committee sustained the charge made by Senator King that the State Department favored the loan.

Uncle Sam's Mailed Fist

Baltimore Md. Pro-American

The news dispatches carry the information that Luis Borno, prominent Haitian lawyer and member of the cabinet, has been elected by unanimous vote to succeed Sudre Dartiguenave as President of the little republic. Marine officers in Washington are said to have described the President-elect as not "violently hostile" to the United States, which means, in other words, that he will fall in line with this country's plan for dominating affairs there.

4/19/22

Under United States occupation, the Haitian constitution has been rewritten and the people forced to accept its provisions. Indeed, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the Wilson regime, asserted on the stump that he had written the present Constitution and considered "it a pretty good one."

Perhaps, President-elect Borno may be used to mollify Haitian feelings about the floating of a $14,000,000 loan in this country. Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell is now down there "investigating" conditions for the Government at Washington. Perhaps, as a loan up to $40,000,000 has been authorized, the whole sum may be floated, and then Haiti's industries will largely be in the hands of foreigners, who will profit immensely by the internal improvements made.

That the Haitian people are not without hope is indicated in the memorial the Patriotic Union of Haiti recently sent to the Secretary of State.

"The Haitian people are filled with peaceful sentiments, but there is no doubt that they intend to recover definitely the administration of their own affairs and to resume under their own responsibility the entire life of the country, with full sovereignty and independence. They will never rest until they have obtained them."

Writing in the March "Current History," under the caption of "Conquest of Haiti and San Domingo," Ernest Gruening made the following indictment against the United States:

"In Haiti the United States was able to force through a treaty, and today this treaty is held up as the sanction for all America's acts in

Haiti.

that republic sence. In San Domingo the treaty could not be forced through and a ruthless destruction of all forms of Dominican self-government followed. These acts are indisputably proved by the record. They comprise the gravest breach of fundamental American traditions in our history. They violate international law. They violate the Constitution of the United States. They violate every treaty involved. They constitute essentially the same kind of aggression as that which Germany practiced against Belgium in 1914—and without even the invalid excuse of "military necessity." While we were preparing to enter the struggle against Germany to oppose ruthless military conquest we were secretly practicing it.

THE HAITIAN OCCUPATION.

The Haitian policy of intervention and military government which the Foreign Policy Association of New York and the National Popular Government League protest against as imperialistic and violative of international law was initiated by President WILSON and adopted by President HARDING. The question is obviously non-partisan. The Foreign Policy Association is represented in a report, which the league approves of and uses in its brief, by twenty-four lawyers, including MOORFIELD STOREY, long a critic of the Philippine policy of the United States, and LOUIS MARSHALL. The league's brief is signed by ROBERT L. OWEN, a Democratic Senator from Oklahoma; WILLIAM KENT, a Democratic ex-Representative from California; LOUIS F. POST, formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor; FRANK MORRISON, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, the Socialist, and others. But it cannot be too much emphasized that the Haitian policy in its warrant and operation is as officially Republican today as it was originally Democratic.

Neither the association nor the league would venture to challenge the necessity of the landing of marines at Port au Prince in 1915 to afford protection to nationals, which European Governments engaged in the war could not give. But both organizations maintain that the presence "of our military forces in Haiti after the disturbance of July 27-28 had quieted down was violative of well-recognized American principles." This is a doctrinaire view. Quieting down in Haiti after leading statesmen have been murdered by partisans has always been protracted. Our marines had to remain to enforce order and to protect natives as well as nationals. President WILSON availed himself of the opportunity to set Haiti's house in order and give her people a lesson in good government.

The Foreign Policy Association and the National Popular Government League fall foul of everything done under the Wilson and the Harding Administrations. In the Presidential campaign of 1920 the Republican candidate denounced the Democratic policy in Haiti, but as President he has made it his own. There is therefore a prima facie case for it. The association and the league would wipe the slate clean and turn the country over to the Haitian politicians. History tells us what that has always meant. It can be summed up in the statement that Haiti has been "a dark and bloody ground," the Government a travesty of republicanism. It is easy to pick flaws in the structure and methods of the American military administration and to question the plan to relieve the Haitians of their financial difficulties—it may not be the best plan, in which case it is for the critics to propose a better one.

If the Wilson policy was indefensible and if the execution of it was attended with oppression and cruelty, what an opportunity there has been for a Republican Administration to make political capital out of the occupation! In discussing validity under the Constitution and the sanctions of international law with regard to what has been done in Haiti, the obligations of the Monroe Doctrine must not be lost sight of. When the political rights of the Haitians are advocated as of prime importance, it must be considered, first, that under their dictators the people have never had political rights that were respected; and, in the second place, that the chaos in Haiti could not be allowed to go on unless the Monroe Doctrine was to be abandoned. At the Senate hearings individual cases of inhumanity by marines have appeared in the record, but the corps at large cannot be charged with persecuting the natives. Roads, schools, sanitation have been vastly improved. Peace reigns. No laborer is disturbed at his work. Soon the Senate committee of inquiry that visited Haiti will report its findings. The Democrats as well as the Republicans are said to be opposed to ending the American occupation now. It is, of course, not to be permanent. So Secretary HUGHES declared, in his reply to the protesting lawyers, whom, for the rest, he politely rebuked for presenting a "one-sided" report on a matter which, he assured them, he had studied more carefully than they had.

CABINET SHOULD RECALL TROOPS FROM HAYTI

Baltimore Md. Pro-American

Chief of Porto Rican Police Says Natives Can Enforce Own Laws Now

3/24/22

HE SEES OFFICIALS

Tells Cabinet Heads Need Of Military Is Now Removed

Washington, D. C., March 22.—"The United States does not have the right to continue military occupation of Haiti and San Domingo," declared Col. George R. Shanton, chief of the insular police of Porto Rico, in an interview yesterday.

Col. Shanton, who has been chief of the Porto Rico insular police for thirteen years, was an intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and was the organizer of the Cuban constabulary after the Spanish-American War. At the request of Mr. Roosevelt he "cleaned up" Panama, prior to building of the canal.

Favors Withdrawal

Following a conference with Cabinet members and high officials of the State and Navy departments, Col. Shanton expressed the opinion that all American troops would be withdrawn from the dual republic within the next six months. "This depends, however, upon the effort of the Dominicans to organize a stable government before that time," he said.

Discussing military administration of the island government, which has aroused so much interest in the attitude of the United States toward Latin - American countries, Col. Shanton said: "We were asked by the respective gov-

DIVISION OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

ernments to go into San Domingo and Haiti to collect duties and pay a national debt. That job is finished, but we are staying to police the island. This is clearly beyond our rights, as the people do not want foreign troops to do this. We are keeping our Marines there against the expressed wish of the people."

Charges of atrocities by American troops in the island have caused widespread criticism in South American papers and in the United States.

Many Reprisals

Col. Shanton, who has made a personal investigation of conditions in the island, states that while stories of atrocities are exaggerated, United States troops have committed outrages against the populace. "In this connection it should be remembered," said Col. Shanton, "that the so-called atrocities are practically always in retaliation of wrongs done by the natives.

"The greatest factor in aggravating matters is inability of the troops to speak the native language. In the majority of cases the injustice arises from inability to understand each other. I have been in the islands for twenty-four years and I must say that the people are naturally gracious, kind and liberty-loving. They are, however, easily stirred by revolutionary leaders."

Speaking of the natural resources of the island, Col. Shanton said that capital is the one big need for developing these. Proper supervision of large investments will eliminate the criticism that has attached to American development in Haiti, he said. San Domingo and Haiti, Col. Shanton declared, can produce as much sugar as Cuba if order can be maintained.

PLEA TO LEAVE HAITI REFUSED BY HUGHES

New York Times

Tells Delegation Their Protest on Occupation Is 'One-Sided and Most Inadequate.'

4/30/22

WORKING FOR TRANQUILITY

Assures Lawyers That State Department Keeps Fully Advised on Conditions.

CALLS IT CONDITION OF FACT

Declares Government Is Desirous of Ending Military Rule as Soon as Haiti Is Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A delegation which called on Secretary Hughes at the State Department today to protest against conditions in Haiti under the American occupation ad to demand that the American administration of that country cease, were told by the Secretary of State that he regarded the statements of the delegation as "most inadequate and one-sided."

Speaking with particular reference to written charges filed by the organizations which the delegation represented, Mr. Hughes said, in effect, that the Department of State had much fuller information than the delegation; that a careful study had been made of the Haytian situation, that the United States Government was seeking to place Haiti in a condition which would remove difficulties responsible for the occupation and that "of course, are most desirous that the military occupation hsall end just as soon as it can properly end."

Secretary Hughes was most courteous to the delegation, but he made it plain that he regarded their representations as prejudiced and incomplete. In telling his visitors they need not suppose that all the matters involved with regard to conditions in Haiti had not been considered, he instanced that he was advised "intimately and directly" on the subject and, in addition to having reports from the committee of Senators which went to Haiti to investigate conditions there, he had conferred with the Senators "who, regardless of party affiliation," he said, "have concurred in the statements which they have made regarding conditions in Haiti."

Two Organizations Represented.

The delegation included representatives of "the twenty-four lawyers" whose report, critical of the American occupation, had been presented to the State Department on Thursday. This report was rendered by "the twenty-four lawyers" in behalf of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, which also was represented in the delegation received by Secretary Hughes today. The rest of the delegation comprised representatives of the National Popular Government League, which had submitted an "address" to the State Department containing serious charges against th American administration in Haiti, among them that "higher officials" of th Marine Corps and their wives in the country were addicted to drunkenness and that American marines had subjected natives to horrifying cruelties. Summaries of the report of the Foreign Policy Association and the "address" of the National Popular Government League were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Friday.

Louis Marshall of New York headed the delegation representing the "twenty-four lawyers." With him were Michael Francis Doyle and Francis Fisher Kane of Philadelphia and Jackson H. Ralston of Washington. Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, President of the Popular Government League, headed the league delegation, the other members of which were Dr. John A. Ryan, William H. Johnston, Louis F. Post, J. A. Whitfield, Charles Edward Russell, Harry Slattery, the Rev. J. A. McGowan and Judson King. The Foreign Policy Association was represented by James D. McDonald and Mrs. Henry G. Leach.

After listening to remarks by Mr. Marshall, Mr. Doyle and Senator Owen, Secretary Hughes had his say. What he said was brief and to the point.

Secretary Hughes's Statement.

"It is a pleasure to meet you personally and to give you this opportunity to make your statements with regard to the relations of the United States to Haiti," said Secretary Hughes. "I cannot, however, permit my silence to be misinterpreted.

"I must say that I regard the statements that have been made as most inadequate and one-sided. I am fully conscious of international obligations. This situation with which we are confronted is an existing situation which calls for a careful study and a very wise examination and decision as to policy. You need not suppose that this study has not been made. You need not suppose that all the matters that are involved have not been considered.

"Quite the contrary is the case. I am not only advised intimately and directly with regard to conditions in Haiti but I also have had the benefit of the reports and informal communications from the committee of Senators who have recently visited Haiti and who, regardless of party affiliations, have concurred in the statements which they have made regarding conditions in Haiti. As I have said, it is a condition of fact which has to be very carefully considered.

"This Government is proceeding in this matter at this time in the desire to secure, in the first place, an effective co-ordination of the action which is being taken in connection with administration, so that difficulties which have existed in the past may be removed. I am also considering all that is essential for the tranquility and well-being of the people of Haiti, and, of course, we are most desirous that the military occupation shall end just as soon as it can properly end.

"You need not for a moment suppose that any of these mattersare not engaging the attention of the department, and we have very full information, in the light of which I am bound to say, that the statements that you have made here are extremely inadequate."

Louis Marshall's Plea.

In opening for the delegation, Mr. Marshall said in part:

"I regard this as a subject of the first importance, one that affects our national honor and those principles of justice and righteousness that exalt a nation, and a disregard of which inevitably leads to the weakening of its moral fibre. The real test of a nation's greatness is to be sought in its attitude toward weaker nations and toward minorities. The most scrupulous observance of the principles of international and constitutional law must be insisted upon. Otherwise liberty and freedom, justice and peace, will give way to despotism and tyranny.

"As a result of my study of the evidence disclosed in the hearings before the Senate committee with respect to the relations of our country with Haiti during the past seven years, I have no hesitation in saying that the preservation of our national honor demands that the great wrong that has been done to the people of Haiti shall be undone and that the injury that has been done to its inhabitants and its sovereignty be at once remedied. That means that the treaty which Haiti was coerced into making shall be abrogated without delay, and that its sovereign power, now a mere fiction, shall once more be enjoyed by its people as a reality. Such action would not only make amends for the wrongs of the past, but would place the United States on a higher plane than it now occupies in the eyes of the world and especially of the people of Central and South America."

Mr. Doyle said:

"My main idea is that the attitude of the Government at this time should be in accord with the attitude of the governments and peoples of the rest of the world; that while other nations are trying to give every right of self-government to the smaller and weaker nations, we, as the leading exponent of democracy, should not take a reactionary attitude, but rather should encourage them in the way of democracy. Our Haitian policy violated the whole spirit of the four-power compact and of the Washington conference. It violated the spirit with which we entered the war and the spirit which prompted the calling of the conference in session at Genoa today."

Oppressors, Says Senator Owen.

Speaking for the National Popular Government League, Senator Owen said:

ment of Haiti. It violates the Monroe Doctrine; under the new rendition we become not protectors but oppressors. It violates the principles of our Constitution. It violated the principles of the Versailles treaty, as well as those recognized by the Washington conference and the Four Power compact. It is unauthorized by our laws and is an invasion of the principles of liberty, the maintenance of which is vital to the American people and to our prestige with the pan-American republics and the whole world. It closes our mouths when we condemn the imperialism in other nations which has engendered international hatred and international wars.

"Any disorders there can be controlled by pan-American action without destruction of the liberty of self-government and without subjecting the United States to the charge of violating the territorial integrity or independence of government of weaer nations. I know they are negroes and have valuable property, but still 'noblesse oblige.'"

Moorfield Storey of Boston, who was unable to be present with the delegation, telegraphed a long statement in which he said:

"In my judgment, the overthrow of the Haitian Government by the armed forces of the United States and the maintenance of military control over the people of Haiti under the superintendence of an officer appointed as the personal representative of the President are entirely unauthorized by our Constitution, and violate every principle of free Government, as well as of international [illegible]

HAITI AND RUSSELL.

New York Times

3/12/22

Marine Captain States His Experience With the General.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would take volumes to express and explain the results General Russell has accomplished in Haiti. He has made that island. It was a financial and physical wreck when he assumed command of the Occupation, after the cessation of hostilities in the recent conflict. It was overflowing with grafting politicians, murderers, bandits, thieves, beggars and disease before he was given full power; and if ever a representative or officer of this country was confronted with as much resistance and obstacles that were most discouraging, he was. I have actual knowledge of numerous decisions he rendered against those he was constantly associated with socially and otherwise, where personal feelings would have ordinarily been considered.

My knowledge of General Russell's abilities was gained while serving under his command as a Captain in the United States Marine Corps in Haiti for a period of about eighteen months. I organized, trained, commanded and established the first American aviation forces in the Republic of Haiti. I was present during the fiercest attacks on the capital, Port au Prince; participated in several aerial attacks on bandits, transported sick and injured by airplane and with assistance of my aviation forces kept communications in the island open at all times. My duties in establishment of landing fields required close association with the natives of every class, and I was in a good position to learn of their esteem and confidence in General Russell. They attributed better conditions to his impartial judgment, aggressiveness and constructive abilities. He is greatly admired and respected by the American treaty officials, the President of Haiti and its Government officials for his foresight and brainy decisions in all matters pertaining to the betterment of Haiti.

I recently effected my resignation from the Marine Corps after eight years of service. I have not associated myself with any political party, but I think if all of President Harding's appointments are filled with men of General Russell's character and abilities, especially those to England, the interests of the United States and the protection of smaller republics could not be more capably cared for.

If the State Department thought it compatible with the public interest to publish such information that it has in its possession regarding some of the atrocities committed on foreign citizens, Americans and marines, by the natives of Haiti, I am sure it would quell some of these outbursts of criticism. I recall efforts to identify one of my own men, an airplane mechanic, who was butchered. He was left to guard an airplane that he and an officer were forced to land, due to engine trouble. The officer walked miles for assistance and when it arrived the man was missing. His bones were found later and shoes with his name stamped therein were the sole identification. Another instance was when an officer (marine) in the Haitian Constabulary, injured during an attack, was captured, beheaded and cut to pieces. His head was later found and evidence proved that it had been placed on a pole and marched through different localities by the native bandits in an effort to recruit members for their bands.

In conclusion, I desire to state that any party, or parties, who verbally criticises, or permits the publication of any derogatory statement that General Russell ever "jammed anything down the throats of the Haitians at the point of a bayonet," certainly lacks knowledge relative to the conditions that exist in that republic and has assumed unfai advantage of a brilliant and honorable officer.

H. B. M.

Brooklyn, March 9, 1922.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
DEC 16

Race Problem – 1922

West Indies

VOODOOISM IN HAITI

Ritualistic Dance and Pig With Ruffled Collar Part of One Ceremony

New York Times
2/13/22

By W. B. McCORMICK.

ALTHOUGH traces of voodooism are likely to be found in negro rural communities in any part of the world, the encyclopedists always cite the Republic of Haiti as th chief centre of this barbarous cu' Most educated Haitians resent charge that voodooism is rampan Haiti, although it is to be noted in defending themselves from the cha hey do not take the trouble to exp ow superstitious beliefs held by aitian is a very different thing fr odooism.

n illustration of just this sort of dif nce may be cited in the story told writer of these voodoo tales by an rican resident in Haiti regarding the President of that country. "Oh, yes e is a voodooist," the American said "Why if he saw two matches crossed on the steps of the palace as he was coming down them to go for a ride he would turn back. Those crossed matches would be a sign of bad luck." Assuming the tale to be true, that would simply imply a very common acceptance of superstitious belief and would not essarily mean that the believer in h things was a follower of the voodoo

It would be equally foolish to ge with being a voodooist every American who will not walk under a ladder.

Voodooism is not practiced in Haiti openly, and the only foreigner who has ever seen one of the ceremonies has done so either through chancing on one while traveling through the country or, what is still more rare, who has been vited to witness one by a friendly voo o priest. It is a fact that if a for ner should chance on one of these remonies he would probably be given eat and invited to stay while it was ng on. But the natives would not e it and would prefer that such a ng should not happen. This applies the ordinary ceremonies, in the urse of which a chicken or a pig is killed to the accompaniment of a kind of ritual dance and the chanting of voodoo hymns.

No one who has ever read literal translations of the voodoo chants, which are sung in Creole of course, can but fail to be impressed by the "blood-and-bones" savor of some of them. This atmosphere overhangs, to a degree, the favorite device of the voodoo priests for extracting money from their followers through invoking the basest spirit of the cult who dwells in the nearest graveyard. When a voodooist is in need of more money than usual it is a very common practice for him to go to his priest and to ask that the spirit be invoked to tell the suppliant how or where the money may be obtained. This ceremony always requires a very liberal fee in advance. The priest goes to the nearest graveyard at night and "invokes the spirit." When it is not found, which is invariably the case, the priest explains this failure by stating that the pliant was not in a sufficiently good meet with the proper reward.

loo ceremony called "Pedro" y performed in honor of St. and shows how Spanish and Catholic influences have been grafted on Haitian voodooism. A pig is the sacrificial object of this ceremony, which is performed at Easter and Christmas. This ceremony consists of the voodoo priest calling together a number of his followers, who assemble at the priest's house. The pig is scrubbed clean, is dressed in a white robe with a ruffed collar around his neck, and then led around among the people. After singing a chant and indulging in a ritual dance, the pig is taken into the house by the priest, where it is killed, and its organs mixed with the contents of the potion cup. This is passed around among the assembled voodooists, who drink of the mixture in turn and then there is more dancing and chanting.

The more common sacrifice of a chicken is accompanied by a ceremony equally simple. It is only a short time ago that the Chief of Police of Port au Prince, an American Marine Corps officer, raided an unusually boisterous dance on a Saturday night in the central part of the city and found there evidences that the dance originated in a voodoo chicken sacrifice ceremony. The ordinary Saturday night dances of the natives, however, are simply common dances that are generally spoken of as "tom-tom dances" by the uninformed for the reason that the beating of a tom-tom is the only music heard at them.

Readers of Marion Crawford's novels will recall the attempted description of the altar in the Catholic church which is the central incident in "The Witch of Prague." So many such attempts have been made in the Cathedral of Port au Prince, for example, that the sacred wafers are no longer kept in the tabernacles. The most striking case of sacrilege in connection with thefts of the sacred wafers for use in connection with voodoo practices and voodoo superstitions is told of Florville Hyppolite, who served as President of Haiti from 1889 to 1896.

Haiti

In March of 1896 an uprising against the President took place in Jacmel, one of the southern cities of the republic. Against the advice of his adherents in the capital, Hyppolite announced his intention of marching to Jacmel to put down the uprising, and the story is that before he started for the south he sent one of his adherents to the cathedral with instructions to steal a sufficient number of the sacred wafers to line a special vest he had had made, with the idea that the sacred wafers would protect him from all harm from bullets. Hyppolite, in the words of a Haitian historian, "started for Jacmel on March 24, 1896, at 3 A. M., but before he had time to leave Port au Prince he fell from his horse dead in a fit of apoplexy at a short distance from the Executive Mansion."

That voodooism has its fake priests and those who use it to their own material ends is perfectly well known in Haiti. A characteristic incident of a faker imposing on the weak minds of the natives is told by an American, long resident in that country and who employs many of the natives. One evening, after dinner, he noticed two of his house servants going up into the woods at the back of his residence instead of going down the road to visit their friends as was their usual custom. On the next two nights he watched and saw this same action repeated. As he had been missing some of his best rum, cigars and white sugar he connected the thefts with the unusual conduct of his servants and determined to follow them and see what they were doing.

On the next night, accompanied by two American guests, he made his way up into the woods after the servants. Presently he heard the sound of voices and discovered a dim light which proved to be coming from a small native hut. Creeping up to the door he could see into the hut, where a young man, a former house servant who had been discharged, was seated cross-legged on the floor apparently in a trance but mumbling some incomprehensible sounds. When he stopped, one of the two servants who had been followed by their employer said, as if in response to the mumblings of the seated man: "I know where there is a sheep, but I do not know whether it has a master or not. I can get it." Then there was more mumbling and the second servant said: "There is a fine big red rooster in the yard, but if I take it the master will easy know it." More mumbling came from the lips of the seated figure, and in turn both of the servants said: "I will get it for you," obviously referring to the desired sheep and rooster.

At this point the American determined to break up the faker's performance, for it was plain to him that the discharged servant had been living on things stolen from him, using a pretense of voodoo powers to enforce his will on the two servants. The faker put up a sufficiently good fight in the darkened hut, the native lamp having been overturned and extinguished in the struggle, to enable him to make his escape. But so far as that establishment is concerned grafting on its food supplies through fake voodooism ended then and there.

SENATE RECORD ON HAITI SHOWS MARINE ATROCITIES

3/4/22
Supreme Circle News
Albany N.Y.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York today announced that the record of the hearings held in Haiti by Senator McCormack's Committee had been received from Washington.

Following are extracts from the testimony given before the Senators: Mr. A. J. Boco of Port Au Prince said that Marines entered his house and "wrecked it with blows of an axe," and that he knew no reason for their doing so. Abbe Louis Marie Le Sidaner, priest, of Thomazeau, testified that in August 1919 some 250 or 300 houses in village of Crochus were burned without warning by a party of Marines and Gendarmes under command of a lieutenant Wedor; that the inhabitants who fled in terror to the woods said their furniture was stolen by Gendarmes.

Polidor St. Pierre of St. Marc, testified that he was put in rons both hand and foot and hung thus for five days wiithout food or water, and tortured with hot iron by order of a Captain Brown.

J. Jolibois, fills of Port au Prince, testified that having been committed to prison for attacking the American occupation of Haiti in his newspaper, he was brutally beaten in prison.

Mr. Volny Faultre of St. testified that he saw the application of torture by electric current to make persons testify in the prison of St. Marc in March, 1919.

Mr. Dilon Vicor of Miragoane testified that he was confined in the prison of Miragoane for 27 days in November, 1917, and was hanged to an iron bar by his wrists because he refused to lend a Lieutenant Jackson his horse.

Madame Exile Onexille of the Section La Guajon testified that captain Kelly hung he husband to the rafters of their house, and then set fire to the house, burning the man.

Mr. Charles Bussey Zamor, former Senator of Haiti, testified that Marines stole two of his mules and burned under orders of Col. Hooker, and that he was driven from his house.

Mr. Eria Emanuel of Section La Guajon testified that he saw a white soldier or officer shoot his cripple brother and a boy aged 15.

Mr. Mezier Belloni of Savanna Grande, commue of Maissade, testified that he had seen white Americans kill his father and mother in June of 1920.

Mr. Joseph Diendonne of Herbes Guinea in Maissade, testified that white officers William and a gendarme tied his nephew against a tree and burned him, and that he himself had been shot and his pigs, chickens and beef stolen.

It will be remembered that the first public charges of atrocities in Haiti were made by Herber J. Selgman and by Jas. Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. and at first called absurd by the military authorities, including Joseph Daniel, at that timt Secretary of the United States Navy.

The N.Y. Nation 3/3/22

TO one who has followed the Haitian mess with its alternations of force and fraud the violation of the Constitution more or less is not astonishing. Of General Russell's personal disqualifications for any Haitian post *The Nation* has already spoken. President Harding, of course, swamped with other duties, has no first-hand information on Haitian and Dominican affairs. Before long, however, we hope that he may be so informed and reminded of his specific campaign pledges. On August 28, 1920, speaking from the front porch at Marion, he said:

So many things have been done by the present expiring Administration that no power on earth could induce me to do that I cannot even recount them. I may remark casually, however, that if I should be, as I fully expect to be, elected President of this just and honorable Republic, I will not empower an Assistant Secretary of Navy to draft a constitution for helpless neighbors in the West Indies and jam it down their throats at the point of bayonets borne by the United States marines. We have a higher service for our gallant marines than that. Nor will I misuse the power of the Executive to cover with a veil of secrecy repeated acts of unwarranted interference in domestic affairs of the little republics of the Western Hemisphere, such as in the last few years have not only made enemies of those who should be our friends, but have rightfully discredited our country as their trusted neighbor.

General Russell, dictator of Haiti without the consent of the Senate, is the officer who jammed down the illegal constitution at the point of bayonets borne by United States marines. And when the Senate asks for light on another act of unwarranted interference in that little republic, the Executive covers this act "with a veil of secrecy."

THE U. S. IN HAITI

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sends out in one of the bulletins of its press service the information that M. Pierre Hudicourt of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the Haitian delegates to the second Hague conference, will register protest against American operations against the independence of his country.

M. Pierre Hudicourt says, as reported in the bulletin: "I consider as odious hypocrisy the pretexts of humanity and interest in the Haitian people invoked by the United States government in perpetuating upon Haiti a reign of terror and extortion, continued since 1915. The treaty of 1915 cannot be invoked against Haiti as a basis for the American régime, for it was imposed on the country as a result of hypocritical deceit and acts of violence. If an individual had done to another what the United States government has done to the Haitian people the only punishment adequate would be life imprisonment or the scaffold."

The average person of newspaper habit would recognize at least one out of every two names on the directorate of the advancement association. They are as well known as printer's ink and we imagine that in sending forth this statement they not only give it a moral indorsement—that is certain—but take a moral satisfaction in indorsing and spreading it.

Haiti is one of the countries which has been a moral reproach to the United States as well as a physical danger. In our domestic affairs we assume that weakness in one citizen imposes custodial duties on others. We constantly must adjust our habits to the weakness of the unfit. We must infringe upon their rights as individuals for their own good, and it is a moral reproach to us if we permit liberty in the United States to do damage to people who are not able to stand liberty.

The identical people who have this rule for the citizens of the United States are the first in arms against any proposal that the United States shall not allow barbarism to exist under its protection and because of its protection. The only reason Haiti or any other semi-savage Caribbean land has any freedom is because the United States has kept European exploiters out of the American sphere. Tropical diseases joining with Haitian resistance under an able patriot spoiled Napoleon's attempts against Haitian independence, but the modern laboratory goes with modern armies, and if it were not for the United States Haiti would not have a shred of independence. What was difficult to Napoleon's generals is easy for modern European science of conquest.

An easy going, amiable American nation has permitted the jungle to grow at one of its doors, with all the hideousness of the jungle. Haiti is two jumps ahead of cannibalism and two behind ordinary savagery. It has a superficially cultured margin and a mass of ignorance and brutality, superstition and cruelty which denounce the civilized people who, being in sight of it, permit it to exist.

It has semi-cultured politicians, such as this Haitian delegate, who have not been able to do a thing for the general condition of the people. The semi-cultured can observe the futility of their work since Napoleonic days in the barbarism of their country. They are incompetents, for whom life has no use and no excuse.

The United States might be wholly indifferent to conditions in Haiti, and probably, in any rationalistic scheme of life, ought to be, but it cannot escape the geographical fact that Haiti lies off its shores and that the misdeeds there affect it. The United States allowed Haiti to remain two jumps ahead of cannibalism, thus promoting the good of its blacks, until the old army game of Europe of making bad loans and collecting in territory became too obnoxious. Then, for its own safety, it intervened to see that life was brought up a notch or two higher, government made a degree or so more respectable, and the general security of this part of the world a little tighter.

This, to the congregation of ideolatry, was a national disgrace. It is one which we hope will continue until the semi-cultured of Haiti are also semi-honest and until the masses are semi-civilized.

HAITI ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

Brooklyn Eagle Journal 4/12/22

Cape Haitien, Republic of Haiti. Luis Borno, a prominent Haitian attorney and member of the present cabinet, has been elected president of the republic of Haiti by unanimous vote, in succession to Sudre d'Artiguenave, whose term expires next month.

HAYTI ELECTS PRESIDENT.

New York Times 4/12/22

Luis Borno, a Cabinet Member, Said to Represent Conservatives.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Republic of Hayti, April 11 (Associated Press).—Luis Borno, a prominent Haytien attorney and member of the Cabinet, has been elected President of the Republic of Hayti by unanimous vote, in succession to Sudre D'Artiguenave, whose term expires next month. New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Louis Borno, who has been elected President of the Haitian Republic, was at one time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under President D'Artiguenave, and was later transferred to another Cabinet post. He has been a long time in public affairs in Haiti and fulfills the constitutional requirement that he be born of a native father.

By marine officers, who knew him under marine occupation, the new President was described today as "not violently hostile" to the United States. He is said to represent the orderly, conservative element.

NATIONAL BODIES WANT U.S. TO GET OUT OF HAYTI

4/28/22

Baltimore Afro-American

Gompers, Moorfield, Storey and Chas. Edw. Russell Among Those Who Saw Hughes Thursday

Washington, April 27.—Charges that the seizure by the United States of the Republic of Haiti is "in violation of our Constitution, our treaties, and of international law" and constitutes "usurpation of power" through "mere executive action unauthorized by Congress," were made to Secretary of State Hughes late today by a joint delegation of eminent lawyers and the representatives of several white organization all of which urged the restoration of self-government to the Haitian people and the immediate withdrawal of our military forces.

Among those in the big delegation which appeared before Secretary of State Hughes were Moorefield Story, who presented a report of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, signed by 24 of the leading white lawyers of the country, and Samuel Gompers, white Union Labor leader, who accompanied a committee of the National Popular Government League. The lawyers' report addressed to Mr. Hughes consisted of 24 typewritten pages, in whic h the American crimes in Haiti and our violation of the sovereignty of the black republic are reviewed.

As To General Russell Forcing Loan Law

The League "Address" and the Association "Report" both protest the Administration's attempt to force a loan from American bankers upon the Haitians against the latter's will. The Popular Government League is most direct: it charges in effect that the chief purpose of sending Brigadier General Russell a few weeks ago, clothed with the hitherto unheard of powers of 'Ambassador Plenipotentiary' to Haiti was to coerce the Haitian government into granting the American financial adviser, McIlhenny, power to make this loan on any terms he saw fit. "Obviously", says the Address, "this is a repetition of the old, old imperialistic trick of accomplishing what the diplomats call a **fait accompli**. TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE CLAIM THAT WE CANNOT RELINQUISH OUR CONTROL BECAUSE OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE."

N. Y. C. POST
APRIL 15, 1922

C. *E. S. Lee, Washington, D. C.,* asked me some time ago for information about Haitian literature, and I replied by mail that I could find nothing in pr[illegible] Since then I have learned that Miss Jes[illegible] H. Fauset, literary editor of the *Crisis*, New York City, has made excellent translations of Haitian poetry and published some of them in the *Crisis*. One of these, "Oblivion," from the French of Massillon Coicou of Haiti, is in "The Book of American Negro Poetry" (Harcourt), a collection well worth owning for its intrinsic merits and for its sociological importance. There is some account of the poetry of "Aframericans" in Cuba and Haiti in its introductory essay, "The Negro's Creative Genius."

Race Problem - 1922.

Santo Domingo.

West Indies.

PLAN TO END AMERICAN RULE IN SANTO DOMINGO

Current History

SECRETARY HUGHES issued a statement on July 11, 1922, announcing in detail the plan for withdrawal of the American military forces from the Republic of Santo Domingo and the restoration of full governmental powers to the Dominican people. The representative Dominicans with whom these conferences were held are Senor Frederico Velasquez, and Dr. Francisco Peynado, formerly Dominican Minister in the United States.

The paragraphs of Secretary Hughes's statement outlining the plan of withdrawal are as follows:

Aug 1922

A Provisional Government, composed of Dominican citizens and selected by representatives of the Dominican people, will be installed to enable the citizens of the Dominican Republic to carry out such legislative reforms as they may desire, and to make such amendments to their Constitution as they may deem appropriate, and to hold general elections for the installation of a subsequent permanent Government without the intervention of the authorities of the United States.

The representatives of the Dominican people, who will select the members of the executive power of the Provisional Government, will determine the conditions placed upon the exercise of that Government, and the said representatives will fill the vacancies that may occur in the Provisional Government on account of the death, resignation or disability of any of its members.

The Military Government will delegate to the Provisional Government administrative powers to carry out freely the aforesaid purposes.

Upon the inauguration of the Provisional Government, the executive departments of the Dominican Republic will be turned over to the Cabinet Ministers appointed by the Provisional President. The officials now in charge of the executive departments of the Military Government will lend their assistance to the respective Secretaries of State of the Provisional Government. No payment will be made by the Department of Finance except in accordance with the provisions of the budget, but any necessary item or expenditures not provided for in the budget will be appropriated by the Provisional Government in agreement with the Military Government.

Immediately upon the installation of the Provisional Government, the Military Government will deliver to that Government the national palace, and, at the same time, the military forces of the United States in the Dominican Republic will be concentrated in one, two or three places, as may be determined by the Military Governor. From that time peace and order will be maintained by the Dominican National Police, under the orders of the Provisional Government, except in the case of serious disturbances, which, in the opinion of the Provisional Government and the Military Government, cannot be suppressed by the Dominican National Police.

Dominican plenipotentiaries will be designated by the Provisional Government to negotiate a convention with the United States, containing only the following provisions:

"Recognition by the Dominican Government of the validity of all the executive and department orders promulgated by the Military Government and published by the Official Gazette, which may have levied taxes, authorized expenditures or established rights on behalf of third persons, and of the contracts which may have been entered into in accordance with those orders, or with any law of the republic, and specific recognition by the Dominican Government, in accordance with the foregoing, of the bond issues authorized in 1918 and in 1922.

"Agreement between the two Governments that the convention signed on Feb. 8, 1907, between the United States and the Dominican Republic shall remain in force so long as any bonds of the issues of 1918 and 1922 shall remain unpaid, and that the duties of the general receiver of Dominican customs, appointed in accordance with that convention, shall be extended to include the collection and application of the revenues pledged for the service of these bond issues, in accordance with the terms of the executive orders and of the contracts under which these bonds have been issued.

"After a National Congress has been elected by general elections, held in accordance with the Constitution, the convention above mentioned will be submitted to it for its approval. Thereupon, after the legislative reforms and the reforms in the Constitution in which the Dominican people may desire have been carried into effect, if the convention above referred to has been approved by the National Congress, elections will be held in accordance with the Constitution for the election of the members of the executive power. Upon the assumption of office by the Constitutional President of the Dominican Republic, the said convention will be approved by him and the Provisional Government will thereupon terminate. Immediately thereafter the American military forces of occupation will leave the Dominican Republic."

To ascertain whether the plan embraced in this agreement is acceptable to the Dominican people, President Harding has appointed Sumner Welles, former Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, to go to Santo Domingo with the rank of Minister and report on political conditions and the views of the people on the subject.

A GOOD WORD FOR SANTO DOMINGO

Current History, New York City

By JOHN T. VANCE JR.
Deputy General Receiver of Customs in Santo Domingo, 1913-1920

Aug. 1922

To the Editor of Current History:

AN old Frenchman who had lived in Santo Domingo for forty years once said that the longer one stayed in that country the less one knew about it. There is much truth in this paradox, as I myself can testify after having lived in the Dominican Republic for eight years. And yet a residence of many years justifies one in protesting against statements which one knows to be incorrect and misleading.

Many things are said about Dominicans which are untrue. On behalf of this generous Creole race, who were so hospitable to me during my residence among them as an official of the customs receivership, and as a private citizen, I bespeak the indulgence of my fellow-Americans in order to correct some of the statements of Dr. Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania, who has recently made a report to the American Academy of Political and Social Science on Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Dr. Kelsey's report is timely, in view of the investigation that is being made by our Senate of the complaints against the military forces of the occupation and against the American Government for maintaining them there. Whether one agrees with Dr. Kelsey or not, one must admit that he has tried on the whole to be fair, and has not hesitated to criticise our own Government when he believed it to be in the wrong.

He has, however, made the mistake that is too often indulged in by foreigners in writing of Latin America, which is to magnify unlikeness to one's own country, people and customs in too much a spirit of levity. A rather cruel story he tells, casting aspersion on the pigmentation of the Dominicans, is typical of our attitude in general with the Dominicans. Although a few of the Marines and officers of the corps have cultivated the society of Dominicans, to a large extent the forces of the occupation have considered them as rebellious dependents, and ostracized them socially. The propagation of such stories as the one referred to tends to widen the gulf that is rapidly growing between our neighbors and ourselves, even though they may make entertaining reading for thoughtless Americans.

Another error into which Dr. Kelsey falls, is in comparing the Government of the republic prior to American intervention with the present administration by the United States. Is it fair to the native Governments to say that, no matter how badly we have bungled matters, conditions would have been worse under their own administration? And is it fair to our own country to compare our attempts with those of a poor, backward, strife-ridden Latin-American republic? Why not compare our record in Santo Domingo and Haiti with what we did in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico in the same length of time?

Other errors concern the status of agriculture, of health and public sanitation, the institution of marriage and so on. Perhaps the Dominion farmers are not as "up to date" as the Cuban or Porto Rican in certain ways, but tobacco is certainly planted and cut every year; and as to the cacao and coffee plantations, it is well known that they compare favorably with plantations on the other islands of the Caribbean Sea. It is true that the machete is widely used as a reaping instrument in Santo Domingo, but why should the machete be disparaged? No tool has been invented that cuts wood so well in a tropical country, and where farming is done on a small scale, and where time is cheap, why should the Dominican use several tools to perform especial tasks? As to health and sanitation, there was much less disease and poverty in Santo Domingo before the American occupation, the people were far cleaner, and the streets of their towns were as clean as the streets of the average American town of the same size. As to marriage, it is misleading to say that Dominicans followed in the pre-occupation days the custom of a double marriage, civil and religious. Marriage was not only expensive, but difficult as well, owing to the requirements

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their own money. The treaty has not been signed to this date, although we are still insisting on substantially the same provisions as a condition precedent to the retirement of the military Government. How can we square this action with our much-heralded love of justice?

The illustration given is one of many that show how our own official actions have welded the Dominicans more and more strongly together in their desire for independence. One of the latest examples was on the occasion of a manifestation in the capital city on a Sunday of last July. In this small town of not over 27,000 inhabitants more than 5,000 persons marched in parade as a protest against the terms of the proclamation of evacuation of June 14, 1921, and speeches were made by Dominican orators before the residence of the Military Governor and on the plaza. It was a most orderly demonstration, and there was no thought of violence of any kind among the Dominicans. The capital is the main headquarters of the Marine Corps, and an aviation camp is near by. As the parade marched up one of the principal streets along came an armored automobile manned by marines and attempted to plow its way through the procession. This happened several times, until finally it looked as if the marines were going to precipitate a fight. But cooler heads prevailed among the paraders. They urged the young bloods to stand any indignity rather than to give the forces a chance to say the Dominicans had started another revolution. And then when the crowd had finally arrived at the plaza and speeches began, a fleet of five airplanes flew back and forth over the city. Why, no one knows, unless to intimidate the people.

How different was the attitude of the Military Governor, Admiral S. S. Robison, on that afternoon! He replied courteously to the Dominicans' speech of protest delivered in front of his residence and very cordially invited some of the venerable Dominican leaders to view with him on his piazza the parade as it passed by. One can only speculate on the reason for such a lack of liaison between the Military Governor and the Marine Corps.

There are many other instances of this kind that show the military system in our dealings with the Dominicans where the case merely called for diplomacy. They were not our enemies; we did not covet their country; and we should have cultivated their friendship as a matter of policy, if for no other reason. With our experience in Cuba, it should have been a fairly easy matter to bring about a rapproachement between the forces of occupation and the people. Many of our representatives have been diplomats as well as soldiers. The Dominicans say that they have had very little to complain of in the case of the higher officers, and for many of them they have had a real affection. They know when they are getting a square deal, and they do not hesitate to voice their appreciation. They understand that the private Marine has not been at fault, but they, as well as the Marine, wonder why his Government keeps him there. The Marine's viewpoint is shown in the story that was told during the Semaña Patriotica, or Patriotic Week, when the Dominicans were collecting funds for their campaign for independence. A Dominican señorita came up to a Marine as he was loafing in the plaza and asked him to buy a ticket to the benefit performance which was going to take place that evening in the Colo Theatre. "How much," he inquired "and what's it for?" She promptly answered that it was for the purpose of getting the Americans out of Santo Domingo. "Gimme two," said the Marine, "and I don't care how much they cost."

Having given our word to withdraw the American forces from the Dominican Republic, by implication in the proclamation of occupation and expressly in the proclamation issued by Admiral Snowden before the end of President Wilson's Administration, we should keep our pledge, and not quibble too much about the manner of our evacuation. I do not say that the Dominican leaders have not been playing politics, and using one of our political parties against the other in order to gain advantages, but who can blame them for that? They are not the only ones who play the game. Perhaps they only pretended to believe in the campaign utterances of President Harding and others, and became Republicans for the moment, as they were all "outs" trying to get in at the same time. The Republican leaders, during the absence of their party from

Unshackling San Domingo

Yesterday was the day set in Admiral Robison's proclamation for the installation of a native provisional government in the Dominican Republic. The United States, after seven years of unjustified military intervention, is turning control of their country back to the Dominicans.

Our military régime in the republic was not particularly harsh. It has not been attended with severities such as have marked our rule in Hayti. There are not so many "cacos" in San Domingo and the population is not so close to primitive barbarism as the Haytian hill people are.

On the other hand, excuses for intervention were less patent in the case of San Domingo. We had a convention by which we undertook to supervise the collection of the Dominican customs and to apply a certain portion of them to paying off the republic's foreign debt. That convention, even if its execution was hindered, did not warrant President Wilson and Secretary Daniels in landing sailors, seizing the capital, and setting up an American protectorate.

There was a certain amount of "welfare" work to be done in the Dominican Republic as well as in Hayti. Our naval representatives have done it. That is the apology made for our invasion of Dominican sovereignty. But it would have been better to realize that our function was merely to gather the insular revenues and liquidate a specified debt, not to our own citizens, but to foreign nationals. We never had a commission from anybody to take political control and administer the country as a dependency.

The State Department under Wilson shifted responsibility for the doings in Hayti and San Domingo to the Navy Department. Under Harding the problem has been treated as a diplomatic rather than a military one. The Administration wrongly, he has always maintained that a policy of colonial expansion was contrary to republican principles and drained the strength which France needed in the face of the ever-growing threat of danger from across the Rhine; if he gave office in his cabinet to Joseph Caillaux in 1906 it was because Caillaux, then considered the best financial brains in France, was not the tainted Caillaux whom Clemenceau imprisoned and disgraced in 1917; if he has consistently worked for an entente with England, even when his countrymen accused him of trying to sell out to Edward VII and Lloyd-George, it was because he, more than most Frenchmen, saw the rising of the Prussian flood and where help could be expected to stem it.

It is a delightfully easy task to-day to show what a faulty instrument the Treaty of Versailles was and how far

HARDING NAMES NEW ENVOY TO SAN DOMINGO

Pro-American

Washington, D. C., July 27— Sumner Wells, (white) former chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs in the State Department, has been designated by President Harding to sound out the feelings of the Dominican people with a view of adoption of the latest plan for evacuation of their country by United State forces. 7-28-22

The plan under which the State Department hopes to secure withdrawal from Santo Domingo after a stable native Government is established was worked out between Secretary Hughes and a group of Dominican leaders.

Mr. Wells, with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, will investigate the possibilities of success and then report to Washington on the capacity of the Dominican people for their task and the part this country will have to play.

Race Problem - 1922

West Indies

BRITISH ISLES IN WEST INDIES ASK FREEDOM

Chicago Daily Tribune 1/26/22

London Mission Now Plans Reforms.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[Copyright: 1922: By The Chicago Tribune.]

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 25.—The political unrest following the war had a backwash on these remote Caribbean shores. Among the black people of the Spanish main, the old land of Columbus and the pirate, there is a movement toward the supposed paradise of self-determination in government. Within the British possessions this has taken the form of a cry for greater autonomy. Maj. Edward Wood, the British colonial undersecretary, with a special mission is now touring the islands, just as an American mission investigated the Philippines. It is likely that a greater degree of autonomy will result.

In Jamaica a cry, familiar to Americans, of "taxation without representation" is heard, for the influence of American institutions has long been felt, but there is no real cry of "Jamaica for the Jamaicans" beyond greater pressure than to make the crown offices available for others than Englishmen. The black republic of Haiti is not an ideal here. There are not parties here, and there is little political unrest. The most radical movement seems to be that fostered by the Jamaica Representative Government association, which expects to have 100,000 members by April and to send a deputation to England to present a plea for a change in the constitution, which dates from Victorian days.

SIR LESLIE PROBYN

Seeks Full Representation.

This association seeks full representation in the government. The legislative council has only fourteen elected members, while the government has fifteen, appointed by the crown. The elected members demand the privilege of initiating legislation on the subject of taxation. There is considerable irritation against officals and members of the government headed by Sir Leslie Probyn.

There are about 40,000 voters of a population of 900,000. About 8,000 pay income taxes. The defects in the constitution are accentuated by the maintenance of a privy council, headed by the governor, in which all legislation is initiated. The elected members can block, but they have no real voice in shaping legislation. They are asking for an executive committee in which the elected members can sit. They want local development boards and loaning institutions.

Awakened by Panama.

The interest in America is strong. The better class of Jamaicans—whites with a strain of negro blood in them—are extremely intelligent and traveled. The Jamaicans helped in the building of the Panama canal. The 10,000 laborers who went there found new American standards of living and wages, and they brought back the story of their new experiences. The great American fruit company which controls the island's banana trade houses cares for its laborers well.

These people are not nearly so far advanced or politically intelligent as the Filipinos, although schools have been in progress, after a fashion, for sixty years. The difference is a result of the base, which here is African and out there is Malayan and Chinese.

Handful of Whites.

These 900,000 blacks are ruled without any trouble by a handful of whites. One sees no soldiers, except the blacks of a West India regiment around the town. But in the evening one can see lights gleaming, and everyone knows that there is a white English regiment in camp there, ready to come, if necessary, for the safety of the English crown and their majesties' dominions overseas. There is no labor movement here nor any strikes worthy of the name.

England is hearing cries for a change also from St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Vincent, Granada and other islands.

Negro Agitators Busy in West Indies

Commercial Appeal 2/13/22

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

(Copyright Cable to Chicago Tribune and The Commercial Appeal.)

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 12—It is not likely that the British government will consent to another experiment in self-government in this predominately colored colony. There are about 100 pure whites in this city of 65,000 polyglot peoples. The government is doing its best to keep agitators out and has prohibited the circulation of the Negro World, a newspaper published in New York which is alleged to be setting a slow fire in the West Indies and starting a movement which the authorities think eventually will lead to trouble. This movement preaches that the white man must stand in fear of the colored man and predicts a race war.

So far there has not been any trouble here, but the colored people want to elect more of their race to the legislative council.

HISTORY OF THE EMANCIPATION IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

4/29/22 N. Y. Negro World

By ARTHUR A. SCHOMBURG

President American Negro Academy

When a boy, I remember having heard from the lips of an amiable and fatherly old black man the recital of the horrors practiced by the slave owners. He related with precise details the incidents leading up to and surrounding the early life of the Negro emancipator, "Buddhoe," which history in an obscure manner has chronicled in her pages, though not with lustre and admiration; yet in the eyes of the natives his name is immortal, and around him cluster the tentacles of fame, hence meritorious of praise and honor.

There is a small island in the Caribbean Sea called Saint Croix, discovered by Columbus during his second voyage, on the 14th of November. It is a picturesque, fascinating and healthful haven for those who crave respite from the strenuous life of modern times. This island, in common with Saint Thomas and Saint John, are possessions belonging to the United States of America by purchase from the Danish nation.

The slaves that were brought from Africa numbered some 31,000, and to reduce them to bondage and compel them to work led to vigorous measures. It was the old story as set forth by Macauley: "In all the islands the master may legally imprison his slave, in all the islands he may legally flog him, and in some of the islands he may legally flog him at his discretion."

It was in the city of Christiansted that Alexander Hamilton, one of the illustrious pillars that founded and dedicated the American commonwealth to posterity, served his clerkship before emigrating to America. It was also here, West End, where, in 1867, the U. S. S. "Monongahela" was driven ashore during an earthquake.

John Buddhoe (later called General Bourdeaux) was born on a plantation in the interior of Saint Croix in the year 1810. His father was the driver of all the slaves in the estate "La Grange," thus occupying the relative position of a free man. This made it possible for him to keep his son from the torrid cane fields. At an early age the son was apprenticed to the coopers of the estate (for it must be remembered that in those days sugar was made by the windmill process and shipped in home-made hogsheads.) At seventeen years of age Buddhoe was a journeyman, and at twenty years he married the daughter of a man living on a neighboring estate. It was at the end of the crop season after he was married that he became famous as the best dancer in that part of the island where he lived, and immediately he was proclaimed leader and guide and, being naturally a very shrewd young man, ingratiated himself into the hearts of the people and became their leader in all things. When he was twenty-four years of age his father died and the owners, in looking around for a strong, influential man, decided on Buddhoe; hence it was his fortune to succeed his father on the plantation as driver and headman. The power he wielded was remarkable; he was both feared and respected. It was at this time he became widely known as General Bourdeaux, and this name remained with him ever afterward.

The sugar cane made it necessary for the importation of slaves to cultivate the large acreage devoted to this industry. There had been marked dissatisfaction for some time past among the slaves because of the inhuman treatment they were subjected to by their masters. In the meantime it was said that King Christian VIII had been induced to promulgate certain laws for the complete emancipation of all slaves in the Danish West Indies. The order stated that "from the 28th day of July, 1847, all children born of those in bondage should be free and at the end of twelve years slavery should entirely cease." It was rumored that the emancipation proclamation had arrived since May of that year, but that the then governor, General Von Scholton, had been requested by the planters to withhold it until the crop had been gathered, as they feared the ill effect it might have on the slaves. This the governor consented to do, but he was prevented, as Buddhoe heard of it, and he determined to force the governor's hand; so they spread the news over the island from one plantation to another, till most every slave knew by the underground system what was to take place. The fact that King Christian intended giving freedom twelve years hence to the slaves without arranging some suitable basis of compensation for the slave owners must be carefully questioned, as will be shown by an excerpt from the famous petition for compensation forwarded to the Danish Congress by the slave owners of Saint Thomas and Saint John, which, in part, says:

"Here we must observe that though it was admitted that the pretended insurrection of Saint Croix rendered emancipation an act of necessity, it cannot at all events in any manner be cited with regards to Saint Thomas

and Saint John, where no kind of disturbance existed among the slaves."

The leaders succeeded in a very quiet manner in carrying out their plans, and had arranged that the given day was to be Sunday, July 2, when the whites would be wrapped up in their usual devotions. The day broke forth in a peaceful calm. Everything went along nicely until eventide, when the unmistakable signal of a rebellion was seen and heard; conkshells blew the alarm, which was taken up from plantation to plantation; fires were visible throughout the island.

The inhabitants of West End were in terror and consternation. It was an awful night. The next morning the insurrectionists marched into West End from several of the adjoining plantations in two bodies of from 1,500 to 2,000 respectively, armed with cutlasses, picks and other farm implements, and that awful demolisher of vested rights—the torch. The fort was approached by the mob, which, as the hours rolled on toward noon, was increased by additional bands who came to the city demanding their freedom.

There was no one in authority who could grant their demands except the governor, and he was at the capital, Bassin, about fifteen miles distant. The commander of the fort, Captain Castoner, appeased their demands temporarily by saying that his excellency was expected to arrive before sundown.

By this time the whites and many free Negroes were taken aboard the vessels lying in the harbor for safety and to escape the conflagration that was threatening should freedom be denied the slaves. Several urgent calls had been made for the governor without avail. The whipping post was triumphantly carried through the streets, followed by a concourse of slaves, and thrown into the sea. The police station and the court house with its invaluable records were reduced to ashes.

As the number of the mob continued to increase, more turbulent were their demands. It was rumored that the fort would train its guns on the mob. No sooner was the news spread, when they rushed to the fort and again demanded their liberty, ridiculing the soldiers for not firing into their ranks, and if their liberty was not granted by sundown, they would burn the city to ashes. As the moments passed into space, more and more painful was the suspense, for no one knew whether the fort would fire into the mob or that the mob would carry out its threat.

By this time a carriage was seen approaching, and the news that Major-General Von Scholton was in it made the mob, which was in complete control of the city, frenzied in its vociferous demand for liberty. The governor entered the fort and, after a parley with Buddhoe, who was in command of the rebellious forces, freedom was proclaimed from the ramparts of the fort and read thus:

"1. All unfree in the Danish West India Islands are from today free. P. Von Scholton, St. Croix, July 3, 1848."

The officers under the governor were dumbfounded upon receiving his decision. Some of the Negroes celebrated the event in a series of Bacchanalian dances, while others soberly reflected on the uncertainty of the future. In the evening the glow of fires could be seen in Saint Thomas and Saint John. They lighted the horizon and reflected upon the heavens like an aurora borealis, a memorial to the death of slavery. That memorable proclamation freed 27,000 slaves.

Saint Thomas, where the slaves were unexpectedly emancipated on the fourth of July, is the native home of the distinguished diplomat and eminent Negro writer, Dr. Edward W. Blyden, who was at some time identified with the government of the republic of Liberia.

On the seventh and eighth of July Danish soldiers, numbering 580, arrived in Saint Croix, and from Porto Rico the famous General Prim sent 6 Spanish troops with cannons and 30,000 cartridges. The island was now declared in a state of siege, due to the depredations which part of the mob continued to commit in several parts of the country. The commission of military officers, with the assistance of the leaders, General Buddhoe at North Side plantations and, at the "Slob" plantations, Martin King, who restored order in that section, and to the South Side, Nathaniel Joseph, made it possible for an early settlement of the disorders in the interior of the island.

Major-General Peter Von Scholton, distinguished for his brilliant military career in Europe, resigned the governorship during the conflict, and when he arrived in Copenhagen, Denmark, was "tried before a commission and condemned for dereliction of duty as governor-general. Appealing to the Supreme Court against this decision, he was honorably acquitted. Besides, for what were the Negroes asking? Freedom. If he erred in yielding to their demands, then bless the error which gave to every slave in those islands such an inestimable blessing." —Dr. Taylor.

The next important event during the perilous days of the insurrection is well expressed in Rev. Knox's words:

"Where could we expect the uprising of so large a body of ignorant laboring classes—gaining almost complete mastery over all lawful and constituted authority—obtaining possession of such property—holding at their mercy the lives of those whom they had formerly obeyed, and having at hand such abundant means to inflame their passions, without the most disastrous results in rapine and murder. In St. Croix the life of not a single white person was sacrificed to their fury or revenge, and the plunder and destruction of property were, comparatively speaking, but limited in extent."

General Buddhoe was afterwards deported, some claim to Port of Spain, Trinidad, others, that he was shot. Martin King was imprisoned for two years, and Nathaniel Joseph was the only leader to escape punishment.

Let us honor fittingly the memory of this man who made possible the freedom of twenty-seven thousand on the eve of our fourth of July in the year 1848, seventeen years before Abraham Lincoln moved the world with his powerful lever in the emancipation of the American freedmen in 1865.

May the glory that goes around yearly to other emancipators teach the Negroes everywhere that when the pages of our history are written, besides Toussaint L'Ouverture and Dessalines of Hayti, there stands indelibly in the memory of the slaves of St. Croix their Negro emancipator, Buddhoe.

The Real "White Man's Burden"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The publication of Mr. Shadwell's poem, "For His Good," and its extraordinary pertinence to the present-day situation in Haiti and Santo Domingo, leads me to call your attention to the following verses also written a score of years ago under the above title, with apologies to Rudyard Kipling, by Ernest Crosby. It seems to me that they are well worth printing at this time.

New York The Nation 4/5/22

Take up the White Man's burden.
Send forth your sturdy kin,
And load them down with Bibles
And cannon-balls and gin.
Throw in a few diseases
To spread the tropic climes,
For there the healthy niggers
Are quite behind the times.

And don't forget the factories.
On those benighted shores
They have no cheerful iron mills,
Nor eke department stores.
They never work twelve hours a day,
And live in strange content,
Altho' they never have to pay
A single sou for rent.

Take up the White Man's burden,
And teach the Philippines
What interest and taxes are
And what a mortgage means.
Give them electrocution chairs,
And prisons, too, galore,
And if they seem inclined to kick,
Then spill their heathen gore.

They need our labor question, too,
And politics and fraud—
We've made a pretty mess at home,
Let's make a mess abroad.
And let us ever humbly pray
The Lord of Hosts may deign
To stir our feeble memories
Lest we forget—the *Maine*.

Take up the White Man's burden.
To you who thus succeed
In civilizing savage hordes,
They owe a debt, indeed;
Concessions, pensions, salaries,
And privilege and right—
With outstretched hands you raised to bless
Grab everything in sight.

Take up the White Man's burden.
And if you write in verse,
Flatter your nation's vices
And strive to make them worse.
Then learn that if with pious words
You ornament each phrase,
In a world of canting hypocrites
This kind of business pays.

Brooklyn, March 18 ANN DEARING

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West Indies.

DEMAND AMERICANS QUIT HAITI AT ONCE

Foreign Policy Association and Popular Government League Present Pleas to Hughes.

CONTROL CALLED "ILLEGAL"

New York Times 4/28/22

Treaty Foisted on the Republic Through Financial and Political Pressure, It Is Alleged.

NEW YORKERS ARE ACCUSED

Stories of Marines' Cruelty and Drunkenness of Officers and Wives Are Revived.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—A strong protest against continued control of the Haytien Republic by the United States as an appeal for immediate withdrawal of our troops, of the restoration of self-government to the Haytien people were made today in a report filed at the State Department in behalf of the Foreign Policy Association of New York.

The report which is signed by 24 lawyers, headed by Louis Marshall of New York, Moorfield Storey of Boston and Michael Francis Doyle of Philadelphia, asserts that our policy in Haiti, initiated by the Wilson Administration and continued by the Harding Administration, is "in violation of our constitution, our treaties and of international law" and that it constitutes usurpation of power through "mere executive action, unauthorized by Congress."

Representations to the same effect as to our course in Haiti were also made to the State Department by members of the National Popular Government League of Washington, who left with Mr. Hughes an address dealing with conditions in the Republic.

The signers of the Foreign Policy Association's report besides the three mentioned are: C. C. Burlingham, Raymond B. Fosdick, Charles P. Howland, George W. Kirchwey and Jerome S. Hess of New York, Walter L. Flory and Frederick A. Henry of Cleveland, Frederick Bausman of Seattle, John P. Grace of Charleston, S. C.; William H. Byrnes of New Orleans, Alfred Bettman of Cincinnati, Herbert J. Friedman and William H. Holly of Chicago, F. F. Kane of Philadelphia, Adelbert Mott of Buffalo, Jackson H. Ralston of Washington, Tyrrell Williams of St. Louis; Richard W. Hale of Boston, Felix Frankfurter and J. Chafee Jr. of Cambridge.

The signers of the address of the Good Government League are Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, William Kent of California, ex-member of Congress; Professor E. A. Ross of Madison, Wis.; Jackson H. Ralston, Louis F. Post, Professor John A. Ryan, Frank Morrison, Charles Edward Russell, William H. Johnston and Harry A. Ralston of Washington, Herbert Quick of Berkeley Springs, W. Va.; J. H. McGill of Valparaiso, Ind.; A. M. Todd of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Dr. Delos F. Wilcox of Elmhurst, N. Y., and Judson King, Executive Secretary.

Charges Exploitation from New York.

The report of the Foreign Policy Association, while containing strictures on our occupation of Haiti, is intended apparently to be a calm review of the case. The "address" of the Good Government League is of a diferent character. Evidence given before the Senate committee which has been investigating Haitien affairs is quoted and other evidence is given in the effort to show that American marines have been guilty of inhuman cruelties toward the Haitiens. It is expressly charged that the diplomatic and military forces of the United States are being used to permit the "economic, industrial and financial exploitation of Haiti and Santo Domingo by leading New York banking interests."

The league address and the association report both comment on what is described as the "attempt to force a loan from American bankers upon the Haitians against their will." The league asserts that the "chief purpose of sending Brigadier General Russell, a few weeks ago, clothed with hitherto unheard of powers, to Haiti, was to coerce the Haitian Government into granting the American financial adviser, John A. McIlhenny, a power to make this loan on any terms he saw fit."

This procedure, the address continues, "is a repetition of the old imperialistic trick of accomplishing what the diplomats call a fait accompli, to be followed by the claim that we cannot relinquish our control because our national interests are at stake." The lawyer insists that as the treaty and the present Haitian Government are illegal no "negotiation should take place which involves the future of Haiti or which in any material respect could affect its future."

Holds Our Principles Violated.

The report of the Foreign Policy Association rehearses from a legal point of view of the facts of our occupation of Haiti and a discussion of the treaty siigned by Haiti.

These conclusions are reached:

"The presence of our military forces in Haiti after the disurbaances of July 27-28, 1915, had quieted down was violative of well-recognized American principles.

"The seizure and withholding by our forces in 1915 of Haitian national funds was a violation of international law and of the repeated professions by responsible American Government officials of our position and attitude toward Latin-American republics and weaker Governments.

"The imposition and enforcement of martial law without a declaration of war by our Coongress and the conduct of offensive operations in Haiti by Admiral Caperton prior to the acceptance of the treaty by Haiti were equally clear violations of international lay and of our own Constitution.

"The methods employed by the United States in Haiti to force acceptance and ratification of the treaty framed by the United States, namely, the direct use of military, financial, and political pressure, violate every canon of fair and equal dealing between independent sovereign nations and of American professions of international good faith.

"We declare, without qualification, that the honor and good name of the United States, the preservation of the sovereignty and the cherished liberty of Haiti and her right to fair dealing on the part of the United States, as well as the possibility of assuring the continuance in the future of honorable and amicable relations between our country and Latin-America, based on trust and confidence, all require:

"(a) The immediate abrogation by the United States of the treaty of 1915, unconditionally and without qualification.

"(b) The holding of elections of representatives to the legislative bodies of Haiti and of a President by the free will of the people at an early day.

"(c) The negotiation of a new treaty with a new Haitian administration for friendly co-operation between the United States and Haiti upon such terms as shall be mutually satisfactory to both countries and by the methods that obtain between free and independent sovereign States."

Calls Harding Decision Critical.

The Popular Government League declares its address is a brief for the American people, not for Haiti, and asserts that the President's decision in the Haiti matter will decide "whether we remain a democratic republic or pass to a financial and militaristic imperialism similar to those of Europe."

The Good Government League asserts that the only American citizens who favor occupation are investment bankers and promoters. On this line it says, referring to the Senate committee hearings:

"A careful reading discloses banking interests of New York and Boston desirous of forcing highly profitable loans upon the Governments of Haiti and Santo Domingo. It shows these banking interests and investment companies seizing the lands of Haitian and Santo Domingo people. In brief, it exhibits Haiti as a promised land of loot for those who can smash down the protection given to these people by their ancient constitution and independence. And all this is being done under the protection of and in co-operation with the United States Government.

"The testimony of Roger Farnham of the National City Bank of New York, indicates the interest he represents have in view the seizing of lands that native Haitians held for over a century under squatter rights, without, therefore, the rights of legal title deeds, but immune, under the old Constitution to foreign ownership. These interests urged a modern survey of the island by the occupation in order to establish definite title deeds, and it appears that far over 200,000 acres of valuable lands have already been grabbed.

"The Haitian-American corportion of New York is one of the companies formed to 'organize extensive plantations' in Haiti, build sugar mills, &c. Mr. H. M. Pilkington, technical expert, Vice President and manager of the American Development Company, and formerly technical expert of the Haitian-American Corporation in his testimony, at page 790 of the hearings, says:

"'The original financing of the Haitian-American Corporation was brought about and put to the public directly and definitely upon assurance in Washington by competent people and competent officials that the treaty between the United States and Haiti was in fact to be a living thing, the large feature in the floating of the securities of this company, all of which floating came under my personal observation at the time, was predicated, one might say, wholly as to security upon the implied bona fides of the United States in carrying out this treaty, the basing of which was security for foreign capital.

Thinks Evidence Sinister.

"Connections of a sinister character between persons connected with the Government of the United States and an American corporation, which we respectfully suggest to be worthy of immediate investigation, are stated in the testimony of the Rev. D. Ton Evans at Page 188 of the hearings. In recounting a conversation between himself and H. P. Davis, General Manager of the United West Indies Corporation, 'who had written articles in the National Geographic Magazine and other journals, months before, declaring that Haiti's Constitution must be rewritten, especially the clause regarding lands,' he says:

"'In a conversation I had with him at the Cape in April, 1918, when he seemed to unfold his plans,[1] adding that his corporation had unlimited capital * * * with stockholders, if not Directors, from within the United States Government, therefore the occupation was practically at his and his corporation's command, and that they had the right of way in Haiti. * * * This was said in the presence of an educated native missionary.'

"For months the American financial adviser to Haiti (whose office was provided for in the forced treaty), Mr. John A. McIlhenny, has been urging a loan of some $14,000,000, to which the Haitian Government and people most strenuously object. Incidentally, Mr. McIlhenny who, it seems, should be in Haiti attending to budgets, &c., has for the last two years spent three-fourths of his time in Washington, drawing from the Haitian Treasury $500 per month gold extra for traveling expenses in addition to his salary of $10,000 per annum.

"The New York City Bank offered last year, and Mr. McIlhenny favored, a loan of $14,000,000 at 7½ per cent, issued at 92, payable in ten years. It entailed immediate discharge of the French debt of $6,668,980, contracted at the lower rate of 5 and 6 per cent., not due and payment not demanded by the French; payment of $1,621,500 on a defaulted railroad contract, controlled by the National City Bank, and protested because the specifications were not followed; and other features, with the net result that Haiti would have left for her needs $1,564,800 as a matter of net receipts.

"Mr. McIlhenny testified before the Senate investigating committee that he has no power or authority from the Haitian Government to place a loan, since it had been refused him, and that he had personally urged Brigadier General Russell, recently appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Haiti, with full power over all civil and military authorities of the occupation, to secure for him (McIlhenny) authority to contract a loan for Haiti on such conditions and terms as he could secure."

Charges Against Marines.

The address goes into details of the alleged torture of natives by red-hot machetes and electric wires and makes other charges against the marines. At one point it quotes this statement of Dr. Carl Kelsey in a report on the American occupation published in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Economical Science:

"Unfortunately drunkenness was not unknown on the part of high officials [of the Marine Corps] and their wives, while local standards were shocked by the sight of women in automobiles smoking in public."

The signers of the address seek to qualify statements about atrocities attributed to the marines by explaining that the application of such allegations is not general.

"This," says the address, "is not to be considered or interpreted as an attack upon the American Navy or marines. Military officers serve under orders from the civil Government and when any Government orders the subjugation of a liberty-loving and patriotic people, as it must be admitted the Haitians are, resistance is pound to follow and the officers are forced to adopt means to end."

Messrs. Storey, Marshall and Doyle will call upon Mr. Hughes Saturday to discuss the report presented by their association.

A HIDEOUS AND STUPID PREJUDICE

Chicago Tribune Correspondent Stamps Attitude of Forces in Haiti

Chicago Tribune 4/19/22

By ROGER DIDIER

"Shall America Get Out of Haiti?" was not decided at a "locking of horns" over the subject of Haiti by J. Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and James O'Donnell Bennett (white), special writer for the Chicago Tribune, Monday evening before members of the Appomattox club.

Mr. Johnson, it will be remembered, wrote a startling expose of the Haitian situation which was published in the Nation some two years ago. Shortly afterwards Mr. Bennett, as "Eye Witness," visited the island republic in company with other American correspondents to find out for the American public what was wrong with our administration there.

Treatment Bad

It was agreed by both speakers that America's present method of treating with Haiti is, and has been, essentially bad. Further, both Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Johnson were of the opinion that if the American forces of occupation were withdrawn, internal disorder and disruption would ensue. As a remedy, Mr. Johnson would have some form of voluntary co-operation between this government and the Haitian. Mr. Bennett believes that the Haitians would be best served by the coming into the country of some "human, democratic, civilizing force like the Salvation army," and he would have that force made up of representative members of the Race in America.

The Tribune writer could not see his way clear to assert that the United States should get out of Haiti regardless of ensuing circumstances. Mr. Johnson would probably rather have America leave and trust to some agency which might suggest itself for the final salvation of the country. Very amiably, both speakers "agreed to disagree."

Started Wrong

According to Eye Witness, the elemental facts of the Haitian situation show that America started wrong by transplanting to Haiti thousands of

Southern whites to deal with a people who are "very suave, very sensitive and well mannered." Too often, he admitted, the attitude of the occupying forces was "to make the niggers do." Such an attitude he described as "hideous and stupid race prejudice." Many of the troubles of the Haitians, he explained, were not racial, but regional. Graft and a vague sense of financial responsibility were a part of the system in most tropical countries, he pointed out.

"Society in Port au Prince," in the words of Mr. Johnson, "has more tone than any we can boast of in America."

He disputed the charge that Haitians are uncivilized, declaring that life and property were safer in Haiti than in New York city.

Protect Capital

Events leading up to the American occupation were described by Mr. Johnson, telling of how American sugar and railroad interests had encouraged intervention to protect their capital. The National City bank of New York was a big factor in all of this. At the time of the intervention the economic and business interests of Haiti were in charge of Germans, and Bryan, the American secretary of state, was made to feel that some strong steps should be taken to safeguard American interests.

On one point Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bennett were in complete accord. The population of the country is in need of industrial and technical education. The former stated it as his opinion that higher education in Haiti is a little "top heavy." Mr. Bennett regrets that the Haitians have no export facilities for the better products of their skill. Much, they believe, can be done in teaching Haitians the value of the soil.

Senator McCormick was to have spoken to the members of the club, but was detained in Washington on business connected with the report on the Haitian investigation which he is to make. Through Nahum D. Brascher, editor-in-chief of the Associated Negro Press, it became known that the senator from Illinois favors a plan of having a group of Chicagoans go to Haiti this year as the guests of the United States government in an effort to work out a practicable plan for betterment of existing conditions.

U. S. EVACUATION OF HAITI REFUSED

Atlanta Constitution

Hughes Answers Plea by Lawyers' Committee With Refusal to Withdraw Troops. 4/30/22

Washington, April 29.—Another plea for immediate termination of the military occupation of Haiti met with a refusal today at the state department.

A committee of lawyers who brought to the department a brief declaring the occupation to be out of harmony with American principles were told plainly by Secretary Hughes that their arguments appeared to him "most inadequate and one-sided." He added that the department was fully advised from its own sources regarding all the elements of the situation and was working to reestablish tranquillity so that the American marines could be withdrawn as soon as conditions warrant.

The delegation that called on the secretary represented the National Popular Government league and the Foreign Policy association, two organizations which are charging that the policy of the administration constitutes unwarranted interference in Haiti's domestic affairs, negatives the principles of the American constitution, destroys American prestige before the world, and lays the American government open to accusations of tyranny and imperialism. Those who acted as spokesmen for the committee were Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma; Louis Marshall, of New York, and Michael Francis Doyle, of Philadelphia. In reply to their representations, Secretary Hughes said:

Hughes' Reply.

"It is a pleasure to meet you personally and to give you this opportunity to make your statements with regard to the relations of the United States to Haiti. I cannot, however, permit my silence to be misinterpreted. I must say that I regard the statements that have been made as most inadequate and one-sided.

"I am fully consicious of international obligations. This situation with which we are confronted is an examination and decision as to policy. You need not suppose that all this study has not been made. You need not suppose that all the matters that are involved have not been considered. Quite the contrary is the case.

Condition of Fact.

"I am not only advised intimately and directly with regard to conditions in Haiti, but I also have had the benefit of the reports and informal communications from the committee of senators who have recently visited Haiti and who, regardless of party affiliations, have concurred in the statements which they have made regarding conditions in Haiti. As I have said, it is a condition of fact which has to be very carefully considered.

"This government is proceeding in his matter at this time in the desire to secure, in the first place, an effective co-ordination of the action which is being taken in connection with administration, so that difficulties which have existed in the past may be removed. It is also considering all that is essential for the tranquillity and well-being of the people of Haiti, and, of course, we are most desirous that the military occupation shall end just as soon as it can properly end.

"You need not for a moment suppose that any of these matters are not engaging the attention of the department, and we have very full information, in the light of which I am bound to say that the statements that you have made here are extremely inadequate."

MR. LANSING'S HAITIAN LETTER

Ex-Secretary LANSING, in his letter to Senator MCCORMICK on the Haitian occupation, scarcely justifies it by saying that "there was good reason "to believe that in the years 1913-14 "Germany was ready to go to great "lengths to secure the exclusive cus-"toms control of Haiti and also to se-"cure a coaling station at Mole St. "Nicholas." The American occupation did not actually begin until Aug. 8, 1915, when Rear Admiral CAPERTON took over the administration of the customs at Port au Prince. Previously American marines had been landed there to protect our nationals. In the Summer of 1915 the war in Europe was absorbing the energies of the German Government, and the ships of its battle fleet were contained in home ports by the British Navy. If the Germans had contrived to get a squadron through into the Atlantic, it would have been a wanton challenge to the American Navy to use that squadron to secure a base of any kind on the Haitian coast. With the British and French fleets to contend with, the Germans could hardly have meditated designs upon Haiti after war was declared, whatever may have been in their minds in 1913-14.

It is true that before the war French and German warships did some bill-collecting in Haiti, and that Great Britain preferred a claim for damages for the destruction of property during the Leconte revolution. Moreover, there was a report that the Germans had brought pressure to bear upon President ZAMOR to place the customs under foreign control; that is to say, under international control. Both the Germans and the French, whose share in the Haitian debt exceeded that of the United States, were opposed to exclusive American control. But what evidence can Mr. LANSING produce to show that the Germans contemplated individual action, and what grounds has he for believing that they would have flouted the Monroe Doctrine by trying to acquire a coaling station at Mole St. Nicholas? Fear of the Germans could not have constrained the Wilson Administration to occupy Haiti in the Summer of 1915, unless it shared the belief of nervous prophets in Washington that Germany would win the war.

Mr. LANSING makes out a better case for American occupation when he says that the object was "to ter-"minute the appalling conditions of "anarchy, savagery and oppression "which had been prevalent in Haiti "for decades," to set her house in order, and to assure the Haitians economic and industrial development. Mr. LANSING does not throw light upon "our continued domination of the "island, nor the relentless severity by "which our armed forces have put "down the resistance of the people to "the destruction of their liberties," which the National Popular Government League protests against. It is significant that Secretary HUGHES defends the "continued domination" as a duty to be performed, although the Haitian problem was an inheritance from the Wilson Administration, which alone was responsible for military measures undertaken against both the Haitians and the Dominicans.

McCORMICK ON HAITI

Chicago Defender 5/6/22

SENATOR MEDILL McCORMICK recently delivered before one of our prominent Chicago clubs an elaborate speech upon the Haitian situation. It was both interesting and instructive. Still there were several points which the senator did not make as clear as we hoped he would. For instance, he called attention to the fact that his views upon the Haitian situation are not in harmony with those entertained by Messrs. Oswald G. Villard and James Weldon Johnson, but he was pleased to note that Prof. Emmett Scott coincides with him.

AS TO WHAT those differences are the senator did not explain. He therefore left his hearers to conjecture. The inference to be drawn, however, was that Villard and Johnson believe that American occupation should be immediately terminated, while Scott and himself are of the opinion that its continuance is necessary for an indefinite period. The senator gave many excellent and forcible reasons why American occupation should not, for the present at least, be withdrawn. He frankly admitted that some wrongs had been done and some injustices perpetrated by persons connected with our administration, but they were greatly magnified and due largely to the fact that some of the persons intrusted to represent the government in minor details were of that class wholly out of sympathy with the natives. This condition, he contended, is rapidly being changed.

WHILE THE SENATOR'S argument was plausible his conclusions were by no means convincing. In the first place the inference to be drawn from his remarks with reference to the attitude of Messrs. Villard and Johnson is not wholly accurate. They do not insist that American occupation should be immediately discontinued, but that natives should be largely utilized in co-operation and under the supervision and direction of Americans who have a sympathetic interest in the natives. The troops to be utilized to be Colored Americans.

THE TRUTH is that racial antipathy through a mischievous propaganda has been so thoroughly inculcated into the minds of whites that it is a difficult matter to have a garrison composed exclusively of whites without having a considerable number of them maintain an attitude of hostility instead of amity and friendship. Several investigations have been made growing out of allegations of brutality and inhumanity on the part of persons connected with American occupation, some high in authority, but all of them have been of a whitewashing and apologetic nature except the thorough and impartial one that was made and published by James Weldon Johnson.

AS A REPRESENTATIVE of the N. A. A. C. P. he went to get the facts without fear, favor or partiality. His findings were so thorough and complete that no one of the subsequent investigations has dislodged or disproved, at least in the public mind, the salient points brought out and forcibly presented by this intelligent investigator. We give Senator McCormick credit for being honest and sincere in the views entertained and expressed by him, still circumstances are such that the channels of his information would not likely be as near the source of complete accuracy as those open to Mr. Johnson.

REEL 16

Race Problem 1922. Haiti.

West Indies.

Senator Borah Denounces Haitian Occupation By U. S.

New York Age 5/6/22

Undeveloped Natural Resources of Negro Republic Cited as One of the Real Reasons for American Control

Dangerous Imperialism

Carnegie Hall Crowded at Meeting Under Auspices Foreign Policy Association and Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society

Carnegie Hall was packed on Monday night, May 1st, with people of all races and from every station in life, who gathered to hear United States Senator William E. Borah tell of the seizure of Haiti and San Domingo by this country and what he thought this kind of imperialism would lead to.

Senator Borah was introduced by Louis Marshall who headed the committee of twenty-four leading attorneys that presented an indictment of the American Government for their seizure of Haiti to Secretary of State Hughes on Saturday, April 29th. The Senator received an enthusiastic ovation that lasted for more than a minute when he arose to speak.

He began by remarking that it was a compliment to the good citizenship and fair-mindedness of those present that they had turned out in such large numbers to hear him speak on a subject which did not directly affect them, but he had come to believe that it will only be by the masses in this country making their sentiment felt in this matter that our country will ever get out of Haiti and make any effort to right the wrong done that country.

He spoke for more than an hour, and the history of the American Occupation of those countries was not only reviewed, but a number of extracts from the records of the committee of senators who went to Haiti to investigate conditions were read. Among these documents was letter from an American financier in that country, who wrote to a business associate here of the fertile soil, the untouched timber lands, and other natural resources of that country.

It was pointed out that since the Americans had changed the constitution of that country so that foreigners could own land there, real estate had been booming and most of the new land owners were people from this country.

Senator Borah declared it was becoming dangerous for a small nation to let it be known that it possessed great untouched natural resources, and declared that Japan would not be in Korea and Siberia, France in Syria, England in Mesapotamia, or this country in Haiti, were it not for the fact that business men in these countries wanted to exploit the commercial resources of those countries. Such imperialism, he continued, would inevitably result in this country losing its self-respect as a nation and losing the respect of other nations.

In closing he referred to the statement of Secretary Hughes that the brief of the twenty-four lawyers was one-sided, and urged those present to demand that the Secretary of State give the public the other side of the story at once.

A large number of colored people were scattered throughout the audience, and James Weldon Johnson and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois occupied seats on the stage.

NEW TACTICS IN HAITI.

New York Age 5/27/22

The latset dispatches from Haiti report that the Haitians have resolved to defy American rule by "passive war." They have tried two other methods of regaining their independence and sovereignty. Some of the braver natives of the country armed themselves and took to the hills shortly after American occupation and did what they could for three or four years to regain by force what had been lost. The contest was unequal, when it came to a matter of force America was too strong. The small revolutionary force of Haitians was completely crushed.

The political and intellevtual leaders of Haiti have tried methods of petition and protest. The yhave organized the Patriotic Union, whose purpose it was to wor kfor the restoration of Haitian independence. They sent a delegation to the United States to place their just grievances before the Administration, the Congress and the American people. With the aid of their American friends the people of the United States have been made acquainted with the actual facts regarding our seizure of the Haitian Republic and a great deal of sentiment for justice to Haiti has been aroused. The question is now being fought over in the Senate, but as yet the American government seems to be as far off from giving Haiti back to the Haitians as it was under the Wilson administration.

Now the Haitians are going to try a third method. They are going to try the method of non-cooperation used by Ghandi in India. In a cable to the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society the leaders of the new movement said:

> **"We shall decree civil disobedience, effective in eight days (May 25), as an indication of our protest against pseudo-Government of Louis Borno (newly elected President of Haiti), fundamentally illegal and sustained only by American bayonets.. American government has been notified."**

The program announces that a general boycott of all American goods has been agreed upon. This boycott is in protest against the American seizure of the Haitian treasury and the forcing on the Haitian people, in spite of their protests, a loan of $40,000,000.

I believe that the Haitians can accomplish much by this method but the ultimate success of their efforts is extremely doubtful. If the East Indians, numbering over 300 millions, covering vast areas, with their superior cohesive qualities and with the inspired leadership of a Gandhi, after months have not been able to throw off British domination the prospects for success in little Haiti are not over brigh

HAITI'S POPULATION FAST INCREASING

Houston Post 9/29/22

Associated Press Report.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti.—With a tio of three births to each death, as own by vital statistics for the first months of 1922, Haiti is rapidly increasing in population and is free from ace suicide. A striking phase of this ncrease is that the difference in male and female babies is negligible. The gradual adoption of American sanitary methods, the improvement of the agricultural yield, and the cessation of Haitain revolutions with their considerable toll of deaths and hardships that were reflected in succeeding generations, are responsible for the marked increase in a naturally prolific people. Last year the ratio was two to one.

Haiti's native population, when she revolted against France in 1791, was slightly over half a million. Today it is estimated at 2,500,000, a steady and normal increase.

Prior to the American occupation no vital statistics were collected by the Haitian government. Estimates of the population were made by the French priests and generally accepted. A system inaugurated by the American sanitary service, co-operated in by the Haitian gendarmerie, is beginning to yield results of growing accuracy. The first six months of this year showed an increase of 60 per cent of the communes making reports, as compared to 10 per cent last year.

United States Sends Commission to Haiti

9/28/22

Atlanta Independent

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—The state department is perfecting plans to send special representatives to Haiti for the purpose of studying economic and sanitary conditions and the educational system in this island. These representatives will take the place of the commission proposed in the McCormick report of the senatorial committee, which visited Haiti and San Domingo to investigate conditions growing out of the American occupation.

The state department proposes to send an outstanding Negro educator, a successful business man and a physician, with possibly a Negro lawyer to revise the Neapoleonic code which is the law of the island, and a clerical staff.

LANSING ON HAITI

The latest steps in the matter regarding Haiti, that is, the brief prepared by twenty-four prominent lawyers, the address to Secretary of State Hughes, and the meeting held at Carnegie Hall last week under the auspices of the Haiti-Santo Domingo Society, at which Senator Borah spoke, have stirred former Secretary of State Lansing to jump in and defend the position of this government in its relations to Haiti.

Secretary Lansing's voice comes like a voice from the dead. Just why he felt called upon to jump into the controversy is difficult to understand. Undoubtedly he felt called upon to justify the Wilson administration for intervening in Haiti, but the question before the American people today is not the acts of intervention on the part of the Wilson administration but the acts of retention on the part of the Harding administration.

Furthermore, Mr. Lansing's reasons for intervention by the Wilson administration do not carry conviction. He sets forth as a primary reason the fact that Germany landed marines in Haiti and threatened to occupy the country. He sets forth that reason in the folowing statement:

> "On the eve of the declaration of war between Germany and Russia the U. S. S. Connecticut and the German cruiser Karlsrhue were both in the harbor of Port au Prince. On July 31, 1914, the Karlsrhue changed her position in order to screen the movements of her crew and a number of boatloads of German sailors with small arms and machine guns left the Karlsrhue and proceeded to the wharf where they landed. When half down the wharf the Germans turned about, returned to their boats and went back to their ship."

It is to be noted that the incident which Mr. Lansing cites took place on July 31, 1914. Now, the Americans landed forces in Haiti, which have not yet been withdrawn, on July 28, 1915, exactly twelve months after the so-called German threat of occupation. **We should like to have Mr. Lansing tell why, if the occupation of Haiti by Germany was threatened by the incident of July 31, 1914, did the United States take twelve months to get forces down to Haiti to avert that threat?** The truth is, the German incident may now be used as an excuse but it was not the actual reason for our intervention; and even if it was, why has Mr. Lansing withheld this enlightening truth all this time.

But as we said above, Mr. Lansing's reason for American intervention in Haiti is wide of the point now at issue. **The question of why the United States, for good, bad or no reasons, went into Haiti has ceased to be of great concern. The question which is being agitated today is why do we continue to hold Haiti, which was an independent country, as one of our colonies? Why are we, after seven years of occupation, still dominating it by military forces? Why we went in is a question apart from why we stay in.**

Mr. Lansing, after going over a good deal of ground which has been covered over and over again, sums up his argument in the two following points:

> "1. To terminatet the auualling conditions of anarchy, savagery and oppresison, which had been prevalent in Haiti for decades, and to undertake the establishment of domestic peace in the Republic in order that the great bulk of the population, who had been downtrodden by dictators and the innocent victims of repeated revolutions, should enjoy a prosperity and an economic and industrial development to which every people of an American Nation are entitled.
>
> "2. A desire to forestall any attempt by a foreign power to obtain a foothold on the territory of an American Nation which, if a seizure of customs control by such a power had occurred, or if a grant of a coaling station or naval base had been obtained, would have most certainly been a menace to the peace of the Western Hemisphere, and in flagrant defiance of the Monroe Doctrine."

Under the first point he rehearses the old phrases about "anarchy," "savagery," etc. Mr.Lansing wishes to picture the American Government as looking with streaming eyes upon Haiti's backward condition and resolving to do something to uplift her backward neighbor. It is peculiar that this feeling to uplift which the great nations of the world experience is never felt except for weak peoples who have rich countries. Haiti has a phenomenally rich soil. Haiti has that great harbor which has been coveted by every great nation of the world for the last hundred years, Mole St. Nicholas. Haiti is so situated as to be a key to the Caribbean waters and to dominate the Isthmus of Panama. **In these riches may be found the inspiration for most of our missionary zeal.**

As for "anarchy and savagery" let Mr. Lansing and the American people pay less attention to the rumors of cannibalism in Haiti and more attention to the barbaric, inhuman and sadistic orgies practiced in the United States such as are practiced nowhere else on the face of the globe. **Let the mturn their eyes to Texas where only last week three human beings were roasted alive, one after the other, in the main square of a so-called civilized and Christian town, in the very front of two churches.** This hypocritical talk in the United States about anarchy and savagery in Haiti is enough to make the devil shed tears.

In his second reason Mr. Lansing sets forth the desire of the United States to forestall any attempt by a foreign power to gain a foothold on the territory of an American nation which, "if a seizure of customs control by such a power had occurred, or if a grant of a coaling station or naval base had been obtained, would have most certainly been a menace to the peace of the Western Hemisphere, and in flagrant defiance of the Monroe Doctrine."

If this is the best brand of international reasoning that Mr Lansing can put forward, the wonder is not that President Wilson put him out of the position of Secretary of State when he did but that he let him stay there so long. The truth of the matter is that the United States has done in Haiti precisely the things which it claims the Monroe Doctrine was established to keep any foreign power from doing, namely, it has obtained a foothold on the territory of an American nation (Haiti); it has seized the custom houses of Haiti and violated every safeguard which the Monroe Doctrine was designed to throw around the weaker republics to the south of us. **We do not believe that the Monroe Doctrine is to be sustained by allowing the United States to do in and to do to these countries what the Doctrine itself proposes to prohibit on the part of European nations.**

Let the administration, let the government and let the American people come clean on this subject. Let them acknowledge that we have done and are still doing the Haitian people a great injustice; that whatever may have been the reason for going in, it gives us no right to take from the Haitian people their well-earned independence and sovereignty.

This question will never down until it is squarely met and truthfully answered.

Outlook in Santo Domingo

THE Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo, referred to in the June REVIEW, has the backing of the Home Boards, men and women, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. and recently the Board of the United Brethren has entered into the organization so they are carrying only a small financial responsibility. The first year's budget was $80,000. There is a hospital with a physician and four American nurses, and a number of evangelistic workers with a rapidly growing church work. The field of Haiti has been referred especially to the Baptist Missionary Society, which has recently made a survey. The real leaders in Santo Domingo are waking to the necessity of spending more for education and less for politics. At present the Republic is spending $1,000,000 annually for education, while its neighbor Republic, Haiti, which has three times the population, spends only $300,000 annually. Yet the percentage of illiteracy in the Dominican Republic is great, especially in the country districts.

Race Problem — 1922.
West Indies.

U. S. IN HAITI.

New York Times 3/14/22

Lansing's Defense of Occupation and Subjugation Is Weak.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to commend your editorial headed "Mr. Lansing's Haitian Letter," that appeared in yesterday's TIMES, and the very clever manner in which you analyzed and criticised the reasons set forth by ex-Secretary Lansing in justification of the part that he and the State Department took in the matter of the forcible occupation of Haiti in 1915. In addition to what you say in that editorial against the specious defense the ex-Secretary makes of the part he played in that unfortunate affair, it might be said, reserving a still stronger point until later, that in August, 1915, there was not the slightest chance in the world of the Germans acquiring a foothold in that country or on that island. Already, as you say, the German Navy had been swept from the Atlantic and was completely bottled up in the North Sea. There were, it is true, two or three sea prowlers or raiders, but operating in such a way they did not dare to let themselves be seen at any port or point of the coaat where telegraphic communication might inform near-by and searching warships of their location.

Nor does the ex-Secretary state directly or even intimate that all of the security and protection and advantages that our Government saw it was possible or desirable to have in Haiti was made known to the Haitian Government in the form of any diplomatic note asking for full and complete facilities for the United States to operate, establish naval bases, or to take any kind of protective or precautionary measures it might wish in that country, and that Haiti refused to accede to Washington's demand in that respect.

That part of ex-Secretary Lansing's defense will not stand the light of any kind of searching inquiry based upon the actual facts and conditions as they existed at that time. It is a fact, and there is reason to believe that ex-Secretary Lansing was thoroughly conversant with it, that even before the outbreak of the war in 1914, indeed a year prior thereto, a carefully devised plan had been ormulated by certain capitalistic interests o invade Haiti and to do exactly that which egan with the landing of troops on Aug. 8, 1915. That plan was talked about in the State Department, and there propositions were made by the parties urging the department to lend its influence and support to such a plan, to certain persons living on that island to enter the inner circle that was then, in the latter part of 1913 or early part of 1914, discussing with the State Department their plan of operation and control of that island.

If this is true, and it can be proved, then ex-Secretary Lansing—who probably is largely responsible for the great governmental blunder committed by the Wilson Administration, and for which President Wilson has had to bear the brunt of the blame—is subject to far more criticism and of a very different kind for his self-defending letter to Senator McCormick than is contained in your editorial.

As to the second point made by the ex-Secretary, in defense of the department over which he then had so much influence as Secretary of State, in justification of the forcible occupation and subjugation of Haiti, which was "to terminate the appalling conditions of anarchy, savagery and oppression which had been prevalent in Haiti for decades," and which action on the part of his department inferentially you approve, Mr. Lansing might be asked if the State Department ever made, immediately prior to the landing of United States troops on Aug. 8, 1915, any strong protest against these "appalling conditions" and notifying the Haitian Government that if they were not immediately ceased, and peace and order restored in the country, not within weeks or months, but within a few hours, the United States would take repressive measures and land its troops and proceed exactly as it did on Aug. 8, 1915; and if, as I have reason to believe was not done, such protest and demands were made to the Haitian Government and if it should refuse to comply with the demands of our Government, and that it was only after such refusal and continuation of all those "appalling conditions" that Washington and his department and his pen gave the order to land our forces on Haitian territory.

It will be interesting for you to know that while the ex-Secretary of State makes certain direct charges in his carefully prepared and formulated letter to Senator McCormick, Chairman of the Special Committee of the United States Senate Investigating the Occupation and Administration in Haiti and Santo Domingo, he declines to submit himself to cross-examination as to any statement he makes in that letter, or as to any other matters relating to the occupation of Haiti in which he took an active and directing part.

Another point I think it would be well for all fair-minded Americans to keep before them, when considering any of the "inadequate" grounds of justification for our Government's invasion and subjugation of Haiti, is that there is not one single act of improvement, educational or industrial, that our Government contends the American military force has to its credit during the period of occupation that could not have been done, probably much more effectively, at less expense and certainly without bloodshed, had our Government offered in a kindly and beneficent way to aid and assist the Haitian Government and people, and without violating their territory and sovereignty, and which way would have commended our action not only to those poor people themselves but to all Latin America and to every country of the world.

From the beginning there was a pitiful absence of charity and beneficence in our actions, and there was much of cruelty and tyranny. The time will come when the wrong committed against the Haitian people and their patient and long-suffering neighbors, the Dominicans, and for which ex-Secretary Lansing was probably so greatly responsible, will be righted by the American people. Until then, our Government being on the defensive, it will from time to time undertake to mislead the American people as to the causes that actuated it in that great blunder, and those not only in this country but in Haiti and Santo Domingo who have an abiding confidence in the conscience of the people of our country, when aroused and truthfully informed, will look to the observing eyes and analytical and critical minds of America's great newspapers.

HORACE G. KNOWLES.

New York, May 10, 1922.

Haiti Seeks to Oust New President

Chicago Defender 6/3/22

Washington, D. C., June 2.—Government factions in Haiti are at daggers' points following the election of Luis Borno as president of the republic, succeeding D'Artiguenave. Some dispatches point out that civil war is imminent.

According to word received here by the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence society, civil disobedience has been decreed as a protest against the illegal election of the constitutionally ineligible candidate, Luis Borno, as president of the republic.

It was said that the order had been issued by the appointed council of state, not only against his illegal election, but because of his official recognition by High Commissioner Russell in the name of President Harding.

The cable read: "We shall decree civil disobedience, effective May 25, as an indication of our protest against the pseudo-government of Borno, fundamentally illegal and sustained only by American bayonets. The American government has been notified."

This is the first indication people in this country have had of the exact relation that might obtain between the new president of the Haitian republic and our government. The former president of that country sought as best he could to cement differences between the two countries, but the more active element in Haitian politics has consistently pointed out that there is no middle ground to a settlement, protesting absolutely against American occupation. The question that came up at the time of Borno's election was what stand he was to take in the affairs of the two nations. Haitians themselves hoped that he would strenuously demand immediate evacuation of his country by the Americans. This he has not done, and his alignment with General Russell is probably the cause of the demand for his removal on the ground of ineligibility.

A "PASSIVE WAR" IN HAITI.

New York Times 3/22/22

According to a telegram from Haiti made public by the Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society, "passive war" is to be made against the American Government of occupation. It may be doubted whether the Haitians are fanatical or heroic enough to support a "passive war." There is a burlesque air about the movement, inasmuch as the United States has no intention of making its military occupation permanent. The followers of "Mahatma" GANDHI in India were doing battle with a condition two hundred years old, the rule of the British, who claimed title to the country. The Haitian people would be called upon to practice civil disobedience, to refuse civil and military office and to boycott Americans and American goods, with the object of compelling the withdrawal of a Government that has no designs upon the liberties of the Haitians and has given notice that it will evacuate the country as soon as the lesson of self-government is understood.

A feature of the "passive war" is to be neglect of the land in the sense that crops will not be cultivated. "You may take our land," a Haitian leader is quoted, "destroy our liberty and "reduce us to peonage as farm la- "borers, but it shall profit you noth- "ing. We shall defy you." This is rodomontade. It is only since order was restored by the military government that the Haitian planters have been able to cultivate their lands in peace and harvest their crops without molestation. When insurrection was epidemic and brigandage rife the tillers of the soil were periodically plundered. There is plenty of testimony that the protection afforded by the military government has been a godsend to small as well as to large proprietors. They would regard immediate retirement by the Americans as a misfortune.

In India GANDHI had what may be termed a composite cause, spiritual and political. He united creeds and races in a common movement. The demand for self-government was not new, but the principle of self-determination associated with the World War gave it a strong impetus. It ran through India like wildfire. Constantly he preached the grievance of the Punjab massacre, which the British Government finally had to accept responsibility for. The idea of the Khalifat, that is to say the Mohammedan protest against the treatment of Turkey by Great Britain and her allies after the war, was played upon by GANDHI effectively. Now, the Haitians have but one grievance, and that is a fancied design of the United States to rob them of their liberties and make them a subject people. A spiritual leader of the Gandhi type among the Haitians, a Mahatma, or "great soul," to point the way to freedom is not conceivable. The Haitian is either a politician with a blood lust when he is thwarted, or he belongs to the great majority of traders in a small way, unskilled laborers, and cultivators of the land. The politicians are generally professional men, the ruling class they consider themselves. The great body of the Haitians would see nothing for themselves in non-cooperation and a "passive war." Many of them are in the native constabulary, and many others are living on the military occupation. If the independence of Haiti should be really threatened by the bad faith of a Washington Government, public sentiment in the United States would save the situation.

SANTO DOMINGO WILL BE EVACUATED BY U. S.

Commercial Appeal 10-2-22

Provisional Government Will Be Inaugurated Oct. 21.

10-2-22

(By Chicago Tribune-The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—An important step in the plan of the Harding administration to withdraw from the Dominican republic, was taken today when the state department announced that tomorrow Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, American military governor of the republic, will issue a proclamation proclaiming the inauguration of the new provisional government of the Dominican republic on Oct. 21.

The government will be headed by Juan Vicini Burgos as provisional president.

This action follows an agreement by the Dominican commission and the government of the United tSates on the plan of evacuation of Dominican territory tentatively agreed to in Washington shortly before President Harding sent Sumner Welles, former chief of the Latin-American division of the state department to Santo Domingo as special commissioner.

The proclamation to be issued clared that "The government o United States is convinced that a majority of the Dominican people or the execution of this plan of uation," and states that the ins tion of the provisional gover which takes place tomorrow is the purpose of promulgating le tion to regulate the holding of tions to provide for the reorgani of thep rovincial and municipal ernment and to enable the Dom people to make such amendme their constitution as they may appropriate and hold general ele without intervention of the mi government."

The proclamation declares further that the provisional government, "will assume, from the date of its installation, administrative powers to carry out freely the aforesaid purposes; and the said provisional government from that date will alone be responsible for its actions."

M'CORMICK TO TALK ON PROBLEMS OF HAITIANS

"Haiti—Its Problems, Progress and Possibilities" will be the subject of a most important address to be delivered by United States Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois at the South Side Property Owners' association, 3140 Indiana avenue, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. 10-21-22

Capt. Napoleon B. Marshall of New York City, recently appointed by the state department as attache of the American legations Port-au-Prince Haiti, will be among the other speakers, who will include: Hon. Kelly W. Howard, special assistant United States attorney general, Washington, D. C., and William C. Matthews of Boston, former assistant U. S. district attorney. Capt. Marshall sails for Port-au-Prince Nov. 4 and his remarks will be in the nature of a farewell address. Senator McCormick will be introduced by Nahum Daniel Brascher, and Hon. Oscar De Priest will preside. Special music is being arranged.

"PASSIVE WAR" FOR HAITI PROVES "DUD"

Move Against the United States Is Huge Bluff.

NEW PRESIDENT WRITING

The "Ghandi Plan" Said to Have Originated in Paper Edited by Removed Official—Society Has No Popular Support, Is Claim.

(Special Cable to The New York World and The Commercial Appeal.)

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 17.—The announcement by the Haitien Independence Society of passive war and civil disobedience in Haiti against the American occupation, was a huge bluff, while the prominent lawyers and societies in Washington were trying to make it seem that a situation existed in Haiti similar to that created by Ghandi in India, the population in Haiti had not the slightest idea of what part they were supposed to play in carrying out such move as passive war and civil disobedience and apparently no intention of doing it even if they did know.

It must be supposed that this announcement made in Washington by the Haitien Independence Society was the result of a cable signed 'Courrier Haitien," which was sent on May 17 to President Harding, to the press at New York, London and Paris. This cable was published in the newspaper Courrier Haitien in Port Au Prince, in its issue of May 19, but aside from its publication, nothing has been done.

The text of the cable and the announcement accompanying it is translated herewith.

The "Declaration of Nov. 9."

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE SHALL BE DECREED.

Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphique.

Port Au Prince, 17 May, 1922.

President Harding, Washington:

We decree civil disobedience within eight days; signed protest pseudo government Borno as radically null and void. Respects.

COURRIER HAITIEIN.

The same cable has been addressed to Senators Borah and King.

Another cable composed as follows has been sent to the Dominican press, the American press, the French press and the English press:

We decree civil disobedience within eight days against the pseudo government of Borno as radically nuu and void and sustained by American bayonets.

COURRIER HAITIEN.

Nothing Happened.

More than eight days have passed and so far as civil disobedience or even signed protest against the Borno government is concerned there is not the slightest evidence. Coming from all the cities and villages of the country are resolutions of confidence in the new executive, and in the capital the whole population appears to be extremely well satisfied with the new government. Far from any movement or manifestation which might be construed as civil disobedience, there is not even a sign of discontent.

It should be borne in mind, too, that no step has been taken to prevent any such manifestation, nor have any instructions, public or otherwise, been issued to prevent such manifestations from taking place, nor any warning issued against it.

Its Origin.

The cable translated above originated in the office of the newspaper known as the Courrier Haitien, a radical independent publication unconnected with any particular party, though claiming to represent the sentiment of the anti-occupation element. This paper has no fixed establishment nor any fixed policy other than its policy of opposition to the government and the occupation. The remnants of the Union Patritique, which was the only party or group ever formed to oppose the occupation, deny any knowledge of the message containing the threat of civil disobedience and say it was never authorized by their organization.

The only open opposition to either the government or to the occupation exists in the Courrier Haytien and one other newspaper of the same sort at Cape Haitien. Who the financial backers of these newspapers are is not known, but the Union Patriotic disclaims responsibility for them.

"Haytien Independence Society."

The Haytien Independence Society numbers more active members in the city of New York alone than in all of Hayti. There was an organization with an anti-American policy known as the Union Patriotic, which at the time of the visit of the senatorial committee to Port au Prince in November claimed a membership of 15,000, but whose actual membership, even at that time, which was the most prosperous part of its existence, was not more than 1,000 actual members, of whom perhaps less than 100 were really prominent persons. At the time of the visit of the senatorial commission this society made an effort to muster a popular demonstration, but even with the aid of American agitators they were unable to make a very convincing showing, for the party had never had any popular support, nor did the movement they represented ever receive genuine support from the people.

No Popular Support.

The Union Patriotique, while it still maintains a headquarters, has practically died a political death. This is largely due to the fact that it failed in securing popular support for the anti-occupation movement, and also to the wide personal popularity of the new president, Louis Borno. Borno had many personal friends in the party and many personal adherents, and since his inauguration all these have declared for the government, accepting the declared policy of Borno of cooperation with the occupation, and thus deprived of some of its most influential adherents and of its most considerable financial support, the party is so weakened that it has no further influence.

The principal points of opposition from the Union Patriotic were the stories of cruelty and oppression of the occupation and the marines, the failure of the occupation to fulfill its programme of progress laid out in the treaty, the usurpation of a government function by officers of the occupation and the Dartinguenave government, which they claimed had been created and sustained by the occupation.

Charges Before the Commission.

All these things received wide publicity in the United States before the arrival of the senatorial commission, and were doubtless the reason for the visit, but when they were brought before the commission for hearing the charges of cruelty and oppression fell flat when stripped of their imaginative covering, and proved to be only such ordinary occurrences as might be expected from a year of active campaiging against insurrectos. It was clearly demonstrated that a great deal of progress had been made by the occupation, and that only the economic situation of the Haitien government itself had prevented the progress laid out in the treaty; that the usurpation they claimed was only in fulfillment of the treaty, which provides that certain governmental activities shall be under American control. On the other hand, when officials of the Union Patriotic, to support their claim to being able to govern themselves without supervision, claimed that 50 per cent of the population could read and write, and that they had good roads and good schools before the occupation, even the other Haitiens laughed, and have still regarded it as a good joke.

The People and the Editor.

The Courrei Haitien is now in its second year, having been established in 1921 as the organ of the Union Patriotic. It is no longer officially the organ of that organization because its editor, J. Jolibois Fils, was dissatisfied with the policy of the party and desired a more violent campaign. He broke away from the union, found other financial support and has since been going it alone.

Prior to founding this paper Jolibois was not anti-government nor anti-occupation. On the contrary, he was an employe of the government and a declared supporter of the occupation. In 1919 he was assistant prosecuting attorney in one of the criminal jurisdictions, but was removed for misconduct, following which he was employed by the commune of Port au Prince at a small salary as an inspector, but was discharged from the communal service for the same reason.

During 1921 he was given a sentence of six months in prison for violation of an ordinance of the military commander of American troops, which prohibited the publication of articles of a violent or incendiary nature tending to incite the population against the occupation. His release occurred on the last day of the investigation held by the senatorial committee in Port au Prince in November, and he demanded a hearing before the commission, and upon this being granted he took up the entire afternoon giving a history of his imprisonment and the fact that he was forced to work while in prison, this very much to the chagrin of the Union Patriotic, who desired to present other matters to the commission.

The opposition of Jolibois to the occupation is readily understandable as a personal matter, and it is so understood and regarded by the Haytiens themselves, since his paper has less than 1,000 circulation, he has no personal popularity, nor even the confidence of any of the population.

This, then, is the man who has threatened the United States with passive war and civil disobedience, all by himself, and appears to have made quite a few Americans believe that he can do it. Well, it didn't happen.

Even the declarations of those senators who clamor for the removal of the occupation and of those societies which are so insistently working to that end do not seem to awaken any response among the Haytiens. And it isn't because of their natural apathy, either; it is simply because they are not opposed to the occupation, that they rather favor it and look upon it as a good thing for the country.

As a matter of fact, there isn't any particular complications to the Haytien situation. And it is settling itself down to a practical good understanding.

The appointment of Gen. John H. Russel as high commissioner to Hayti had from the very first a good effect, and the attitude of the high commissioner, his very evident desire to bring about the best sort of conditions for Hayti and his manner of doing it have made him very popular personally and have resulted in increased confidence in the occupation.

The Dartiguenave government, which was never a popular government, was cordially disliked and lacked the confidence of all Haytiens. Furthermore, it consistently opposed the good intentions of the occupation and tried to make the occupation unpopular. It is pretty certain that if President Dartiguenave had succeeded in re-electing himself there would have been considerable agitation and possibly real trouble, and that the occupation should have been blamed for allowing him to do it. But the election of Borno apparently met with the approval of practically all classes, and since his inauguration his firm attitude on all public questions thus far taken up and his firmly expressed intention to uphold the treaty of 1915 and to co-operate with the occupation, has gained for him the respect of all parties and the confidence of the population in general.

Question of a Loan.

The question of a loan has occupied a great deal of discussion. The Haytiens in general want a loan that will tide the country over the present bad times, and open up possibilities for good roads and good schools, but naturally they want it on the most advantageous terms. Borno has, it appears, secured rather advantageous terms — at least better than those offered to the preceding government—and the loan will be passed on by the council of state in a few days. Apparently it has already been accepted by the country at large, even though it will involve direct taxation, which has never before been put into effect in Hayti.

The relations existing between the occupation and the government appear to be the most cordial. This attitude of the people toward the government appears to be one of confidence and respect and toward the occupation one of confidence and trust, and according to reports, this attitude obtains throughout the whole country.

Denby's Visit.

Secretary of the Navy Denby and Gen. Barnett of the marine corps arrived at Port au Prince on board the transport Henderson at 1 o'clock May 20. At 4 p.m. the secretary visited the president of Hayti at the national palace and spent an hour with him, after which the whole party came out of the palace together and were photographed on the palace steps.

The conference in the palace was a reiteration of expressions of mutual confidence and assurances of good faith in the president.

After the visit to the palace Mr. Denby returned to the house of the high commissioner, where he received the president of Hayti and his cabinet, after which the entire party visited the commander of the marine brigade, Col. Theodore P. Kane.

The Henderson, with Secretary Denby and his party, left Port au Prince at 7 p.m.

M'CORMICK SAYS AMERICA MUST STAY IN HAITI

Chicago Daily Tribune

Recounts Story of Republican Achievements in Present Administration

Initial volleys in the campaign for Republican supremacy in the middle west were fired by United States Senator Medill McCormick in a series of speeches in churches, before lodges and clubs, and in theaters. Monday evening the Auditorium theater was jammed to hear the senator speak.

Sen. McCormick

On an excursion into the Second ward Senator McCormick took up once again the problem of Haiti and his opinion regarding a solution. He was the chairman of a senate investigating committee that was sent to the island republic by the administration at Washington. His report, published some months ago, advocated continued American occupancy of the island.

Haiti Conditions Bad

In his speech before the People's Movement club, Sunday, Senator McCormick repeated his reasons for believing America justified in attempting to save Haiti from herself—reasons the same in substance that he had given before members of the Appomattox club earlier in the year. His study of conditions there led him to believe that the people of Haiti had been the victims of a long reign of misrule under successive presidents, misrule that had left the people destitute, ignorant and unable to protect themselves from sharks of their own country, or from foreign exploitation.

The senator's speech at the Auditorium was a resume of the accomplishments of the present administration so far as contrasted against that of its Democratic predecessor. In this connection, the reduction in government expenditures, the cutting of departmental payrolls, the adoption of a new tariff system, limitation of naval forces by agreement, were held up as a few of the signal achievements of the Harding regime.

Some of His Points

"We know now, as we never knew before, how precious to the orderly progress of a few people are the traditions, the historic associations of a long established representative government," the senator pointed out in referring to the contribution Illinois has made to American traditions. "We may behold today, in Asia and Europe, the spectacle of half a dozen nations prostrated by revolution or by bloody civil strife.

"Conscious as we are of the meaning of ordered change, we men and women of America are proud to remember that in former times of trial we have resisted proposals subversive of liberty and order. We are proud to remember that we or our fathers stood for freedom, and against slavery; for union, and against secession; for the honorable payment, and against repudiation of national debt.

"Again and again has the organized Democratic party sallied forth from its southern bastions to seek recruits on our prairies here in Illinois and among our hills, to strike at liberty, to overthrow the constitution, to violate both public and private contracts, and finally to circumscribe our sovereignty, upon the false theory that what was lost to America would be gained to the world."

Race Problem - 1922

West Indies

Santo Domingo

Santo Domingo's Cardinal Mercier

By ERNEST H. GRUENING

Nation 1/11/22

"THE handsomest man in Santo Domingo," they call him; and even the grave illness which racked his splendid frame and snow-whitened his aureole of hair left the spirit and courage shining undimmed in his brown eyes deep-set in the kindliest, most lovable face. "The most beloved man in Santo Domingo." It was as easy to understand his right to this second title; not even the affection for their self-sacrificing and valiant President, Dr. Henriquez y Carvajal, exceeds the Dominicans' love and reverence for their Archbishop.

The Sunday after the arrival of the Senatorial Commission, a Te Deum for Monsignor Nouel's recovery was celebrated in the historic cathedral which shelters Columbus's tomb and bridges the longest time span in our hemisphere. When the oldest Mayflower Pilgrim was as yet unborn Santo Domingo flourished. It is for this culture and this civilization that Archbishop Nouel has been the irrepressible protagonist. Silence him they could not, this Cardinal Mercier of the Caribbean.

He was still feeble and I feared to encroach on his sorely needed strength. So a questionnaire was submitted, but even its unequivocal responses he amplified with a gentle humor mellowing the unquenchable fire which five years of martial law could not dim. For the Archbishop too has borne a heavy cross. The sufferings of his people, the persecutions and tortures done to the least of them, were also his. And even he did not escape personal molestation.

Archbishop Nouel is a notable historian. In 1918 he had sent to Seville for original documents to amplify a second edition of his Dominican history. The Occupation found in the package documents relating to "Charles V, Emperor of Germany." German documents! They were confiscated and destroyed and the Archbishop himself put under new suspicion, which culminated in the refusal to deliver to him the Directory of Masses for the coming year. Printed in Latin and sent from Rome to the Archbishop, it must be some form of a German code-book—so reasoned the intelligent military authorities running the Dominican branch for making the world safe for democracy.

Santo Domingo will recover its freedom—having seen Adolfo Nouel who could doubt it?—despite white-washing commissions, militarism, financial imperialism, and persistent propaganda designed to show that all on the island—Dominicans and Haitians—love the foreign invader, the only exceptions being a handful of political agitators and malcontents. To those believing this it follows that Archbishop Nouel is a political agitator and malcontent. He is—God bless him! He is malcontent with alien tyranny and oppression. He is an agitator for the spirit of '76 in America, for liberty, for justice, for the divine right of all peoples to control their own destinies.

The written expression of his views follows:

Question. What is your desire with respect to the Dominican Republic and the American Occupation? *Answer.* My desire is to see the Dominican Republic once more in full enjoyment of its liberty, independence, and sovereignty.

Q. Is that in your judgment the prevailing view of the Dominican people? *A.* This is also the unanimous desire of the Dominican people.

Q. Do you consider that the American intervention was in any wise justified? *A.* In my opinion, the American Occupation was in no way based on any principles of right and justice, and the intervention was unjustified.

Q. Do you consider that the five years' Occupation has in any sense been beneficial to the Dominicans? If so, what benefits, specifically, have been conferred? *A.* I do not consider that any benefits have been received from the intervention; on the contrary, I consider that the expectations of the Dominican people in regard to the American Occupation have been completely disappointed.

Q. Do you consider that the five years' Occupation has been harmful to the Dominicans? If so, what injuries, specifically, have been inflicted? *A.* During the American Occupation the Dominican people have seen and learned many things before unknown to them, and which have been in many ways hurtful to their ancient traditions and customs.

Q. Do you consider that the five years' Occupation has increased the friendly feeling of Dominicans for the United States, or otherwise? *A.* I do not think that the American Occupation has increased the friendly feeling between the Dominican people and the people of the United States; quite the contrary.

Q. What, from your knowledge of the state of opinion in the Latin-American world, has been the effect of the American Occupation on the feeling of the other Latin-American republics toward the United States? *A.* When I was in Rome last year I had occasion to meet archbishops and bishops from all parts of South and Central America, and the opinion was unanimous that the Occupation was unjustified; and, moreover, they freely expressed their opinion that their countries should get ready, as nobody knew whose turn would come next.

Q. What, from your general knowledge of the situation, is your opinion of the conditions in the sister republic of Haiti? *A.* Of Haiti I know personally very little, but from reports received, things appear to be very bad also in that republic.

Q. What message have you for the liberty- and justice-loving people of the United States nearly all of whom have been, at least until very recently, uninformed on the events in Santo Domingo and Haiti during the last five years? *A.* The only message I have for the liberty- and justice-loving people of the United States is that it seems impossible that the same people who so generously poured out and shed the blood of the best of its manhood in defense of liberty should at the same time deprive a small liberty-loving people of that same liberty and independence which has been their birthright and privilege for almost a century.

Q. What course should in your judgment be followed by the Dominican people if the response of the present American Government falls short of fulfilling their aspirations? *A.* The only course I know of is to trust in God to whom we trust our destinies and wait patiently.

SELF-DETERMINATION IN SANTO DOMINGO

1/2/22 Chicago Daily News 1/31/22

The island of Santo Domingo was discovered by Columbus before the discovery of the mainland of America. It was then inhabited by an Indian people like that of the mainland. This people was wiped out by the whites in warfare and their places taken by blacks, who since have composed the inhabitants of the island.

In the eighteenth century a black hero, Toussaint l'Ouverture, led a temporarily successful revolt, and later a black republic succeeded in establishing itself and has continued to the present time.

Theorists and idealist advocates of independence, self-determination, race equality, etc., have little respect for the lessons of history, but men and women who respect them would do well to ponder the fact that the people of Santo Domingo have had independence and as free access to the resources of civilization for a century at least as any other American people.

The result of a century of self-rule is an island without the first essential of civilized economic society—means of communication. The Domingans have not even built a main road across the island. They are about 98 per cent illiterate. Their pretended republic has been a series of dictatorships, mitigated by frequent revolutions. Their ruling class has not grasped the simplest requisites of economic or financial stability, but has contented itself with a primitive provincial existence and the exploitation of a semi-savage or wholly savage population. The island after four centuries is little better than a jungle.

In spite of these facts, we have excited sentimentalists demanding, in the name of justice and humanity, that there shall be no interference with the independence of Santo Domingo. Their theory is that, freed from the tyranny of the white man, Santo Domingo will thrive and progress. There is no foundation for such expectation. The past exposes its folly. But our sentimentalists must have their thrill of self-righteous partisanship for the self-oppressed.

The only hope of Santo Domingo is American intervention, direction, and control. If our sentimentalists preferred the welfare of the backward denizens of the island to their own emotions, they would demand their protection from the native rulers who for generations have exploited the island people. They would insist upon intervention, not resist it.

SANTO DOMINGO.

New York Times 1/16/22

One Tourist's Observation of American Occupation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent articles in regard to Santo Domingo are contradictory enough to make the case interesting, at least. The fact is that the true state of affairs in that country has never been known, and even when the truth is brought to the American mind the first instinct is to reject it as unbelievable.

In 1919, after returning to the States from a short stay in Santo Domingo, I was horrified and indignant to hear that charges were being published in some of our newspapers against the American military administration of that republic. I recalled the charming acquaintanceships and friendships I had made among the service people there. I just felt that I knew—without knowing really anything about it—that officers and men of our American

Navy could not have done the things they were being accused of doing. Now, after two subsequent trips to the republic, I am convinced that if I had a son who enlisted in the Marine Corps and he was sent back to the hills to hunt "bandits," the chances would be even of his retaining his sense of the value of human life or of turning into a brute. Militarism is as horrible a thing today as it was when we decried it in 1914, and it is unquestionably against all American principles to occupy another country by force, and rule it by force, as has been done in the Dominican Republic for the last five years.

Porto Rico is prospering, and its capital, San Juan, is becoming a beautiful city under American civil guidance and help. After five years of military administration of Santo Domingo, its capital has not yet a water or electric light system.

The fact that in theory we are wrong in our administration of Dominican affairs makes what has been done in practice insignificant. The war is over, and we no longer have the only possible excuse that might have been used at the time of the intervention—that of the necessity for strategic bases.

The Dominicans are our friends, in spite of what has happened, and we are treating them as vanquished enemies.

MRS. HELEN LESCHORN.

New York, Jan. 12, 1922.

STUDYING THE RACE PROBLEM

We note with some interest the recent announcement of the national board of the Y. W. C. A. of a committee to study the race problem. This is the fifteenth committee appointed by some religious or welfare organization to study the race problem. It seems to us that it is a waste of time to duplicate the effort of others in this direction. We need some action on this business. Leave the study to the undergraduate. The personnel of the committee is admirable. We are sure that Mrs. Roberts could in two hours give Mrs. Rockefeller all the facts she needs to know about this so-called problem. Just let one intelligent Colored woman talk to an intelligent white woman as she would talk to one of her own and the job is done. It is no trick at all. The real job is to do something about it. We hope these excellent ladies won't waste too much time in surveys and studies and that they will formulate a program and method of attack as speedily as possible. In its own field the Y. W. C. A. leaves much to be desired as far as our girls and young women are concerned despite some excellent work already done. The South needs this organization badly just as soon as the white officials can disabuse their minds of association polity and use some real Christian religion in facing ordinary problems of the day.

LEAVING SANTO DOMINGO.

The special Senate committee appointed to investigate the American occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo held back its report on the latter. The reason assigned was that special negotiations were understood to be nearly completed between the State Department and representatives of the Dominican people. This foreshadowed HUGHES announces the plan under which the Dominican Government is soon to be restored to full control and American troops withdrawn. The steps which it is necessary to take will require some time, but the pledge of our Government is now precise and binding, and the whole matter depends upon the good faith of the Dominicans in carrying out the agreement to which their representatives at Washington have put their names. In brief, the undertaking is to validate the acts of our interim Military Government in Santo Domingo; to protect all obligations and contracts which have been entered into; and to continue in force the convention of 1907 until the Dominican foreign debt, to secure the payment of which that convention was made, shall have been fully discharged.

This reasonable and friendly agreement should do something to lighten the gloom of Senator BORAH. In his recent speech he saw nothing but an intention of the United States Government to remain forever in Santo Domingo, and to turn it over to exploitation by American bankers and land speculators. He and other critics may still contend that the condition laid down by the State Department is an impairment of Dominican sovereignty. But it should be thought of rather as a needed guarantee against a recurrence of misrule in Santo Domingo, with a consequent new demand for American intervention.

The whole case is now referred back to the Dominicans themselves. If they have the earnest intention and ability to set up a stable Government of their own, complete evacuation of their territory by American forces will surely follow. The good-will and unselfish purposes of our own Government are clearly established by the terms of the program for Santo Domingo which Secretary HUGHES has successfully negotiated.

HAITI

Current History July 1922

Louis Borno, the new President of Haiti, was inaugurated on May 15 and sent a message to President Harding promising loyal co-operation with the United States. The Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society proposed to begin on May 25 a passive war for the removal of American authority from the island, modeled on the civil disobedience plan of Mahatma Gandhi in India; but little came of it, chiefly owing to the indifference of the native Haitan population. There has been no improvement in regard to unemployment, but Damon C. Woods, the American Consul at Cape Haitien, says the native population does not require employment to subsist, owing to the abundance of fruit, the warm climate and the simple habits of the people.

M'CORMICK SAYS HAITI GOT ONLY GOOD TREATMENT

Chicago Defender

Marines Were All Right Down There, According to Belated Report

7-8-22

Washington, D. C., July 7.—American military occupation of Haiti was completely justified in a report submitted to the Senate by a committee which visited the island republic to investigate serious charges brought against the rule of United States marines.

The report, made by Senator McCormick of Illinois, declared American occupation of the island was "absolutely necessary" to uphold the Monroe Doctrine and to prevent military intervention by Germany and France. The committee urged retention of marines in Haiti but asserted military courts should be abolished.

Ended Chronic Anarchy

The landing of marines, the report states, ended chronic anarchy in the republic, and brought law and order to the island for the first time in its history. The occupation, it was contended, should be maintained until the natives were capable of self-government.

Charges of illegal executions by marines were partially supported, the committee submitting evidence of 10 such killings. The committee also declared there was evidence of innocent Haitians being slain in marine attacks, but the blame was placed on the nature of the fighting.

Exonerated of Torture

Touching on charges of torture and cruelties, said to have been inflicted by marines, the committee exonerated the American force, declaring there was "grave doubt" of their guilt.

"To the credit of our country, nearly all the marines performed their duties admirably," said the report. "There were, however, some few exceptions who failed in their duty."

The committee reviewed at length the history of Haiti, disclosing that although it is as large as Cuba, internal conditions were such that its foreign trade was only one-tenth as large as Cuba's. Especial praise was given the American force for its work in rebuilding roads, establishing educational system and promoting foreign commerce for the island's industries.

WILL EVACUATE SANTO DOMINGO

Houston Post 7-12-22

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The state department announced Tuesday that a tentative program for evacuation of Santo Domingo by American military forces had been agreed upon with a group of Dominican leaders who have been in Washington some months on their own initiative in conference with department officials. The program will be carried out, the statement said, "as soon as it can be ascertained whether it meets with the approval of a majority of the Dominician people."

The department further announced that Sumner Welles of New York, former chief of the Latin-American division of the department, had been appointed commissioner to the Dominician republic with the rank of envoy and minister and would leave immediately for the island to ascertain the views of the population on the American withdrawal plan.

U. S. Banks To Loan Haiti 16 Million

Atlanta Georgian

10/23/22

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Negotiations for a loan of $16,000,000 by American bankers to Haiti have been successfully concluded, it was announced at the State Department Saturday. In a statement, Secretary Hughes said:

"The primary purpose of the new issue of bonds is the refunding of two outstanding French loans. The Haitian government expects the refunding at the present rates of exchange will effect the saving of more than 60 per cent of the amount which the French bonds would represent if the franc were to return to par.

Some of the money also is to be used for the payment of Haiti's internal and floating debt.

McCORMICK TO DISCUSS HAITI'S PROBLEMS

"Haiti—Its Problems, Progress and Possibilities," will be the subject of a most important address to be delivered by United States Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois at the South Side Property Owners Association, 3140 Indiana Avenue, Sunday afternoon at Four o'clock.

10-21-22

Marshall Also Speaks

Captain Napolean B. Marshall, of New York City, recently appointed by the State Department as attache of the American legation, Port au Prince, Haiti, will be among the other speakers who will include: Hon. Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant United States Attorney General, Washington, D. C., and William C. Matthews of Boston, former assistant U. S. District Attorney. Capt. Marshall sails for Port au Prince November 4, and his remarks will be in the nature of a farewell address. Senator McCormick will be introduced by Nahum Daniel Brascher; Hon. Oscar DePriest will preside. Special music is being arranged and the public is cordially invited.

HAYTIAN LOAN IS RAPPED BY GROUP

Cleveland Call - Ohio.

10/21/22

Santo Domingo Independence Society Opposes Granting Loan

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—(Crusader Service)—A protest against the proposed American loan to the Republic of Haiti has been made public by the Haitian-Santo Domingo Independence Society which opposes the $16,000,000 Republic of Haiti loan, which is in process of flotation this week by the National City Company, the financial interests alleged to have brought about the American occupation of Haiti and the consequent murder of thousands of Haitians. The society's statement was sent out to the daily press as an advertisement but was refused space by these faithful servants of the Interests.

The statement declared that the loan had been issued over the protest of virtually the entire Haytian people, and that it was based on the following illegal steps:

"Military invasion of United States naval forces of the independent Republic of Hayti in July, 1915."

"Overthrow of a treaty through 'military pressure'" (words of Admiral Caperton, commanding United States forces).

"Flotation of a loan, terms of which automatically extend United States occupation for at least thirty years."

Three other illegal steps were mentioned, including "Dissolution of the Haitian Legislature;" imposition of a new Constitution by an "illegal plebescite," and election of a dummy president.

The protest concluded with the statement: "The Haytian people, despite arrests, court martial and imprisonment, have repeatedly protested that the loan is illegal; is based on fraud, and will be repudiated by them at the first opportunity."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

West Indies

A Warning to American Bankers

New York Nation 4/26/22

LE COURRIER HAITIEN, one of the leading dailies in the city of Port au Prince, carries in its issue of March 31 an article of protest. The article is headed: "The Haitian People Protest Anew Against the Proposed Loan of $15,000,000; It Makes Its Reservation Now to the House of Lee Higginson & Company of the Right to Repudiate That Loan When Opportunity Offers; It Denies to the Council of State the Right to Ratify Said Loan in the Name of the Haitian People. . . ."

The Council of State has not the right to ratify a loan in the name of the Haitian people. If it did it the people would reserve to itself the right to reject said loan when opportunity offers. In order that the banking house of Lee Higginson & Company may not be taken by surprise in the future the following cable was sent to it by *Le Courrier Haitien:*

"The Haitian people protest against a loan not ratified by a Haitian Congress.* It reserves the right to repudiate that loan when occasion offers. If despite this sound advice this banking house advances $15,000,000 to the Haitian Government, it will be at its own risk."

We declare again that the Council of State is merely an extension of the executive. It is not clad with any legislative power. For five years we have been plunged in complete anarchy. Everything that this Council does is subject to revision. It did one thing, it did another; it declared war against Germany, it ratified the Treaty of Versailles.

Because this Council of State has usurped certain rights that did not belong to it, does that mean that everything that it does is legal? A thousand times no. . . .

Tomorrow, and this tomorrow may be very near, when we are relieved of all foreign domination, the first act of the sovereign people will be to repudiate the loan of $15,000,000, which it never contracted.

May the house of Lee Higginson & Company hereby take notice.

Citizens' Rights in Haiti

New York Nation 4/26/22

A MEETING of protest was called at Port au Prince, for April 5. The call to the Haitian people says in part:

Protest against any election by the Council of State, an illegal and an unconstitutional body; protest against the convention imposed upon our nation and demand its abrogation; protest in the name of true civilization against the unjustifiable military occupation of our country by foreign forces in violation of all principles of international law; protest against the loan a rope around our necks, which imperialistic financiers wish to impose upon the Republic of Haiti; protest, finally, against the unexplained, unjustified dispatch to our country of a high commissioner—one more humiliation inflicted upon our nation.

Thus, we call upon you all who still feel some dignity and some love for your country, to join with us on April 5, to manifest and protest with all the force of a patriot's soul. . . .

The demonstration, which will be conducted entirely in silence will leave from the Place du Champ-de-Mars at six in the morning.

ALPHONSE HENRIQUEZ,
President of the League of Haitian Youth

To insure the orderly nature of the assemblage, Mr. Henriquez wrote a letter to General McDougal, Commanding Officer of the Gendarmerie at Port au Prince, in which he detailed the plans for the demonstration and said:

We take the liberty of thus notifying you in order that you may take whatever steps you deem necessary to maintain the necessary order, so that this projected manifestation may be conducted without mishap.

To this courteous request the following answer was dispatched by General McDougal:

MR. ALPHONSE HENRIQUEZ
DEAR SIR:

The Minister of the Interior in his letter of the 28th of March, No. 598R11CS, has informed the Gendarmerie of Haiti that the Government has decided to prevent all manifestations of the kind you have described, for such manifestations serve only to agitate the mind and to impair public order. In conformity with the decision of the Government, I regret to inform you that the manifestation planned by you shall not take place.

Consider yourself forewarned, dear sir, and accept the assurance of my best wishes.

D. C. MCDOUGAL, Chief of the Gendarmerie

Jail Haiti Editor For Objections

Chicago Defender 8-5-22

New York, N. Y., Aug. 4.—J. Jolibois of Port au Prince, Haiti, editor of Le Courier Haitien, a leading newspaper of Haiti, was twice arrested and confined to jail during the month of June for protesting against certain financial powers in the United States forcing a loan of $40,000,000 on the Haitian government, according to a letter received and made public by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. M. Jolibois has been one of the most outspoken of Haitian leaders in denouncing the acts of the American occupation.

In commenting on the arrest of M. Jolibois and the causes of his having been imprisoned, Mr. Johnson said:

"It is obvious that the efforts now being made to force this loan of $40,000,000 on the Haitian government, which the Haitians declare they do not need and do not want, is for the purpose of future justification of continuance of the occupation of Haiti by the United States government. When unpleasantly direct demands are made on the American government in the future to end the occupation of this republic, the obvious retort will be that such a step would be impracticable until money loaned by American banking houses is repaid.

"The arrest and imprisonment of M. Jolibois for daring to speak out on a matter regarding which there should be the utmost freedom of speech and press is simply another incident in what is already a record of imperial despotism. In spite of the recent report by the senate committee, headed by Senator McCormick of Illinois, which almost completely absolves the occupation of all blame, the case of M. Jolibois is indicative of just what our neighbors to the south are undergoing in the process of 'benevolent tutelage' by the American government."

U. S. Commission May Go To Haiti

Norfolk Journal & Guide 10/14/22

Washington, D. C.—Definite announcement of the names of persons who will be sent to Haiti by the State Department to make a survey of conditions there is expected from the White House within the next few days.

It is very probable that R .R. Church, of Memphis, will be tendered the honor of heading this mission. Major R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee and Dr. U. G. Daly, of Chicago, are very likely to be named as his associates. Claude A. Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press will accompany the delegation as a newspaper correspondent. William C. Matthews, of Boston and Roscoe C. Simmons, of The Chicago Defender, with Henry Lincoln Johnson to codify the Napoleonic code, may be included.

A HAITIAN COMMISSION

The Nation, New York City 10/25/22

SENATOR Mc Cormick of Illinois has suggested a Negro Commission to visit and report upon Haitian conditions. So far so good. But the Senator from Illinois does not stop here: he wants to select the personnel of the commission, suggesting as he does, that Major Robert Russa Moton of Tuskeegee head it.

We object to the composition of the commission as suggested by Senator Mc Cormick. We fear the report might be written in Washington by Mr. Hughes, Secretary of Navy Denby, or General Russell, and Moton merely requested to sign it. Such a commission would hardly have the confidence of the colored or the fair-minded white people. We suggest a better method of selecting the Haitian Negro Commission. Send a committee of five selected as follows:

One member to be selected by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, one by the Friends of Negro Freedom, one by the National Urban League, one by the A. M. E. Bishop's Council, and one by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History of which Dr. Carter G. Woodson is director. Such a commission would be free, untrammeled, independent—would elicit the confidence of all intelligent and fair-minded people.

We are by no means unmindful of the splendid investigation already made by James Weldon Johnson for the N. A. A. C. P. and his report on Haiti which appeared in the *Nation*. That report was thorough, intelligent and statesmanlike. A group of non-time-wasting, honest legislators, seeking truth on the little black republic, would accept this report and map out the program suggested therein.

ANTI-WEST INDIAN PROPAGANDA

The Negro World 10/14/22

IN another section of the Negro World we print a news story, taken from the columns of the New York Evening Post, of a lecture delivered by the Right Rev. Edward Hutson, D.D., Archbishop of the West Indies, before the Triennial Synod of the Anglican Church of the Province of the West Indies, which met a few days ago at the Church Missions Home, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City. We print this story, not because we want to be "fair" to anybody, but because we would like our brethren down in the West Indies to know the kind of clerical misanthropes they've got to deal with on the Isles. After saying "there is virtually no social intercourse between the two races" in the West Indies, which is a monumental lie, the distinguished gentleman goes on to say that "The blacks (he's got a fondness for that word 'blacks') in the British Provinces are not so well educated among the rank and file as in this country. They go to schools where they are taught to read and write, and lead an agricultural life, live in houses where conditions are very primitive and where they do not have anything to read, so that the most of them soon forget it."

Of course, we are not going to whelm our readers—the facts speak for themselves—with illustrations to the contrary, but why didn't the eminent archbishop state who is responsible for this tragic condition? Still, how can one expect a West Indian bishop, scrambling to get on the right side of the American bourgeoisie, to say as "radical" a thing as that?

New York

At a time when the British Colonial Office—witness the efforts of Major Woods, the result of which was embodied in his scholarly report which was critically reviewed by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Maloney, now of the chair of psychology of Wilberforce, in these columns a few weeks ago—is attempting to adjust the social, political, and economic status of the Negro in the West Indies, it is regrettable that men like Archbishop Hutson use so little discretion in trying to lambast the West Indians by stirring up the antipathies of middle class Americans.

THINKS WEST INDIES HAS ASSET IN NEGRO

The Negro World 10/14/22

Archbishop Hutson Discusses Race Problem. Education Not Extensive and Morality Is Serious Difficulty in Islands

New York

The Negro problem of the British West Indies is far less difficult than that of the United States, in the opinion of bishops of the Anglican Church of the Province of the West Indies, which is holding its triennial synod at the Church Missions House, 281 Fourth avenue. The Right Rev. Edward Hutson, of Antigua, archbishop of the province, is presiding at the synod.

"Most of the work of the church in the West Indies is among the blacks," said Archbishop Hutson today. "But somehow the Negro problem in the West Indies is not so difficult as in the United States. Our Negroes seem to be more amenable and there is less feeling between the white and the black races.

"There is virtually no social intercourse between the two races, but we all worship together and go to the altar together. Negroes and whites are absolutely equal before the courts, as they are before the church. Of course, we haven't the political problems that you have in the United States, because practically all the provinces are governed as crown provinces. But we do not have race riots and lynchings would not be tolerated.

"The blacks in the British provinces are not so well educated among the rank and file as in this country," Archbishop Hutson said. "They go to school, where they are taught to read and write, and lead an agricultural life, live in houses where conditions are very primitive and where they do not have anything to read, so that the most of them soon forget it.

Morality Most Serious Problem

"However, we have had some very highly educated and distinguished Negroes," this Archbishop added. "Sir Conrad Reeves, for many years the Chief Justice of Barbados, was of black ancestry on both sides. He was Chief Justice for many years and was respected and admired throughout the province. I believe that there surely must be a future for the black race.

"Our chief difficulty with the Negroes is the problem of morality. The economic conditions make it very difficult for the Negro, and he is, after all, only eighty years from slavery.

One thing that the bishops at the synod would like to make clear is that the Church of the Province of the West Indies is an independent organization, not connected with the English Church any more than is the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, except that its priests happen, many of them, to have been born in England.

"We are an entirely separate Church," said Archbishop Hutson, "connected only by a certain deference and honor to the See of Canterbury." Strangely enough, the most central point of meeting for this far-flung archdiocese is New York, and that is why the bishops are meeting in this city.

One of Largest Dioceses

The Right Rev. Edward Arthur Dunn, Bishop of Honduras, who presides over one of the most diverse dioceses of the province, is on his way to England, where he is going to tell of some of the work done in the six republics of Central America, which are included under his leadership. The diocese stretches from Mexico to the Panama Canal Zone, with a sea coast of some 1,500 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an equal coast line on the Pacific. To assist him, Bishop Dunn has an assistant bishop, seventeen priests, two deacons, four women missionaries on the full time staff, with forty-five catechists, lay readers and teachers who give part of their time.

"Men and women of great ability and of unbounded enthusiasm and devotion," said Bishop Dunn, "but insufficient in number for so great a work." Many of the priests travel from place to place, covering enormous territory, he explained, but there is need for many more workers, and the Pacific Coast is practically untouched by the ministrations of the Church.

The Negroes vary in each province, Bishop Dunn said, but on the whole the race problem is less difficult than in the United States. "I think they feel that we have been just to them," he added, "but, of course, our problem has not had so difficult a history as yours in the United States."

Perhaps one of the busiest of the bishops is Bishop Berkeley of Barbados, who is at present ill at St. Luke's Hospital. Barbados is still governed under the original constitution of 1625, by which each town is governed by a vestry, of which the rector of the Anglican Church is the chairman. The vestry fixes the tax rates and makes local laws, so that the bishop of that province has all sorts of civilian as well as ecclesiastical duties.

The meetings of the synod will close on Friday afternoon.

HAITI OFFERS LOAN OF $16,000,000 HERE

N. Y. Times 9-13-22

Invites American Subscription to Bonds Forming First Bloc of $40,000,000.

SECURED BY REVENUE LIEN

Bonds Bear 6 Per Cent. Interest and Are Authorized by Treaty of 1919.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Government of Haiti today issued a general invitation to American bankers to tender bids for a bond issue of $16,000,000, which is intended to form the first bloc of the $40,000,000 loan provided for in the protocol between Haiti and the United States concluded on Oct. 3, 1919.

Formal announcement of the invitation was made through the American State Department by Acting Secretary of State William Phillips, who made public the text of the invitation, issued through the American financial adviser to Haiti, John A. McIlhenny. Bids must be addressed to the financial adviser of the Republic of Haiti and sent in care of the Division of Latin-American Affairs of the State Department at Washington. They will be received and examined until 4 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 25.

The bonds will be designated Series A, will bear 6 per cent. interest and will mature in 1952. The loan will be retired by purchases in the open market at not exceeding par or by annual drawings at par, and there will be a sinking fund sufficient to retire the entire issue before maturity. The Haitian Government reserves the right to retire the entire issue upon reasonable notice at any time after fifteen years from the date of issue. The bonds will be secured by a first lien on the internal revenues of the republic and a second lien on the customs revenues, subject only to the 5 per cent. allowance for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the general receiver of customs and the financial adviser.

Article VIII. of the protocol of Oct. 3, 1919, provides that the control of the collection and allocation of revenues hypothecated for the service of the loan will remain under the control of an officer or officers appointed by the President of Haiti upon the nomination of the President of the United States during the life of the loan after the expiration of the treaty, so as to make certain that adequate provision will be made for the service of the loan.

As soon as the contract for the loan shall have been signed it shall be transmitted to the Government of Haiti to be sanctioned by the legislative body, in accordance with the Haitian constitution. In the meantime it is understood, as made necessary by the existing situation, that immediately after the signing of the loan contract the bankers are authorized to proceed with the issuance of the bonds upon the market. The banker or the group of bankers who may have offered the highest price for the bonds will be declared the successful bidder and issue the bonds.

The principal purpose of the loan of $40,000,000 is to take advantage of the present situation of the exchange market in order to refund the French exterior loans of 1896 and 1910, amounting to about 87,023,425 francs. The balance remaining after extinction of the French loans will be employed, together with the issue of the internal bonds mentioned below, for the settlement of the interior debts and for the economic development of the country, public roads and schoolhouses.

For the purpose of refunding first the interior debt, and then the floating debt and various claims, the Government of Haiti is also authorized to issue $5,000,000 of gold bonds, which will be known as Series B. They will be a distinct and separate issue from Series A. These bonds will also bear 6 per cent. interest and will be payable in 30 years. The interest and amortization will be paid in Haiti. Amortization will be accomplished in accordance with a table similar to that provided for Series A bonds. No further issue of the $40,000,000 provided for in the protocol is contemplated for the present.

The external debts and the funded internal debts of Haiti are now secured by portions of the customs and internal revenues. The refunding of these debts will free the income of the country from all present obligations and make possible the application of that income to the service of the present loan in accordance with the provisions of the treaty and the protocol.

The present situation in the public debt of Haiti is set forth in the official announcement as follows:

Francs—87,$23,425 converted at eight cents, $6,971,874.00.

Internal short term bonds, $1,971,029.84.

Interior debt $3.275,379.69.

Total, $12,218,283.53.

Floating debt, various claims (subject to verification), $5,653,188.22.

Total public debt, $17,871,471.75.

The average income of the Republic of Haiti for the past six years is given in the invitation as $4,776,447.82 annually, while the revenues for the first eight months of the fiscal year 1921-1922 amount to $3,922,588.26.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
OCT 16

Haiti

West Indies

HAITI'S LIBERATOR HONORED

New York Times

Postage Stamp Recalls Deeds of Toussaint L'Ouverture.

11/27/22

Among the noteworthy ones of world who have labored to give a portion of the world the blessings of freedom was Toussaint L'Overture, who has been famed for more than a century as the liberator of Haiti. On the postage stamps of that country in the 1904 issue his memory was honored by being portrayed on the two and five centime values. Of the various dusky-hued rulers whose portraits appear on some postage stamps, of which the Hawaiian issues present one of the most conspicuous examples, Toussaint I'Ouverture easily takes first rank. He was a full-blooded negro, but his efforts to make life more cheerful for the people with whom he was directly associated are remembered wherever the principles of liberty are studied

Coming from one of the West Indian Islands which has been notorious for its perpetual disturbances, ToussaintI Overture is one of the historic figures ' ored by a postal issue, who, as B. Johnson says in Scott's M Journal, is not very well known by telists. He was born of slave p. on the Island of Haiti in 1743. In life he was a coachman and then seer of his master's plantation. the French Revolution broke out he overseer for a planter named De Li tat. The Decree of the French Ass bly in 1791 gave the rights of Fre citizenship to all persons of color in French Dominions and that applie the portion of Haiti under French r The benefits of the decree were delay and toward the end of that year t slaves rose in revolt, and Toussaint came one of the leaders.

In 1792 the French Assembly revoke the decree and that occasioned a mor spirited revolt. Toussaint entered the service of the Spanish of Santo Domingo, being the eastern part of the island of Haiti and they invaded part of the French territory. In 1793 the French Assembly abolished slavery within their dominions and Toussaint returned to the French cause and aided them in driving out an English invasion. He was then made Commander in Chief of the French forces on the island and eventually forced the English to surrender.

In 1799 the French Commissioner, Hedouville, stirred up dissension between the mulattos and the blacks. The blacks under Toussaint and the mulattos under Andre Ricaud fought a bitter war which closed with Toussaint dictator of Haiti. He was very liberal and was made President of the republic for life. It is recorded that at one time there were eight white men on the administrative council of nine men.

At this time," says Mr. Johnson, "there came a character in the history of the French people who was destined to make his influence felt in every part of the civilized world, and it is because of this man that we owe a great debt to the most remarkable colored man of his time. It came about through the intention of Napoleon Bonaparte to reestablish the French colonial empire in America. His first proposal was to regain control of Haiti, and use the island as a base of operations against the continent. To this end, after Amiens, Napoleon proclaimed the reestablishment of slavery. Toussaint was not the man to accept such an infamous proclamation without a protest. His protest took the form of a declaration of independence.

" Napoleon determined to have his authority supreme and sent General Le Clerc with an army of 30,000 men to assert his authority. Under Toussaint, the blacks made such a determined resistance that the French did not make any great progress. The defense became stronger and the French were being repulsed when Toussaint was betrayed, arrested, taken to France, and imprisoned without trial in the Chateau Joux, near Besancon, where he died in 1803 of cruelty and neglect. The leadership of the Haitians was assumed by Dessalines and the French were finally defeated."

HAITIAN TO PROTEST OCCUPATION BY U. S.

Atlanta Constitution

New York, January 28.—Pierre Hudicourt, who was Haiti's delegate to the second Hague conference, here on his way to Washington to protest against American occupation of his country, issued a statement today attacking the government's motives.

"I consider as odious hypocrisy the pretext of humanity and interest in the Haitien people invoked by the United States government in perpetrating upon Haiti a reign of terror and extortion continued from 1915," he declared.

HAITIAN DELEGATE DENOUNCES LOAN

Assails Americans Interested in the Proposed $14,000,000 Advance to the Island.

New York Times

1/13/22

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Attempts are being made to force upon Haiti a loan of $14,000,000, which the natives of that country do not want, Professor Pierre Hudicourt of Port-au-Prince declared today in an address before the Forum of the National Popular Government League. Professor Hudicourt, who is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and of the Haitian Commission to the United States said he would be a witness before the Senate Committee investigating conditions in Haiti.

John A. McIlhenny, appointed by President Wilson as financial adviser to help Haiti prepare its national budget, was named by the speaker as among those who were here to push the loan, while "The National City Bank of New York, the Haitian-American Sugar Corporation and R. E. Forrest, President of the West Indies Trading Company," were listed as desiring it.

"The proposition is made to the Haitian Government," Professor Hudicourt said, "that the National City Bank shall lend it $14,000,000, of which the Haitians would actually get $12,880,000. Out of this the railway interests would get $1,621,500 immediately in payment for a railway which the Haitians never bargained for.

"The Americans who have invaded Haiti propose to pay off the French debt of $6,668,980, the $1,621,500 claimed by the railway interests, and the $965,000 of Haitian internal debt now in arrears. Of this proposed loan of $14,000,000 there will be left $1,564,800. This, if the plans of the schemers go through, is to be devoted to irrigation projects and roads for the immediate benefit of the American land grabbers.

"McIlhenny has been chosen as the prime agent to fasten upon the Haitian people this loan—a loan devised to keep them in perpetual financial and military servitude to their Wall Street masters. I am here to prevent it, if possible, and to protest against a treaty imposed by military pressure against the wishes of the Haitian people, a treaty which does in Haiti approximately what the Germans did in Belgium, the British in Egypt and the Japanese in Korea and Shantung. For in Haiti the invoders are without the justification even of military necessity.

If Columbus Could Visit Haiti Again

Natives Disappoint His Prophecy by Lack of Industry

Chicago Defender

1/14/22

Christopher Columbus once grew enthusiastic over the marvelous fertility of Haiti. The Spaniards and eventually the French took advantage of the judgment of Columbus and developed Haiti's agriculture and commerce. The blacks won their freedom from French slavery and changed all this, and today you find a land that has gone to seed regularly twice a year for more than a century.

The rural Haiti that Columbus reported to the Spanish throne is here today in a state that Columbus might recognize it if, like Rip Van Winkle, he could have slept to reappear upon familiar scenes. The country districts of Haiti are perhaps in little different condition, generally speaking, than in the ancient days of the discoverer.

Columbus found red Indians in Haiti. If he were to return he would find the natives have changed to a darker hue and are living in a different state—but none the less primitive—than his Indians of Hispaniola.

Natives Inactive

The modern traveler may see here in Haiti today the wonder of Providence taking the responsibility for almost 2,000,000 humans who are almost universally content to let Providence take care of them.

I have just returned from the capital of Haiti, writes a traveler, after a visit to the southern peninsula district, where approximately 700,000 black humans are the coddled children of bountiful nature. Haiti's greatest asset is said to be her cheap labor. It might be appended that this little republic's greatest fortune would be a campaign of agricultural education through which the rural Haitian might be tutored in the art of taking full advantage of possibly the richest soil and most luxuriant foliage to be found in the world.

Where Coffee Grows Wild

When you drink your steaming cup of breakfast coffee you may be fairly certain that it did not come from Haiti. But if you were to make the most casual visit to the 3,000 square miles peninsula of southern Haiti you might wonder why your Mocha is Mocha or your Java is Java, or why you spend 50 cents or thereabouts for the beverage bean of the less distant Andes. Coffee grows wild in gayest abandon along the roadsides and trailsides of Haiti. It asks not for cultivation but hangs there to tempt the ambitious one to pluck it before it falls to reproduce its kind.

The markets of the world are demanding first grade staple cotton, yet it nods at you gracefully from its wild parent tree in Haiti until you wonder what is the answer.

Clumps of stately cocoanut palms, climbing straight up from 50 to 60 feet before they burst out like fireworks in feather-like green showers of leaves, are often noticed sheltering the mango trees beneath them. The mango tree, although more luxuriant, resembles the peach, and its fruit is a delicious oblong handful too delicate for shipment north in commercial quantity.

The story is told of the bi-annual mango season in Haiti when the rural Negro awakes to eat when the fruit falls and strikes his body. Nature wakes him to feed him, and then he eats, lolls back and sleeps the untroubled slumber of the tropics. Economic conditions, labor unions, housing shortage, the high cost of living, the laws of supply and demand do not worry him.

Buying an orange at a Canadian fruit stand is usually high finance. Shake an orange tree in rural Haiti and the sensation is reminiscent of the late disturbances in certain portions of France. If you are a good bargainer you may buy them in any village market at ten for a cent.

Fences of Mahogany

The average Canadian pays immense prices for furniture covered with the thinnest veneer of mahogany. In Haiti you are privileged to sit on rough fences hewn from mahogany logs and look into the boughs of mahogany trees growing wild and unattached. Lignum vitae, one of the most precious of woods, is a common find in many districts.

The rural Haitian does not worry about his supply of tableware. He or she, as the case may be—most often she—walks out to a calabash tree and cuts down the gourds, which grow to enormous size. Dried and cut in two these calabashes are the bowls and dishes of the average Haitian household.

Of beds in Haiti there are few. A straw mat on the dirt floor of the tiny caille does the trick. A blanket is almost unheard of.

Protests American Bad Faith

Chicago Defender

2/4/22

New York, Feb. 3.—M. Pierre Hudicourt, Haiti's delegate to the second Hague conference and former head of the bar association in Haiti's capital city, Port au Prince, who was in New York on his way to Washington to make additional protest to the United States Senate against American occupation of his country, made the following statement:

"In my capacity as Haitian delegate to the second conference at The Hague, where I signed all the conventions there adopted, I am obliged to protest against the bad faith of the American government, which, under pressure of financiers and business men, decided to invade Haitian territory and to destroy our national independence. Our independence, like that of America, was achieved at the price of our best blood and the greatest sacrifices. My hope is to move the American people as profoundly as possible to decide their government to accomplish the only possible act of justice to Haiti, which is to retire from the invaded country.

"I consider as odious hypocrisy the pretexts of humanity and interest in the Haitian people invoked by the United States government in perpetrating upon Haiti a reign of terror and extortion continued since 1915. The treaty of 1915 cannot be invoked against Haiti as a basis for the American regime, for it was imposed on the country as a result of hypocritical deceit and acts of violence. If an individual had done to another's hurt what the United States government has done to the Haitian people the only punishment adequate would be life imprisonment or the scaffold."

GEN. RUSSELL GOING ON HAYTIEN MISSION

Commercial Appeal

Will Investigate Conditions at President Harding's Request.

2/9/22

Memphis Tenn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, a marine corps officer of long experience, will leave in a few days for Haiti, where he will act as the personal representative of President Harding in an attempt to clear up a situation involving American occupation, which has been the basis for many complaints by natives and others and for several investigations.

State Department officials, in stating today that Gen. Russell would go to Haiti, where he twice commanded the American occupation force, would not say whether the officer would be given the title and post of American high commissioner in Haiti, creation of which post has been recommended by the special Senate committee investigating conditions in Haiti and the Dominican republic.

Dr. Pierre Hudicourt of Port Au Prince, a native Haitian, testifying before the Senate committee, however, made the statement that he had been informed that "a brigadier-general" was to be appointed high commissioner. He did not identify the officer further before the committee, and later refused to elaborate on his statement.

Protest was made by Dr. Hudicourt against the appointment of a high commissioner, especially a military man, declaring such action by the United States would amount to establishment of a protectorate over the island republic. The Haitian people, he said, would not recognize as legal or right any such action by the American government.

Gen. Russell was said by marine corps officers to be qualified especially for the task of dealing with

problems surrounding the American occupation of Haiti, having through his administration of military affairs there won the confidence to a large degree of the natives. He served as commander of the marine forces in the island from November, 1917, to December, 1918, and again from October, 1919, until ordered to Washington for a conference a month ago. Because of his work toward restoration of order in the republic, he was awarded the Haitian medaille militaire by President Dartiguenave.

Prior to his service in Haiti, Gen. Russell commanded the marine detachment at Peking, served with the marines in Guam, Honolulu and Panama and participated in the American landing at Vera Cruz.

Says Haiti Is Another Belgium

Chicago Defender 2/4/22

New York, Feb. 3.—One of the most startling indictments of the American occupation of Haiti and the recurring "whitewashings" of investigation committees comes from Frank P. Walsh, one of the foremost Irish-Americans in the country.

Mr. Walsh urges all Irishmen and all Americans to see to it that the "imperial United States forces" be made to evacuate the republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo. Mr. Walsh specifically accuses the committee of senators, headed by Senator McCormick, of adding another whitewash to those already covering the American occupation of Haiti.

Comparing their report with the British reports on atrocities in Ireland, Mr. Walsh writes:

"We, too, have begun to collect official reports whitewashing our imperial occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo. The latest is the interim report of the Senate committee presided over by Senator McCormick, and including Senators Pomerene, Jones of New Mexico and Oddie. Remember their names."

Mr. Walsh also says:

"The American foreign office is in Wall street. At the instigation of the National City bank, eager to exploit, and with the connivance of the imperial general staff clique, determined to dominate, armed forces of the United States invaded two Caribbean republics, conquered them, and now hold them by the brute sanctions of martial law.

"Martial law has for six years held these tiny republics in its iron bondage. Journalists, protesting in the name of our own immortal principles, the crime against their country have been 'tried' by court martial and thrown into jail at hard labor. Those patriots who took to the hills with inadequate weapons and tried to cope with the imperial United States forces were ruthlessly exterminated. And yet the insolent American imperialist tells us that the occupation is designed to 'help' Dominicans and Haitians who in turn love their military masters; and that were it not for a small band of agitators the love would be unanimous. Asked whether martial law could be lifted from the 'simple, kindly, gentle and generous' people, as Senator McCormick calls them in his preliminray report, these senators answer, echoing the military men, 'By no means; there would be instant uprisings against us.' How completely this proves the mutual devotion of Haitians and Dominicans and their armed custodians!"

WE HELPED CUBA, LET'S AID HAITI, —SEN. M'CORMICK

Chicago Defender

Urges America to Start General Prosperity in the Disordered Republic

2/4/22

By MEDILL McCORMICK,
U. S. Senator of Illinois

We believe that in Haiti, as in Cuba, the United States has a duty to perform. We believe that America ought generously and sympathetically to aid in the establishment of peace in Haiti, in laying the foundations of enduring order, of general prosperity, of public education, of civil liberty and truly representative institutions among the Haitian people. If we are to carry out such a work we shall doubtless be open to criticism as we were in Cuba, but if we refuse to do it we shall be condemned by our own conscience and by the ultimate judgment of the American people for having shirked our duty to a sister republic at our very doors. The facts regarding Haiti are not widely known, and for that reason, as I have said, I hope that other Americans may visit the Haitian republic. America intervened in Haiti at the end of a period of successive revolutions, following one after another in rapid succession, and immediately after the slaughter of a band of political prisoners by aids of the then Haitian government, the assassination of the Haitian president and the dragging of his dismembered body through the streets of the Haitian capital.

Sen. McCormick

Haitians Generous

Let us bear in mind certain facts. The Haitians—the great mass of them—are a generous, kindly, hospitable people, living in poverty almost incredible to the poorest crop farmer in the United States. Among their neighbors in the West Indies they bear an enviable reputation for industry. When opportunity for education and advancement has offered they have evidenced a capacity for advancement which has been too little appreciated. These facts must be considered in the light of their history and of their present day condition. When the Haitians achieved their liberty and independence they had been held in bondage and illiteracy by the slave owners who were masters of the country. They had been, of course, denied all part in the government and therefore all experience of government. Very, very few of them had been trained or educated so as to be qualified to administer the government or to maintain the public works, so all important and so difficult of maintenance in a tropical country. They were geographically isolated and were progressively cut off from the currents of trade. These circumstances united to multiply the difficulties of a task in any case difficult for any people, to-wit, the establishment of a prosperous and peaceful representative government. As time went on certain rascally foreign traders in the ports developed a practice of conspiring with certain ambitious Haitian leaders to bring about revolutions. These revolutions finally followed one another with increasing rapidity, to the incredible injury of the great mass of the Haitian people. Thus it was that at the time of the American intervention the coast cities were in decay, there were literally no wagon roads in the whole country, all the irrigation works had fallen into absolute ruin, there were no schools at all outside of a few populous centers, and even the donkey trails were so few and so bad that the quiet country folks found it hard to get from place to place.

Constructive Policy

Presently I shall allude to the constructive policy which I believe we ought to adopt, and to that in our policy and course which I feel is open to condemnation, but here let me note three things:

First—Today there is peace in the country and life is safe.

Second—Today roads are being opened up.

Third—That among two and one-half million people the armed forces, police and military, number only 5,000 men, over one-half of whom are Haitians. The American forces are assembled in two principal garrisons on the coast and in three or four small posts in the interior, where they are living in friendly contact with the people. Surely if two and one-half million Haitians were bitterly opposed to the presence of 2,000 Americans, those 2,000 Americans would not be living peacefully among them nor would 2,500 men in the Haitian armed forces be cordially co-operating with the Americans and proudly wearing the uniform patterned on that of Uncle Sam.

The hearings of the Senate committee are not yet concluded. We have patiently heard complaints as well as charges of misconduct against American troops. It would not be proper for me individually to pass judgment on these charges until the committee has weighed the evidence and rendered its decision, but I do feel free to say that among some 15,000 marines who, first and last, have served in Santo Domingo and Haiti the charges of illegal and outrageous conduct which have come to our attention touch not more than a dozen men. Among these two have committed suicide and one is in an insane asylum. It is not right to calumniate the honor of Uncle Sam and of thousands who wear his uniform because among thousands of men there have been a handful of miscreants or men of disordered mind. The charges for the most part touch matters which took place two years or more ago. The committee nevertheless has patiently investigated and intends, so far as its powers permit, to see that justice is done.

If our government is to be criticized it is because we have sent some men to Haiti who are not sympathetic with the sensibilities and aspirations of the Haitian people, who did not understand or try to understand them; it is because until recently the government, preoccupied with the World War, hard times and other problems consequent upon the war, did not adopt a constructive policy toward Haiti. Here are two faults which the government proposes to remedy and which, I believe, the Senate committee has helped it to remedy.

Much Accomplished

Something already has been done. As I have said, roads have been opened, trails are being built, seaports have been made sanitary and clean and hospitals and jails have been reorganized and modernized. Haitians in increasing numbers are becoming commissioned officers of the gendarmerie or constabulary; Haitian young women are taking courses as trained nurses under American instruction. The Haitian minister of public works, a very capable man, and his American associate, the director of public works, are planning the employment of Haitian civil engineers when they begin their building program. But the great work in Haiti lies in the development of agriculture, the sole source of Haitian wealth, and in the education of the people. If we may judge by the exports of Cuba and of Porto Rico, Haiti can produce agriculturally between five and ten times as much as she does today. Probably 98 per cent of her people are illiterate. There are almost no skilled craftsmen—that is, carpenters, masons, tailors, etc.—in the republic. As I was saying to Col. Duncan and Col. Marshall the other day, there are parts of the interior where the people are so poor that two or three women will club together to buy one dress fit to wear to town. You will understand, then, why I recommended to the President that we must help to teach the people not only their A B C's, but, above all, agriculture and industry, and that we must select wisely and with great care Americans, Colored as well as white, competent to teach the Haitians. Americans sent to serve in Haiti in any capacity must be those whose tact and sympathy will enable them to cordially collaborate with Haiti's most highly educated business and professional men as well as with the simplest peasant farmer in the interior.

Creates New Spirit

Since our committee left Haiti I have heard through private correspondence that already there is a new spirit of accord and co-operation between the Haitians and the Americans. While we were in Haiti we sought to know and understand the point of view of both. When in Port au Prince I spent, together with my colleagues and their wives, the first part of one evening at the house of the minister of foreign affairs, in company with the members of the cabinet, the justices of the supreme court and their wives; and the latter part of that evening in the principal social club in Port au Prince. At both places—first under the hospitable roof of his excellency, Mr. Barraud, minister of foreign affairs, and, second, at the Cercle Bellevue, to which we had been invited by its president, M. Georges Leger (son of an old friend, the Haitian minister to Washington), I was called upon to speak for the Senate committee because I could answer the Haitian company in their own tongue. Let me assure you very earnestly that I left the gatherings, as indeed I left Haiti, with the profound conviction that there is being established between Haiti and the United States—between Haitians and the American representatives in their country—the basis of a true and sympathetic concord which will work for the welfare and the progress of the Haitian people.

I count myself a champion of the Haitian people and of those measures which will assure them true, not sham, liberty; true, not sham, peace; real prosperity for all the people, and the substance, not the shadow, of independence.

We helped Cuba—let us help Haiti.

BORAH TO TALK ON HAITI.

New York Times 4/29/22

Will Cover Santo Domingo Situation, Too, in Speech Here on May 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator William E. Borah will speak at Carnegie Hall, New York, on May 1 on "The American Occupation of the Republics of Maiti and Santo Domingo." Interest in this subject has been increased by the report and address filed with the State Department yesterday by twenty-four lawyers and a committee of the National Popular Good Government League, in which the occupation of Haiti by the United States is severely criticised and withdrawal of the American authority is demanded.

The Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society gave out this evening from its Washington headquarters the following comment of Senator Borah on the report mentioned:

"I have read the brief, and the facts stated therein ought to be of the deepest concern to every American. It seems to indicate a policy toward those American countries which shoould be fully known by the American people before it is allowed to become the fixed policy of the Government."

The society announced that in his Carnegie Hall speech Senator Borah "will present to the people of America the startling truth about the situation in Haiti and Santo Domingo and will make clear his position in regard to the policy of the United States Government toward the Latin American countries."

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Disappointed native lawyers are back of "perennial revolutions" in Haiti, Dr. Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania said today to the City Club. Dr. Kelsey spent nine months in Haiti, and siad he investigated conditions there. He answered questions by local laawyers.

"There are about 400 lawyers in Port au Prince, which has a population of about 100,000," Dr. Kelsey said. The chief job of a lawyer there—as elsewhere—when there are not enough court cases to support him, is to get a Government job.

"In Haiti to rebel against the Government is to be a popular hero. That is the political history of Haiti for 100 years."

The speaker said that Haitians were forced by marines to work on roads which had to be kept open to keep a stable Government and clean up mountain bandits. He added that if the marines were to leave Haiti there would be a revolution within twenty-four hours," and said "all the peasants and best people to whom I spoke want the Americans to stay."

Race Problem - 1922. (A)

West Indies.

CIVIL LIBERTIES BUREAU FIGHTS FOR ISLANDERS

Wants Black Americans On Virgin Islands To Have Full American Citizenship Rights

GAG NOW ON PRESS

Afro-American Governor Says Constitution Does Not Extend Across Florida Straits

Baltimore, Md. 6/30/22

New York, June 29—Whether the black natives of the Virgin Islands, which we have recently purchased from Denmark, are to be regarded as full-fledged Americans is the question at issue between white governor B. H. Clark of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and the Civil Liberties Bureau of this city. 6-30-22

Two Virgin Island editors, both colored, have been arrested recently on contempt of court charges, fined and imprisoned for brief terms, on the charge of printing the truth about the U. S. misrule of Hayti.

When the Bureau protested, Governor Clark, wrote that the Constitutional privileges of the freedom of the press do not extend to colonial possessions. He cited as proof the fact that the U. S. Supreme Court had held that the right of a trial by jury might be withheld from a citizen of a U. S. colonial possession.

By way of reply the Bureau declares:

1. Although it may be true with law, we cannot subscribe in principle to the notion that constitutional privileges do not extend to a colonial possession. American institutions ought to mean the same thing at home and abroad, whatever the legal status of the people under these institutions.

2. The facts brought out before a committee of the United States Senate in regard to the behavior of United States Marines both in Haiti and Santo Domingo are of such a scandalous nature and so reflect upon our military forces that we could not conceive of a responsible official condoning them. The admissions come from officers of the highest authority in the navy. They were the subject of repeated attack by President Harding during his campaign for the Presidency and appeared officially in Republican party statements and handbook during the campaign.

3. We maintain that the press of the Virgin Island has the same rights to publish these charges, with or without the evidence, as any paper in the United States, and we shall proceed to protect through any facilities at our command the editors of those papers in the islands who do so. We are prepared to send legal counsel, if necessary, to the islands or to handle here in the Court of the United States cases which may be appealed from the judgment of the courts in the islands."

CONTRADICTS FALSE RUMOR ABOUT VIRGIN ISLAND COMM.

New York Amsterdam News

Ashley L. Totten, 292 East 148th Street, Trusted Personal Friend of Delegation Now in United States on Citizenship Mission, Makes Statement to New York Amsterdam News—Delegates in New York.

7-19-22

The Virgin Island Commissioners, Messrs. Conrad Conera, member of the Island Legislative Body; George A. Moorhead, President of the Labor Union of the Island of St. Thomas and Adolph Cixto, an elected delegate, who are in this city at the Hotel De Van, 205 West 135th street, are in America to arrange for American citizenship for about 20,000 Virgin Islanders. A personal and trusted aide of the Commission, Ashley L. Totten, of 292 East 148th street, contradicts a rumor that has gone forward among Virgin Islanders here that two members of the Commission to Washington are lickspittles of the Governor and the third was elected by the people to see that they do not act according to his bidding.

Speaking of this to a representative of the Amsterdam News, Mr. Totten says:

"As the Commission has entrusted their affairs in my care during their visit here, I am in a position to state that this report is false.

"There are three national laws which are to be enforced in the Islands, and which is found to be detrimental to their future welfare.

"These laws have been rejected by the Colonial Government.

"The Governor and other officials realize that they are powerless to remove national laws, and are therefore in sympathy with the people, since they are to be enforced whether they want it or not.

Therefore these men have been duly elected and sent here to argue this matter at Washington.

"In the Virgin Islands there is no such thing as popular vote.

"Members of the Legislature are elected only by persons who own a certain amount of property or appointed by the Governor.

"Two of the Commissioners are members of the Legislature, and the third is elected by a group known as the Working People's Committee. They are in perfect harmony.

"Unless Virgin Islanders of a certain faction cease making utterances against the United States Government in the Islands and be guided by facts and not hearsay, the possibilities of obtaining full citizenship will be very remote.

The Commission has promised to break their silence on their return from Washington and it is very probable that a mass meeting will be called at which every American regardless of hue, and all Virgin Islanders will be invited to attend."

VIRGIN ISLANDERS REACH WASHINGTON

Afro-American

Three Commissioners Here To Protest U. S. Regulations That Are Causing Bankruptcy

Baltimore, Md.

Washington, D. C., July 20—The Prohibition Amendment is interfering with the manufacture of bay rum in the Virgin Islands, and a commission of three arrived here this week to protest. 7-21-22

The commission is composed of Conrad Cornerio, member of the Island legislative body; George Moorehead, President of the Labor Union of the Island of St. Thomas and Adolph Sixto, an elected delegate.

The Virgin Islanders protests against the strictness of the health regulations made by the Naval Governor of the islands. These regulations operate to bar Spanish vessels, the commission says, and consequently the trade of the island of St. Thomas has been crippled.

The great bay rum industry of the Island of St. Croix is being ruined because the importation of alchohol has been forbidden unless it is denatured. The Prohibition Amendment says nothing about enforcement in the Virgin Islands, the commission contends.

In addition to these things, the Islanders wish to complain about the state of bankruptcy into which the islands are falling, and also about the property qualifications for voters which is so high that it disqualifies most of the colored natives.

Out Of San Domingo

Afro-American 7-21-22

Due to the constant hammering [illegible] State Department, the Harding administration has decided to get out of Santo Domingo. Here is a crumb of comfort for those persons, black and white, who have been using every influence to bring home the marines also from Hayti, and Nicaragua.

The agreement of Secretary Hughes is very clear. Santo Domingo must okey whatever the United States has done in the years of its occupation, and then set up a government under its own constitution. As soon as this is done, Mr. Hughes pledges the withdrawal of all marines.

What has been done here might as well be done in other cases. Maybe Mr. Hughes wants to go slow, but when you have set your foot on another man's neck, and you find out you have made a mistake about it, there ought not to be any rules regarding the speed limits within which you take it off and make an apology.

The United States must not only get out of the West Indies, it must also offer apologies and reparations.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS AUGUST 1, 1922

Uncle Sam Doesn't Need More Tropic Isles: Will Hardly Favor Taking Jamaica.

Whether inspired or not, in order to see how the suggestion is received in Washington, and by the American people, persistent rumors continue to come from London that the British government would like very much to square accounts with the United States, but of course cannot do so with cash, and is figuring upon offering us as payment for the considerable amount due some islands of the Caribbean. The wily Lloyd George is a natural trader, and he figures it would be a vanity-tickling deal, to such extent, perhaps, that Uncle Sam might not only be gudgeon enough to swallow the bait but pay a handsome sum or so to boot.

Because we paid an outrageous price to the Danish government for three almost worthless little patches of coral land populated by a mongrel people—blacks predominating—in order to keep those islands out of the hands of Germany, it does not follow that we would welcome any more troubles in the way of colonial possessions. Even now the Virgin Islanders, formerly of the Danish West Indies, are grumbling and surly because Uncle Samuel has not inaugurated a reign of milk and honey, with everybody rich and no work. Right across the channel is Porto Rico, with its dicidedly mixed population, ninety per cent of whom hate us heartily, and the majority aspiring to absolute independence from us.

Porto Rico is of no earthly good to us, and is a liability instead of an asset, precisely as the Virgin Islands are. Why should we take on more of those islands "where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile?" Under the arms limitation agreement the necessity for more naval bases is gone. There is no reason for acquiring any more island territory. It would be a good thing if we could be rid of what we have. The population of most of these islands is negro, or negroid, preponderantly, and there is sufficient of a negro problem here at home without going overseas to take on more.

The conviction is growing in many quarters now that, instead of embarking upon a wider course of imperialism, it might be a good idea for this government to concentrate upon attempting to solve some pressing problems at home, and build up the country for the citizens we have within our borders. Lloyd George's shrewd scheme to dump some of Britain's West Indian liabilities on us, and with a bonus from the United States will hardly succeed. We'd rather have the debt from Britain and some interest occasionally than a batch of unsatisfactory Caribbean islands populated with an unsatisfied and unsatisfiable population wholly out of tune with our ideals and ideas.

AMERICAN MARINES IN HAITI EXONERATED

Current History New York City

Report of the special Senate committee, headed by Mr. McCormick, regarding charges of maladministration in the island—More praise than blame for the Marine Corps—Continued occupation, with some reduction, recommended

Aug 1922

THE select committee appointed by the United States Senate to investigate the charges of maladministration in Haiti and Santo Domingo presented its formal report on Haiti to the Senate on June 26, 1922. It was signed by the full committee, which consisted of Senator Medill McCormick, Republican, of Illinois, Chairman, and Senators Tasker L. Oddie, Republican, of Nevada; Atlee Pomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, and Andrieus A. Jones, Democrat, of New Mexico, all of whom had taken part in the inquiry, holding protracted hearings and sifting all charges of abuses on the spot. The report, which is unanimous, is made up of some twenty-six pages, exclusive of maps. The American occupation is justified. On this subject the committee says:

> The chronic anarchy into which Haiti had fallen, the exhaustion of its credit, the threatened intervention of the German Government, and the actual landing of the French naval forces, all imperiled the Monroe Doctrine and led the Government of the United States to take the successive steps set forth * * * to establish order in Haiti, to help institute a Government as nearly representative as might be, and to assure the collaboration of the Governments of the United States and Haiti for the future maintenance of peace and the development of the Haitian people.

The main interest centres in the committee's findings with regard to the charges of maladministration, oppression, killings of Haitians and even torture and mutilation. The charges of cruelty by marines and local gendarmerie are given at length. Only a few of these are declared to have been proved. Many charges are declared to be completely false; others are stated to have been based on hearsay testimony by illiterate natives. All in all, the report gives high praise to the Marine Corps for its work in Haiti. The committee recommends indefinite continuance of American military occupation, but with a reduction of the marine force. It is stated emphatically to be the committee's belief that early withdrawal or drastic reduction would be beyond all doubt immediately followed by brigandage and revolution. The salient passages of the report follow:

> The accusations of cruelty which have been made against members of the Marine Corps have deeply concerned your committee, and required its full consideration. If cruelty toward the inhabitants has been countenanced or has escaped the punishment which vigilance could impose, or, on the other hand, if false or groundless accusations have been made, if facts have been distorted, the true conditions should be revealed. Your committee has realized the gravity of the charges and the importance of impartial investigation, and it has allotted a full portion of its time to the investigation of these complaints made by, or on behalf of, the Haitians. Examination has been made of the records and methods of investigations conducted by the Navy Department. Many witnesses have been heard in this country and in Haiti, and some scores of affidavits read and considered. So far as time permitted, no one was refused a hearing, and no limit has so far been placed on the number of written complaints in affidavit form.
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> Much evidence does not appear in the record. This consists of oral statements made to the committee or to one or more members in the course of confidential conversations which took place during the committee's visit to Haiti. * * * The committee has weighed this undisclosed evidence, and has tried to give it correct weight, but the committee cannot in justice to the individuals disclose their names. * * * The report of Professor Kelsey to the American Academy of Political Science, published in the committee's record, shows that he had an experience similar to that of the committee. *We commend Professor Kelsey's* report to the close study of those who are interested in the Haitian problem.*
>
> During the five and one-half years of the occupation, 8,000 individuals have served in an average force of 2,000 marines maintained in Haiti since the occupation. It is true that some few of these individuals have committed crimes affecting the Haitians, the offenses depending in no way on the military character of the guilty parties. The very small number of such individual crimes reflects credit on the discipline of the Marine Corps. Proper diligence has been exercised by our military authorities in prosecuting and punishing the criminals. There has, however, been a different class of accusations—charges of violence committed by American marines or by the gendarmerie (the Haitian police force organized under the direction of the Marine Corps) and these charges contain elements of military oppression or unnecessary severity and reckless cruelty. These have formed one of the principal fields for investigation by your committee.
>
> With few exceptions there are no complaints of such military abuses in the years 1915, 1916, 1917, and the earlier part of 1918. Nor are there many such complaints for the latter part of 1919 or the early part of 1920. All the charges concern times and places coincident with the phase of organized banditry or "caco" outbreak which became serious in 1918 and was practically suppressed by the end of 1919. The charges of military abuses are generally limited to a somewhat restricted region in the interior of Haiti, namely, the central plain of St. Michel, in which are the communes of Maissade and Hinche, the mountains surrounding this plain, and the mountainous region surrounding the town of Mirebalais. This country is broken and wooded, thinly settled, and very difficult of access. Both areas are cut up by tangled ravines and barricaded by a confusion of small mountain ranges. Torrential streams add to the difficulties of travel. For years this has been habitually a revolutionary area and has been subjected for a generation to frequent destructive operations of irregular revolutionary forces or bandits. The male inhabitants of the region, if not in active sympathy with any of these revolutionary forces, were frequently forced to join them through fear. Peaceful agriculture was next to impossible, and the result was that a great majority of the inhabitants was lawless and in sympathy with the "cacos," as the revolutionary bandits were called. The recruiting ground for revolutionary expeditions had always been the central plain and the mountains to the north, along the Dominican border.

The "Caco" Outbreak

The causes of the outbreak of lawlessness above referred to are not altogether clear. The principal instigator was one Charlemagne Peralte. He had been a leader or chief of the "cacos" in the mountains of the north. He was a man of local prominence and had held absolute sway over his followers. His career had been "revolutionary," but he caused no trouble during the quiet years after the occupation until in the Autumn of 1917, when he and some of his followers took part in an armed attempt at Hinche to rob the house of Captain Doxey of some public funds which had been received for disbursement. Peralte was arrested and convicted by a provost court and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. He was made to labor in the streets of Cape Haitien under guard like any other convict, and this aroused his intense bitterness against the Americans. He escaped in 1918 and began the outbreak in July, 1918, with a few of his old followers. His resentment was demonstrated by acts of violence alike against natives and Americans. He rapidly recruited followers from the former professional and habitual revolutionists, and other chiefs, following his example, came from retirement and recruited bands of their own. The outbreak was as much one of organized banditry as it was revolutionary, although there remained much resentment against the Americans among the former revolutionaries. There was resentment also against the continuance of the corvée [forced labor], and this resentment undoubtedly made recruitment more easy for the bandit leaders. As in former days, also, the leaders pressed other inhabitants into their service.

The guerrilla outbreak was opposed first of all by the gendarmerie, which was recruited principally from the same class of population as the bandits and officered by the United States Marines holding commissions in the gendarmerie, but by March, 1919, it became clear that the gendarmerie could not suppress the outlawry without assistance, and thereupon the Marine Corps took over the greater part of the border, although the gendarmerie remained in active service. * * * The problem was to restore peace and order in the central and northern mountainous regions. The situation did not admit of effective operations carried on by larger bodies than a platoon or two. The only practicable method was the one adopted—that of constant patrolling by parties ranging in number from four or five men to thirty or forty men. These small patrols were almost always vastly outnumbered. They endured tremendous physical hardships. They were frequently beyond the reach of help, and were even out of all communication with other friendly forces for two or three weeks at a time. They ran risks and faced dangers such as are endured by beleaguered garrisons. It is impossible to judge of the accusations which have been made or of the conduct of the marines or gendarmerie as if they had been engaged on police patrols in a settled country intersected by highways. * * *

As the campaign progressed, the marines won the approval of the humble inhabitants, but they increased the dislike and resentment of those notables who were cacos or were allied with them. The committee has found that most of the accusations are made against a small handful of marines. Some of these were most active and effective against the bandits. Some of the accusations first brought against them have been entirely disproved, and yet other accusations spring up

*See also the comments of John E. Vance Jr. in article elsewhere in these pages, entitled, "A Good Word for Santo Domingo."

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instances, or have adopted as true any rumor however vile or baseless in an effort to bring into general disrepute the whole American naval force in Haiti. The committee wishes to express its admiration for the manner in which our men accomplished their dangerous and delicate task.

Patrolling still goes on, although the country is peaceful. For the last two years or more daily reports have been required. It is noteworthy that in the last two years or more there have arisen no serious grounds for complaint.

The confidence placed in the Americans by the Haitian peasants and the approval frequently communicated to the committee by those who know and sympathize with the peasants and who are engaged in philanthropic or educational work among them negative the idea of any campaign of terrorism against the inhabitants such as agitators and professional propagandists, Haitian and American, would have appear.

The acceptance of the status quo, the appreciation of the present peace and increasing prosperity of the country by the mass of the people is proved by the fact that there are among 2,500,000 people only 2,500 gendarmes and less than 2,500 marines.

Failure and Achievement

It has been necessary to interrupt the general consideration of the American occupation in Haiti in order to review at length the incidents of the outbreak of 1918 and 1919. The committee is not prepared to say that the rising of caco bands in the section of the country where for a generation revolution habitually originated was encouraged by the corvée. But it is impossible not to condemn the blunder committed when, under the corvée, laborers were carried beyond their vicinage to work under guard in strange surroundings. This was an error of commission like those of omission arising from failure to develop a definite and constructive policy under the treaty or to centralize in some degree responsibility for the conduct of American officers and officials serving in Haiti under the Government of Haiti or that of the United States. The blunder arose, too, from the failure of the departments in Washington to appreciate the importance of selecting for service in Haiti, whether in civil or military capacities, men who were sympathetic to the Haitians and able to maintain cordial personal and official relations with them.

It may be set down to the credit of the American occupation and the treaty officials that the Haitian cities, once foul and insanitary, are now clean, with well-kept and well-lighted streets. The greater part of an arterial highway system opening up the heart of the country has been built. The currency, which once violently fluctuated under the manipulations of European merchants, has been stabilized, to the great advantage of the Haitian peasant. Arrears of amortization as well as of interest on the public debt have been paid, as also are regularly paid the salaries of the smallest officials. The steamship communications between Haiti and the United States are greatly improved. Trade and revenues are increasing. The revision of the customs and internal taxes, so important to the prosperity of Haiti, and especially of its poorest classes, awaits the funding of the debt by a new loan. There is peace and security of property and person throughout the republic. The peasant in his hovel or on the road to market is safe from molestation by brigand or official authority. A force of 2,500 gendarmes, insufficiently trained to cope with the caco outbreak in 1918, is now admirably disciplined. As its morale has improved, the force has become at once more considerate and more efficient in the discharge of its duties. It is noteworthy that an increasing proportion of the commissioned officers are native Haitians, those promoted from the ranks to be supplemented by others, graduates of the newly established cadet school. In brief, under the treaty, the peace of the republic, the solvency of its Government and the security of its people have been established for the first time in many years.

What Must Be Done

Nevertheless your committee submits that the American people will not consider their duty under the treaty discharged if, in addition to what has been accomplished, there are not placed within the reach of the Haitian masses justice, schools and agricultural instruction. The treaty itself makes no provision to consummate these things, necessary to be done for progress in Haiti. There ought to be appointed a legal adviser to the High Commissioner. It would be an act of statesmanship and of comity on the part of our Government if it would send to Haiti a commission comprising a commercial adviser, an expert in tropical agriculture and an educator of the standing and special experience of Dr. Moton of Tuskegee. There ought to be a survey of the need and opportunity for industrial and especially of agricultural instruction and development in a country which depends upon agriculture as its sole source of wealth. Cuba is as exclusively an agricultural country as Haiti. Like Haiti, it pays for its imports of manufactures by exports of tropical agricultural products. The per capita foreign trade of Cuba is from twenty to twenty-five times that of Haiti, and the per capita revenue greater in like proportion. Obviously, with continued peace and order, with the further building of highways and trails, with instruction in agriculture, the wealth, trade and revenues of Haiti will increase very greatly. Your committee submits that such an increase in wealth, commerce and revenue is necessary to the social and political progress of the Haitian people. Although at this time a beginning may be made in the establishment of elementary schools throughout the country, primary education cannot be made accessible to a majority of the children unless the wealth and revenue of the republic are very much increased. As wealth and revenues increase, schools, trails and highways may be extended, and as they are extended, in turn, the revenues will be further enhanced and so enable the further development of the public services. At the same time the buying power and the well-being of the people will increase as under American guidance or control they have so marvelously increased in Cuba and Porto Rico during the last generation. It is for this reason that your committee attaches importance to the dispatch of a commission such as suggested.

In this connection your committee believes it to be the duty of the American Government to advise the Haitian Government against permitting foreign interests to acquire great land holdings in Haiti.

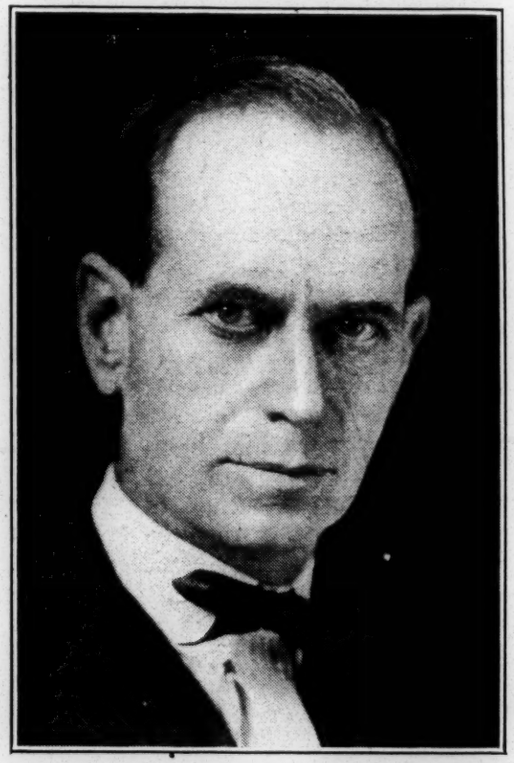
Your committee would point out further that as communications are opened up and as the peasants are secure in their life and their property, and as each is able to earn something regularly from the sale of his little crop, the danger of revolution and banditry will diminish. It will be possible progressively to reduce the force of marines in the territory of the republic and ultimately to intrust the maintenance of order and peace exclusively to the gendarmes. Your committee believes that a beginning in this direction may be made without further delay, and that a concentration of the marine force may be begun and that the aggregate number of marines in the territory of the republic may be reduced. It holds, however, that drastic reduction of the marine force, or its early withdrawal, would certainly be followed by a recurrence of brigandage and by the organization of revolutionary bands. The committee urges further that in connection with the concentration of the marine force in a limited number of posts, steps should be taken to put an end to the system of military law under which persons are tried in provost courts for offenses by the press against public order, or for attacks upon the military and peace forces within the republic. These provost courts today do not touch the lives of the overwhelming majority of the people. It was doubtless necessary to establish such courts, but it is not consonant with our declared purposes under the treaty to continue them indefinitely. Their abolition is conditioned upon certain precedent steps, among them a reform of the courts of first instance. This last is urgent and important.

Along the lines suggested there can be a rapid development in Haiti, moral, social, political and economic, provided American policy be marked by continuity and by the spirit of service. Not only have certain American officers and officials been chosen for service in Haiti who were unsuited to their task, but men have been transferred from responsible posts before they could very well have learned the duties to which they had been appointed. During the six years of the American occupation in Haiti there have been half a dozen chiefs of the Latin American Bureau, half a dozen commandants of the forces of occupation, half a dozen commanders of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti. The committee holds that the reforms proposed (and heretofore informally suggested to responsible officials) should be energetically carried out.

So much for an American policy of constructive service to be rendered by American officials. On the part of the Haitian officials and the literate element of the Haitian people there must be cooperation with the American officials. Haitians must candidly realize the meaning of the unhappy events of the last twenty years, and appreciate that in collaboration with America under the treaty Haiti can develop the wealth necessary to progress, provide for the general education of her people, and establish a more truly representative system of government than she has ever known. There are certain elements in Haiti which can bar, and perhaps delay the rehabilitation of the country. They cannot prevent it. They can do much to further it. The duty of patriotic Haitians is to uphold their own Government in effectively co-operating with that of the United States under the treaty, and so hasten the day when Haiti may stand alone. The alternative to the course herein suggested is the immediate withdrawal of American support and the abandonment of the Haitian people to chronic revolution, anarchy, barbarism and ruin.

Your committee deems it wise to defer the report upon the Dominican Republic in view of the negotiations happily to begin between the State Department and the Dominican leaders looking to the termination of the military government in Santo Domingo.

MEDILL McCORMICK,
TASKER L. ODDIE,
ATLEE POMERENE,
ANDRIEUS A. JONES.



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MEDILL McCORMICK
United States Senator from Illinois, who headed the special committee sent to investigate charges against the American occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo

REEL 16

HARDING NAMES WHITE HEAD OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

President Sends Name of Captain Henry Hough, U. S. N., for Governor

PROTESTS ARE SENT

Senators Are Told That 93 Per Cent of People There Are Colored

Washington, August 17—Considerable comment is being indulged in here over the sending by President Harding of the name of a white man-Capt. Henry H. Hough-United States Navy, to the Senate for confirmation as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

It is pointed out that the Islands have a population of about 27,000, of which about 75 per cent is colored; 17.4 per cent or 4,563, of mixed white and Negro blood, and he remaining 1,922, or 7.4 per ent, colored.

It is pointed out that the Harding administration will not appoint a colored man to a position in the south on account of the opposition of Southern Democrats, but there can be no reason for not naming a colored man a Governor where the overwhelming majority of the people are colored, is the eneral view.

By some the nomination is rearded as another evidence of the program of the present Administration not to let the Negro show his head too high politically, even where his numbers might justify it. Then the Administration policy of running Haitian affairs through white Americans is cited as another example.

Some of the Senators have already received protests against the nomination, the protestants claiming that the position is one which should be given a colored man.

Senator France told the AFRO-AMERICAN yesterday he thot the President should name a colored man for the place.

The Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000 in 1917. Its leading business and professional men are colored. Only a few weeks ago a delegation consisting of Conrad Cornerio, George Morehead and Adolph Serio, all colored came to this country and told President Harding that the Volstead Act was hurting one of their principal industries, the manufacture of bay rum. They also discussed other economic problems connected with the Islands.

The West Indian Negro

On the suggestion of the chairman it was decided that the other two items on the agenda, "The Politics of the West Indian Negro" and "The Future of the Negro in the West Indies," be taken together.

Initiating the discussion the chairman reviewed the forms of government obtaining in the West Indies and showed that on account of the qualifications imposed the majority of the masses in the West Indies did not vote. So indifferent were the people to the exercise of the ballot that a council of fourteen white men was often elected by an electorate, 99 per cent. of whom were Negroes and 1 per cent. white. But since the advent of the Universal Negro Improvement Association a great change had come over the West Indies. He instanced the case of Jamaica, where there were nine Negroes in the Legislative Council and only five white men, and it was likely that at the next elction an all-colored council would be returned. What was true of Jamaica was nearly true of all the representative governments of the West Indies. With a higher sense of race loyalty developed the Negro in the West Indies would eventually be able to control the system of governments in those parts and the West Indies would be a splendid objective if anything should happen to those great imperial governments, England and France. It meant that in another decade Negroes could not only control Africa but all the islands of the Caribbean.

An Indictment of British Rule

Hon. Adrian Johnson followed. In an able speech he severely criticized British rule in the West Indies. The American Negro, he said, was held down by numbers while the West Indian Negro was held down by a bastard loyalty to a bastard government. Actually the West Indian Negro had no politics. He was a West Indian himself and was ashamed to say it, but the fact remained that they had none. The West Indies was the dumping ground for British soldiers, however ill-fated to rule they might be, who had deserved well of their country. The West Indian Negro had never played any part in politics because he believed blindly in the conscience of England. He had been taught to believe that the British people were the elect of the earth. The politics of the Englishman was so subtle that the average West Indian mind could not grasp it. The one great ambition of the educated West Indian was to be knighted or to become a K. C. or receive some other titled honor from the Crown. As soon as he obtained this he thought himself a white man. The only hope for the West Indian Negro was the instilling of race consciousness, and he was glad to see that much progress was being made along this line through the efforts of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

The war, too, had taught the people of the West Indies a valuable lesson. They had seen how Negroes were feted during the war and how, no sooner was the armistice signed than they were made to realize that they were "only Negroes." He had been told by Lloyd George, when on one occasion he interviewed him in behalf of Negroes threatened with starvation in England, that a Negro should be proud to be a British subject because he belonged to a nation the most powerful in the world, and what Negroes didn't get then they did not get before, and what they didn't get then they might get at some time to come. For the West Indian to strengthen his position he must be taught the truth about British diplomacy. There was a great future for the Negro in the West Indies, but his eyes must be opened and he must be made to throw caste prejudice to the winds and unite with the American Negro in one common bond of fellowship.

Hon. Sidney De Bourg, Leader of the Western Province of the West Indies, indorsed the statements made by the previous speaker and dwelt upon the poor economic status of the West Indian Negro. Turning towards the Chairman, he declared that he (Mr. Garvey) did not know how great he was. Thanks to the Universal Negro Improvement Association, a great change was coming over the West Indies, and he was proud to say that in Trinidad, where he had lived, there were now thirty-three branches of the Association.

Owing to the late hour, the discussion was brought to a close, to be resumed the following morning.

MARSHALL TO HELP HAITI IN ADVERSITY

New York Lawyer Selected by Secretary Hughes to Accompany Legation

By CHARLES T. MAGILL

New York, Oct. 6.—Napoleon B. Marshall, former captain of the old 15th New York infantry, a World war veteran, Harvard graduate and a practicing attorney in New York, has been appointed by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes to be attache at the U. S. legation at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. This appointment is one of much importance, since the place that Capt. Marshall will hold is the strategical one between native Haitians and the marines. Upon the success of the new attache depends whether much of the extensive program that this government has in mind to inaugurate for the benefit of the Haitians will be put over.

N. B. Marshall

The selection of Captain Marshall was made through the senatorial committee in charge of Haitian affairs, of which Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois is chairman, and was only decided on after long and continued conferences between Secretary of State Hughes, Senator McCormick and the captain.

Others to Go

Present plans are for Mr. Marshall to sail about Oct. 25. Before leaving he will make addresses in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and a farewell banquet and reception will be tendered him in New York. Some time during the year a committee of representative men and women of our Race will sail to the little republic, where they will be the guests of the Haitian Government. This suggestion was acted on through the senatorial committee. The Chicago Defender is able to report at this time that Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., will head this committee. Others who will be on this delegation sailing will be Dr. U. S. Daily of Chicago and William C. Matthews of Boston. Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee has been invited to go and acquaint the Haitian people in agriculture development, etc. Several members of the press are expected to accompany the expedition, among them being Claude A. Barnett of the Associated Negro Press and a representative of the Chicago Defender, as well as several other publications.

Captain Marshall's Life

Born in the city of Washington, D. C., Captain Marshall, after being graduated there from the high school, entered Exeter academy, Exeter, N. H., where he studied preparatory to entering Harvard college. At Exeter he gained some distinction as a track athlete and as managing editor of the Philip Exeter literary monthly. Entering Harvard, Marshall had the distinction of being the first student of color to make the track team, subsequently becoming quarter mile champion of Harvard university. He went in for law and while a student in the law school at Harvard he received a commission as second lieutenant during the Spanish-American war. This commission, was declined as the result of Captain Marshall's mother's deathbed request.

After serving as deputy collector of taxes for the city of Boston he resigned this office and moved to Washington again at the time of his marriage. There he attained some prominence as the attorney of record for the discharged Brownsville battalion. In March, 1912, he was admitted to the New York bar and in that year he began his residence in this city.

When the World war broke out he had the honor of being the first of our Race to offer his service, and this distinction goes down forever as being the first of our kind to volunteer for the great World war. Subsequently he became a captain in the gallant old 15th infantry, serving as the leader of Company L. After serving six months with the glorious 15th, Captain Marshall was transferred to take command of Company A, 365th infantry in the A. E. F. While leading an attack in a night raid upon the German advance machine gun position he suffered concussion of the spine, torn ligaments of the back caused by shell fire. After remaining in a specially made steel corset for six weeks he was invalided home, where he remained in the United States General hospital in the Bronx, New York, until his discharge in May, 1919.

With his men he was commended for splendid behavior in the night raid of Oct. 21, 1918. The captain is a property owner in the city of New York, a Mason, a member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. One year ago he visited several countries in Europe and during his sojourn in Paris Captain Marshall was elected honorary member of the French volunteers engaged in the French army, being the only one of his kind among Americans to be a member of this society.

PUBLIC WARNED NOT TO BUY $16,000,000 HAITIAN LOAN BONDS

New York City, Oct. 26.—Declaring that the United States Government is lending $16,000,000 to Haiti against the will and over the protest of the entire Haitian people, advertisements were inserted in the New York papers this week warning Americans against purchasing Haitian bonds.

The advertisement which is published by authority of the Haiti-Santo Domingo Publishing Society, 20 Vesey street, declares that the Haitian constitution and the "dummy" President together with the United States occupation have been forced upon them by United States marines.

"The Haitian people, despite arrest, court-martial and imprisonment have repeatedly protested that the loan is illegal, is based on force and fraud and will be repudiated by them at the first opportunity."

According to the Nation, the Times, the World, Herald and Tribune refuses to print this advertisement.

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HAITIAN SAN DOMINGO ADVERTISEMENT REFUSED

Washington Evening Star - Washington, D.C.

BIG DAILIES REFUSE HAITIAN-SANTO DOMINGO ADVERTISEMENT.

10/21/22 / N.C.

New York, Oct. 13.—Big metropolitan dailies on yesterday refused to publish an advertisement offered them by the Haitian-Santo Domingo Independence Society. It was in opposition to the $10,000,000 Republic of Haiti loan now in process of flotation by the National City Company, an advertisement concerning which appeared in several newspapers on October 9.

The society's advertisement was not acceptable as paid matter because, among other reasons, the newspapers claimed that it was unsupported by any responsible organization and no authority for the damaging utterance was given.

Offers to Assume Responsibility.

Dr. Ernest H. Gruening of the editorial staff of The Nation and a member of the executive committee of the Haitian-Santo Domingo Society, made the statement after the advertisement had been turned down that he would assume all responsibility for the accuracy of the statements. He stated that American investors would lose their money on the loan, because the obligation would be repudiated if American occupation was withdrawn, and if it continued the burden would have to be borne by the taxpayers. In support of certain statements in the advertisement he cited a speech on the Haitian situation by Senator Borah in the Senate on July 19, 1922.

Basis of Opposition.

The reason for the attack by the society on the loan, it was alleged, was because it had been issued "over the protest of virtually the entire Haitian people," and that it was based on the following "illegal steps."

"Military invasion by the United States naval forces of the independent Republic of Haiti in July, 1915."

"Overthrow of the Haitian government, seizure of custom houses and other sources of revenue."

"Imposition of a treaty through 'military pressure'" (words of Admiral Caperton, commanding United States forces).

"Flotation of a loan, terms of which automatically extend United States occupation for at least thirty years."

Three other illegal steps were noted. They were the "dissolution of the Haitian legislature;" imposition of a new constitution by an "illegal plebiscite," and the "election" of a dummy president.

Chicago Daily Tribune

NEW REGIME OF SANTO DOMINGO TO BEGIN TODAY

10/21/22

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—[Special.]—An important step in the plan of the Harding administration to withdraw from the Dominican Republic was taken today when the state department announced that tomorrow Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, American military governor of the republic, will issue a proclamation announcing the inauguration of the new provisional government of the Dominican Republic.

The new government will be headed by Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos as provisional president.

This action follows an agreement by the Dominican commission and the government of the United States on the plan of evacuation.

The proclamation to be issued declares that "the government of the United States is convinced that the great majority of the Dominican people favor the execution of this plan of evacuation," and states that the installation of the provisional government is "for the purpose of promulgating legislation to regulate the holding of elections to provide for the reorganization of provincial and municipal government and to enable the Dominican people to make such amendments to their constitution as they may deem appropriate, and hold general elections without intervention of the military government."

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ELSEWHERE in this issue appears the proclamation of Admiral Robison, Military Governor, by right of might, of the Dominican Republic, annulling all those handsome promises made by both the Wilson and the Harding administrations of restoration of Dominican sovereignty. The offer is withdrawn because "the Dominican people have given no evidence of their willingness to accept its terms." Of course they haven't. The terms included "ratification of all the acts of the occupation" and of a new loan. Admiral Robison's proclamation pleasantly repeats that the United States "will consider complete withdrawal" when the Dominicans come to our terms. Also it announces definitely that a loan will be "negotiated," i. e., forced on the Dominican people, and that the occupation will not withdraw before the loan is ratified. All this for the sake of the bankers and in the name of the American people—who do not know anything about it.

MEANWHILE, an earlier stage of the same process is under way in Haiti. The American occupation had been able to jam about everything else "down the throats of the Haitians at the points of bayonets"—to recall a campaign address of Warren G. Harding—except the loan. Even holding up the salaries of the Haitian President and other officials did not quite get that across. Now the new dictator of Haiti, Brigadier-General Russell, Ambassador Extraordinary without consent of the Senate, is arranging to have the hand-picked Haitian council of state "elect" a successor to President Dartiguenave, and presumably the price of the presidency is acquiescence in the loan. All this goes on while the select committee of the Senate is supposedly still "investigating," and before its report has been even presented to, let alone accepted by, the Senate. It is a merry imperialistic debauch which our bankers and the State Department are engaged in, "with the help of a few marines."

BOOK REVIEW

By
Mary White Ovington
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Inquiry Into Occupation and Administration of Haiti and Santo Domingo." "Hearings before a Select Committee on Haiti and Santo Domingo, United States Congress. Part 3.

Printed for the use of the select committee on Haiti and Santo Domingo. Washington Government Printing Office. 1922. May be obtained free on application to Elisha Hanson, Clerk, Select Committee on Haiti and San Domingo.

Much has been written on Haiti and Santo Domingo, but this government document is the most human word that I have yet seen. We have in it a testimony taken in Haiti for five days and testimony and reports of the United State occupation in San Domingo. The Haitian material is the more readable. It was secured at Port au Prince, Hinche, and the plantation of Adalaye. Then, to the intense disappointment of the Haitians, the Commission went on to San Domingo leaving a large part of the island quite unvisited. But they heard stories that should have startled America had they been reported. Here are a few of them.

M. Jose Derebier at Hinche: "Two brothers of mine, one 15, the other 25, were killed. The one 25 was a cripple. He was sitting on a bed of rice when a white man with a revolver killed him. He took the other boy by the arm, and said, 'Come out of here, garcon,' and with the same revolver shot him twice."

Madame Maxine: "I have to tell the Commission of how my mother and brother were killed. My brother came and called me after my mother was shot. There were three white men going along the road. They were passing and they came in. My mother was shot through the side and in both breasts. My brother was taken prisoner by the white men and maltreated and sent to Cape Haitien and died in prison."

M. Mezier Belloni, Plantation of Adalays: "I lost my father and mother. They were killed by marines under the command of Becker. I was sleeping in another house. They took my father and tied him to a tree, my mother standing inside, and then set fire to the house. When my mother cried out they called her inside the house. There was another boy in the house and when they shot my mother, the boy saw that they had tied up my father and ran out, and when he came out they started shooting at him until he had time to reach a ravine; and when he fell into the ravine they left him and came back and killed my father, breaking his head.

Mme. Celicourt Rozier: "I am going to show you where I received the bullets in the fingers and above the left knee. All my children have died. Becker, or a man, with a name like that, did it. There were eight children, they were shot first and then fire was set to the house and they were all burned."

One feels that the volume ought to have another name: "Lynching by Americans. Volume two, Haiti." These stories tally only too well with the atrocities committed against the Negroes in the United States. Here is the same carelessness as to human life, the same burning, the same torturing. There is further testimony of reputable citizens who were thrown out of their homes that the marines might occupy them; imprisoned without trial, tortured. One man was burned with an iron over his body and legs. Another was handcuffed and then hung up to an iron bar by a chain attached to his wrists, because he would not lend his horse to a marine. Throughout all the testimony, one reads of a tragic, brutal treatment of a foreign people, whose country we have no more right to rule, than they would have to rule ours.

Of Santo Domingo the report is concerned largely with statistics showing the growth of trade, the building of roads, the establishment of schools since the American occupation. It is an interesting setting forth of the imperial policy into which we have entered. But somehow the Santo Dominicans don't like it. It is something as though Andrew Carnegie, when he saw that our country needed more libraries, instead of offering to help finance a library if the town would raise a part of the needed sum, had raised a regiment, gone into the town, fired shots, imprisoned those, the most prominent citizens, who dared to defy him and had then tax the people for the library, that he believed they ought to have. His money would not have gone for books, but for soldiers and bullets. We should have had the libraries, but I doubt if we should have enjoyed them. Certainly the Santo Domingo people have something to say against the way in which American civilization has been thrust upon them. They even complain at times that the funds have not been honestly administered by the Americans. They tell us politely to get out and to let them mind their own affairs. If they did have a revolution occasionally, the Americans were not molested, and they would like to know what business it is of the United States whether they are having internal troubles or not.

Testimony like this makes one puzzle over one's history. We were taught at school, that the most horrible character in American history was Benedict Arnold, the traitor who tried to deliver the American army over to the British. But in this report we learn that not the Benedict Arnolds but the Washingtons are the traitors. The Santo Dominican citizen, Francisco Cordero, is accused by the brigade commander of treason, and the evidence against him is that he told his people that they should fight against the American occupation as they had fought against the Spanish. It does make a lot of difference whether America is playing the part of the stalwart citizenship that demands liberty or of a ruling power that demands taxes. Two reasons are always given for imperialism. One is that the country taken over by the imperial power is being abused by some power and should be rescued; the other is that the country is not able to govern itself, is frequently given to revolution, and should be rescued from its own weakness. These are the reasons given, but the real reason is different from either; it is that the imperial power wants to exploit the country, desires not only its trade but its raw materials. Haiti did not allow foreigners to buy land in any quantity. Its magnificent forests are almost untouched. Its peasantry, while ignorant of book learning, are happy and lead kindly, useful lives. In a few years they will be laborers for the exploiting Americans, their condition will closely resembel that of the laborers on the great sugar plantations in our South. God pity them. And pity America if this is its conception of democracy and pity the people of the race of Toussant L. Overture, citizens of America who can let these things go unchallenged.

N. Y. C. POST
MAY 13. 1922

St. Croix, the Dumb

Negro Labor and Danish Bank Monopolies Are Fast Crushing the Planters Between Them

Last Saturday Mr. Stribling told how shortly before Denmark transferred the Virgin Islands to the United States in 1917, a negro agitator, Jackson, aware that our immigration laws would presently forbid importing labor, organized the sugar plantation hands of St. Croix into a "union" whose policy was scamping and its object the ruin of the white planters. This Jackson did under circumstances which suggested that the Danish Governor had inspired it. When in consequence planters had to sell or rent their estates, two big Danish sugar corporations bought or leased them.

By T. S. Stribling

Author of "Birthright"

MENTION of the Bethlehem Sugar Mills introduces the second topic in this curious web of diplomacy or coincidence in St. Croix. In the island this concern is ordinarily caled the Bethlehem Mills, or simply "Bethlehem," but its proper legal title is the Danish West India Sugar Corporation. In passing, it is of interest to note that Herr Gluckstad, director of the Landsmen's Bank in Denmark and appointee by the Allied Commission to reconstruct the financial affairs of Austria, is the head of "Bethlehem."

It is alleged by the small land owners of St. Croix that "Bethlehem" aided D. Hamilton Jackson in organizing the negroes into a labor union. This unionization occurred in 1914. It came as a matter of immense surprise to the small land owners that a powerful company, which employed thousands of negroes, should organize those black men in order to allow the negroes to force the company to pay them a higher wage. This strange movement still rests unexplained among the planters.

The Union Its Own Arbitrator

At any rate, D. Hamilton Jackson and his associates drew up a set of union rules, either inspired by "Bethlehem" or agreed to by "Bethlehem." These rules contained articles on a standard of pay, limiting the hours of work, and finally a paragraph to the effect that in all disputes between the employer and the laborer the subject under dispute shall be settled by referring it to the labor union.

Many of the landed proprietors rebelled at this last rule, but the members of the union boycotted any planter who would not sign such an agreement.

One of the union decisions was this: a planter had been in the habit of using six negroes to pile cane on the carrier of his sugar mill. The union demanded that seven be employed. When the planter refused all the negroes in his village (each estate has its village), many of whom had lived there all their lives, moved off the estate and left it practically laborless.

The writer himself has watched negroes in St. Croix load cane on the carriers in the large sugar mill in Fredericksted. The black men pick up two or three canes at a time and lay them on the travelling carrier with the most deliberate movements. Two or three brisk men could easily keep the carrier covered.

In 1917 the American Government sent into St. Croix a Mr. Enright from Porto Rico, who had been used successfully in solving labor problems in that island. Mr. Enright suggested to the union the plan of allotting tasks. This was agreed to, and after much research certain tasks in the sugar fields were announced to be the equivalent of a day's work and the price fixed.

This plan was first put into operation on an estate called "The Wheel of Fortune." It was discovered that the negroes, stimulated by the task plan, could perform in one day tasks equivalent to two days' work, and could finish their labor by 3 o'clock in the afternoon. For two or three weeks the work progressed rapidly under this system, then suddenly it was discarded by the union. The negroes had discovered that the work was really being done, and the employers would make a profit out of their harvests. The object of the union was to make the estates unprofitable. The negroes returned to the dawdling methods of the "per day" scale.

Terrorism

Planters who have had difficulties with the union very often have had their whole sugar crop burned in the field. This happens here and there, and is an ordinary occurrence. And, as before observed, thievery is constant and widespread.

In brief, the white land owners of St. Croix live in the midst of a more or less repressed anti-white hatred. One man said to the writer: "If the blacks dared they would kill every white man on the island to-morrow." This was a belligerent planter who had retired from his estate because he could no longer make a profit out of it. When asked if he and the other white planters were not afraid of the negroes, he broke out excitedly, "No! No! They're cowards; shake a gun at them and they'll run!" It was evident from his reply that he really was greatly troubled over the situation which threatened him and all his fellow planters.

Moreover, the statement, "They're cowards and will run," is not quite correct. In 1878, on October 1, the negroes around Fredericksted uprose, burned a greater part of the town, and drove the white people into the fort on the north side of the town, or out to sea in small boats. In that uprising the only white man who resisted them was the Rev. J. C. DuBoise, an Episcopal minister. He went out into the mob, reasoned with them successfully, and was leading them back into the country, when an old negro woman came running down the road crying out that the "buckra" had killed a black man. The mob returned and burned the town.

During this same uprising two Danish policemen escaped from the fort and sent off to Christiansted to get help. The negroes discovered their flight, pursued them, caught them in a country house, pulled them out, and hacked them into small bits with cane knives.

Many of the smaller planters have signed the drastic labor union agreement rather than run the risk of offending an organization of such reckless folk. However, this does not mean that the union will not scamp the work of the men who do sign the agreement. It will. Scamping is the avowed policy of the union. If a white man signs the agreement, they will freeze him out; if he does not sign, they burn him out.

The Bethlehem mills seem to hold the good will of the negro union to some degree. They have signed the union contract; they obtain enough efficient labor to allow them uniformly to buy up the estates from the retiring small land holders, who have been "frozen out." Very rapidly the whole island is being absorbed by "Bethlehem."

One of the planters, in talking over the situation with the writer, predicted thus: "Well, I'm thinking finally there'll be nobody in the island save just 'Bethlehem' and maybe 'La-Grange,' with a lot of niggers doin' a squattin' hog-puddlin' business in cane growing. It's a great pity—it's a great pity, to be sure."

This old gentleman was one of the wealthiest men on the island. He had rented his plantation and was rusting in enforced idleness because if he worked he would lose money and if he did not work he would make money. He kept repeating over and over, "I can't see what's going to become of us. We've got such a fine island. Sure, it's a great, great pity!"

Labor and Bank Monopolies

An immediate relief for the St. Croix situation would be a genuine labor market, where an honest day's work could be purchased, and where the workers had not the avowed purpose of destroying their employers.

The question of lack of efficient labor has long hung over St. Croix. As far back as 1854 the planters of the island levied a tax of 10 cents per acre upon themselves to raise a fund to import labor. That fund now amounts to $140,000. It lies in Christiansted unused and unusable. Under the American immigration laws no contracted labor can be shipped into St. Croix. All the other West Indies use contracted labor. Sugar plantation hands are shipped about among the other islands in native schooners like so many cattle. In St. Thomas the writer saw big native schooners en route from Martinique to Cuba with their decks absolutely packed with black men. They are shipped also to Santo Domingo. They flow back and forth among the West Indian islands with the exigencies of the seasons, but St. Croix is forbidden ground in this natural labor flux.

To illustrate how the labor supply has fallen away in the island I quote from a paper on the St. Croix Immigration Fund, presented before the Legislative Council in Christiansted.

The total number of laborers were: 1841, 16,632; 1852, 13,291; 1921, 6,000.

To this 6,000 no more may be added by American law. They form a closed monopoly, organized with the deliberate purpose of scamping their work.

The third thread in this strangely woven design, the Bank of St. Croix, is also a monopoly. The National Bank of the Danish West Indies and the Danish West Indian Sugar Corporation are both Danish companies, as their names indicate, and the operations of the two dovetail into each other in the following manner:

"Bethlehem" buys cane from the small planters, giving them one-half the market price for sugar as quoted in New York on the day of the sale. However, the planters are paid by the bank in Danish money. "Bethlehem" then sells the sugar in New York for American money. The mill owners then ship the American money to Denmark and buy Danish money, which the sale treaty has made legal tender in St. Croix. During the peak of the sugar price American money commanded a premium of 28½ per cent in Denmark. This cheap money the company brought back to St. Croix and paid to the small planters at par. By this means "Bethlehem" charged an actual toll for grinding cane of 62½ per cent instead of an apparent toll of 50 per cent.

An American automobile company was the means of breaking up this practice, or, at least, greatly mitigating it. This company was somehow pinched by this exorbitant rate of exchange. It took the matter up with Washington, and now the rate of exchange between the two currencies has been stabilized. At present the Danish bank buys American currency at a premium of 5 per cent and sells it at a premium of 6 per cent, thus levying a toll of 1 per cent on nearly all the commercial transactions in the island, because, since practically all the commerce of the island goes to the United States, each transaction involves an exchange between Danish and American. One per cent is the penalty of doing business in St. Croix.

Moreover, since the bank is a monopoly under the terms of the treaty, it has the power to discourage any outside enterprise from entering the island. The motto of the bank and the mills seems to be, "St. Croix for the Danish," while the labor union flies the flag, "St. Croix for the negroes." Both are armed with a monopoly to get what they want.

The bank is the upper millstone and the labor union the nether. Between the two the private landholders are being pulverized. The bank monopoly lasts for a period of thirty years. Before the end of that period the "estates" will have vanished.

A number of interesting questions suggest themselves. Did the Danes foresee how they could sell the islands publicly and retake them privately when they inserted the banking monopoly in the treaty of sale, or are the Danish corporations mere opportunists? Will the negroes or the Danish corporations finally possess the islands?

If Jackson is grooming the black labor to work the "Bethlehem" plantations, will he be able consistently to keep the negroes in line?

Already there is a rival labor union in St. Croix under the leadership of R. G. Barrow, the negro curate already mentioned in these articles who grabbed the congregation of an Episcopal mission church. Now he has a wing of the labor union. Two other negroes also are trying to cause a negro union split.

Garveyism as a Factor

In the meantime a completely new African force is approaching St. Croix. It has already reached St. Thomas. This is Garveyism. The complete name of Garvey's organization is "The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League." Its headquarters is in New York. Its avowed and widely known object is to seize Africa for the Africans. The spirit of the organization is strongly anti-white and has a semi-religious fervor. The writer interviewed the leader of the African Communities League in St. Thomas. He was a negro tailor, a smallish chocolate colored man with a flattened nose. He talked for two hours with the pure fire of a zealot about the absolute economic independence of the black man. The slightest dependence upon white men is gall to the Garveyite. Therefore, when the African Communities League enters St. Croix it will form a strong new anti-"Bethlehem" force, and this will tend towards a black absorption of the island.

Race Problem — 1922

West Indies

VIRGIN ISLANDERS ARE SUFFERING

"More Capital, Better Farming and Thrift Education Are Needed," Says Frederick MacFarlane

(Special to The Negro World)

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 15.—Natives of the Virgin Islands, which were acquired by the United States from Denmark in 1917 through purchase after many years of futile negotiation, are suffering from dire poverty on account of the rapid removal of Danish capital, the heavy inroads of the cotton boll-weevil and the wasteful "mining" of the soil by extensive and persistent cultivation of sugar cans, says Frederick MacFarlane, a native of St. Croix and former instructor in history at the junior-senior high school of St. Thomas, who spoke recently in Ogden Hall, Hampton Institute, on "The History and Economic Conditions of the Virgin Islands."

Professor MacFarlane has spent the past twelve years in the Virgin Islands. Previously he devoted three years to study in Denmark, where he prepared himself to become a translator in the Danish language. Recently he brought to Hampton Institute three promising high school boys from the Virgin Islands. These boys will be educated at Hampton Institute out of funds which will be raised in the Virgin Islands and among Virgin Islanders living in New York and other large cities.

Some of Professor MacFarlane's observations on the Virgin Islands may be summarized as follows:

"The Orphan Islands"

Little is known about the Virgin Islands, which were under the control of Denmark for 250 years. The Virgin Islands might be called "orphan islands," since no one bureau of the United States Government cares to assume responsibility for them.

The Virgin Islands include about 124 square miles: St. Croix (bought by Denmark from France in 1733), 80 square miles; St. Thomas (taken by Denmark in 1671), and St. John (taken by Denmark in 1683), 44 square miles.

Slavery Abolished

In 1848 Negro slavery was abolished dramatically in the Virgin Islands. The governor-general, named von Scholten, on July 3, 1848, acting on his own responsibility, declared the slaves free and issued the emancipation proclamation on July 4. In September, 1848, this act of the governor-general was confirmed by the King of Denmark.

In 1841 the Danish government started schools for the children of Negro slaves in the Virgin Islands.

Low Wages Bring Suffering

In the last days of the Danish administration, full-grown men received 25 cents per day for their labor. In 1915 a labor union was organized and in 1916 a six-week strike brought the daily wage of the laborer to 40 cents. Then the World War carried the daily wage to 96 cents. Now the daily wage of the laboring man has dropped to 40 cents and the laboring man can secure only two days of labor each week.

Handicapped by Traditions

The Virgin Islands lie eighty miles east of Porto Rico and eighteen degrees north of the equator. The people on these islands are handicapped by their devotion to conventions and traditions, especially in the matter of farming.

The people of the Virgin Islands want the type of education for which Hampton Institute stands—a type which will teach men, women and children the principles of thrift and sound reasoning.

VIRGIN ISLANDERS SUFFERING.

Richmond Planet
" Va.

"More Capital, Better Farming, and Thrift Education Are Needed," Says Frederick MacFarlane.

DAILY WAGE IS FORTY CENTS

10/21/22

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Haiti

GOOD SENSE FROM A COLORED READER

Room 408, Colored Pythian Temple,
Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 3, 1922.

Editor The Advertiser: 10/5/22

I am writing you this morning in regard to a recent series of shootings and killing of officers in your city and district by negroes. I greatly deplore such actions by men of my race in snuffing out the lives of officers in the discharge of their duties and regret so much to read of the sad news and trouble which seems to be rising in your good city. As well as I know my people the better class of law-abiding negroes throughout the country regret such actions.

I truly hope that the law-abiding colored citizens of your city will stand hard by the white citizens in stamping out such uncalled for and hasty actions and help maintain law and order, which is the best policy for all concerned, I am,

Your servant,
REV. W. H. HUNT,
Colored Preacher.

NOTED U. S. LEADERS INVITED TO HAITI.

Dallas Express-Dallas Texas

Washington. Nov. 23.—Announcement was made at the state department that President Borno of Haiti has invited W. T. B. Williams to come to that country to investigate the possibilities of establishing in Haiti vocational schools along the line of the Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Moton, head of the institute was originally invited but was unable to accept, and recommended Williams in his stead. 11-25-22

President Borno also invited Robert Church of Memphis to make an investigation in Haiti of a similar nature with relation to business and industrial conditions. The two American Negroes thus honored by the Haitian government are expected to leave for that country in the near future.

The Nation 10/18/22

THE announcement of the $16,000,000 Republic of Haiti loan flotation by the National City Company—part of an authorized $40,000,000—marks a tragic station in Haiti's long Calvary. Here is a debt illegally forced on a helpless people, serving no legitimate economic need of the Haitians, imposing a burden beyond their capacity to pay, and designed to strengthen the strangle-hold which our financial interests, with the aid of the American Navy, have gained in that formerly independent republic. Ever since the brutal assault upon Haiti, perpetrated under Mr. Wilson and perpetuated by the Harding Administration, was given the "pitiless publicity" which the coiner of the phrase preached but did not practice, the race between a growing public opinion in this country and the imposition of a loan has been on. Why? Because our military conquest, our tearing down of Haitian institutions, far-reaching as they were, could be undone by the mere stroke of the pen, by the order of an honorable President or even Secretary of State. Not a shadow of legality justifies our tenure in Haiti. But with the imposition of a loan, with the further involvement of American financial interests, with the mortgaging for perhaps a half century of all Haitian resources, the eggs will have been scrambled. New York

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Chicago Sunday Tribune
12-3-22

The British-American accord, in which a good deal of world security might be found, would rest easier on its feet if Great Britain were willing to give up the British West Indies. These islands have only two values to the British. One is sentimental. The other is military. The military value is only against the United States. Gen. Reilly, in his articles in THE TRIBUNE, has explained how the military value of these British possessions off the American trade route and the American coast and the Panama canal has been enhanced by aviation.

For the security of the United States the military resources of the islands ought to be in American control. We might concede that the United States

and Great Britain never would go to war and yet insist that these islands are dangerous to American security unless they are in American possession.

There was a possibility that Germany would win the war. There might have been, without the intervention of the United States, at least a peace of accommodation, of give and take, and Germany, angered because of American industrial and financial aid to the allies, might have agreed to look for compensation in the western hemisphere. Germany might have asked for the British West Indies in making a peace of accommodation, and the United States would have had an angry and powerful European enemy at its door, with a base for military operations in the Caribbean or against the American coast.

Insular possessions change hands. Japan was not worried by the proximity of Spain in Asiatic waters, but a war changed the situation, and in place of Spain Japan had the United States and Germany as neighbors. A war again changed the situation, and Japan supplanted Germany in the islands.

Realistic prospects do not guarantee Great Britain's friendship an enduring one to the United States, and even if it were enduring they do not guarantee British possession of the islands. The sentimental value of the islands is something which common sense would absorb. The movements and necessities of nations have been dealing with such values for centuries. We'll admit that the inhabitants of the British West Indies much prefer to remain under British rule. Most of them are black, and all of them may be wet if they want to be. Our blessings of democracy, as represented in several constitutional amendments which do not work, would be shunned by them, but life is of a larger pattern. The treaty of transfer might protect the British West Indians from all our blessings.

The United States needs the islands. Great Britain does not. The British have American money. The United States ought to be willing to take a valuable military asset in part payment. It would not be a transaction of international dishonor but one of the highest international good will. International good will is not advanced by pointing loaded muskets. That is what the British West Indies are.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 16

Race Problem – 1922
West Indies

Haiti

THE SPEECH OF M. BELLEGARDE

The Negro World 10/14/22

WE will next week reproduce in full the speech of M. Bellegarde, Haitian Ambassador to France and delegate to the League of Nations, which was made at the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations. We trust that the readers of the Negro World and Negro Daily Times, from which we derived it, will carefully read and reread this speech.

This speech is not only a fearless defense of the South African in his right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but it is an intellectual masterpiece. It is a great speech in the same sense that Demosthenes' oration on the crown, Cicero's oration on Catiline, Burke's speeches on conciliation with America, Lord Erskine's speech, Patrick Henry's speech, Daniel Webster's Seventh of March speech, Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, Curtiss' oration on "The Duty of the American Scholar," and Emerson's "Harvard Divinity School" address were great speeches.

New York

It has the comprehensive grasp of mind and logical sequence which would make it worthy of inclusion in Baker's "Specimen of Argumentation." The speech shows a philosophical grasp of the problems confronting the League of Nations and a penetrating insight into its possibilities and difficulties.

And the now famous speech is also characterized by remarkable tact, sanity and poise. It contains sweetness as well as light. Those who heard Prof. J. J. Adams, the delegate to the League of Nations from the Third International Convention of Negroes, will recall his judicial mind, his illuminating intelligence, his polished language, his well modulated voice and his impressive personality. Well, M. Bellegarde, his fellow countryman, seems of the same fine, manly type.

M. Bellegarde does not start in a slam bang, sledge hammer manner, as so many popular orators do. He first gains the confidence of his hearers. He pays a beautiful tribute to the admirable speech of M. Motta, who spoke the day before, and of the small but powerful country that he represents. This gets him loud applause at the very start of his address.

Then M. Bellegarde very adroitly states why he, the representative of a small republic, dares to butt into the affairs of an assembly which handles weighty problems. He says that the remoteness and detachment of his country enables him to take a disinterested and impartial position.

After this splendid and tactful introduction, the Haitian delegate begins to plunge into deep waters. He first epitomizes the work of the league and then asks why, though respected, it fails to arouse the passionate enthusiasm of the peoples of the world. He states that it is largely because the league failed to fully realize the high hopes which it excited among the nations of the world, who are still fighting. He says this is partly due to the present political and economic conditions of the world and the difficulties caused by adjusting the delicate problems which arise between nations.

Then M. Bellegarde refers to the three great nations who are outside of the league and pays a tribute to the United States of America. He gets more applause. Then he gets laughter and applause when he refers to Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Balfour and M. Leon Bourgeois, and suggests that they might agree upon the formula of the League of Nations being boldly prudent or prudently bold. He drives in a nail here when he says that their chief business is to give the League of Nations the authority it needs to accomplish its tasks.

He refers in a complimentary manner to the good will of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, to M. Briand, the spokesman of the Supreme Council, who took up the question of Upper Silesia, and to Viscount Ishii's tribute to the Germans and Poles. He states that peace will only come between nations when international questions are settled by arbitration and that it is the task of the League of Nations to establish this international public order. His lofty conception of the aims of the League of Nations, his breadth of view, his sense of fair play and hi magnanimity of spirit up to this point won for M. Bellegrade the confidence and good will of his audience. And he makes no bad breaks when he comes to his live issue, South Africa, as colored orators sometimes do.

He opens up the subject by mentioning that Sir Edgar Harris Walton spoke of a rising in Southwest Africa. His keen remark that "Taxation is the usual form in which civilization makes its appearance to savages" was greeted with laughter. He tells how the Bundel Hottentots could not pay the heavy tax on dogs and how, although they did not rebel, machine-guns, artillery and aeroplanes were sent against them, and, though unarmed, they were massacred. Hi. closing statement, "That women and children should have been massacred in the name of the League of Nations and under its protection is an abominable outrage which we cannot suffer," was greeted by loud and prolonged applause.

Elihu Root could not have presented a more masterly grasp of his subject, and Lloyd George could not have struck a more popular note than did the dark-complexioned statesman from Haiti, whose address will live in the annals of eloquence.

DELEGATE TO HAITI GIVEN RECEPTION BY CITIZENS.

Dallas Express, Tex.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct 12.—One of the most vital and significant public gatherings ever held in America, in which Colored people are concerned, will occur in Chicago, Sunday afternoon, October 22, in the auditorium of the People's Movement, of which Oscar DePriest, former county commissioner and alderman, is president

The occasion will be a farewell demonstration for Captain Napoleon B. Marshall, recently appointed by the State Department to be an attache of the legation, Port au Prince, Haiti. The event will be graced with the presence of Senator Medill McCormick, chairman of the U. S. Senatorial committee in charge of Haitian affairs, Attorney William C. Matthews of Boston, former assistant U. S. District Attorney, and a number of others.

10/14/22

Invitations have been extended to a number of prominent leaders throughout the country. and several of them are expected to be in the city. Among those invited to be in Chicago are Charles E. Mitchell, of Charleston, W. Va. This organization which already has one ocean going vessel, and is making arrangements to purchase another, expects to engage in passenger and cargo traffic between the United States, Haiti, and other southern republics.

Reception on Friday.

The events of the week open with a big public mass meeting at Wendell Phillips High School, on Friday, October 20, at which time a loving cup will be presented to Congress man Martin B. Madden, of the first Illinois Congressional district, and chairman of appropriations committee, in appreciation of his long and faithful service in Congress in behalf of Colored Americans.

Captain Marshall will also be presents on this occasion. At the close of the mass meeting, a reeption will be held at the Appomattox club for captain Marshall and Congressman Madden.

Captain Marshall has informed The Associated Negro Press that he will sail for Haiti about the first of November, accompanied by Mrs. Marshall. The law firm of Marshall and Garrett, in New York, will continue in business, but the captain has arranged all of his business and professional affairs so that his entire time will be at the disposal of the government.

The task of the new diplomatic representative is a gigantic one, and Mr. Marshall approaches the undertaking keenly appreciative of the responsibility resting upon him. He has been the recipient of congratulations from all sections of the country from his host of friends, all of whom have said he is "the right man for the place."

New York City, the Captain's home, will tender him a fitting farewell prior to his departure for Haiti.

Haiti as Attache to the Legation.

Louisville Leader 10/14/22

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Oct. 12.—One of the most vital and significant public gatherings ever held in America, in which Colored people are concerned, will occur in Chicago, Sunday afternoon Oct. 22, in the auditorium of the People's Movement, of which Oscar DePriest, former county commissioner and alderman, is president.

Kentucky

The occasion will be a farewell demonstration for Captain Napoleon B. Marshall, recently appointed by the States Department to be an attache to the legation, Port au Prince, Haiti. The event will be graced with the presence of Senator Medill McCormick, chairman of the U. S. Senatorial Committee in charge of Haitian affairs, Attoney William C. Matthews, of Boston, former assistant U. S. District Attorney, and a number of others.

Invitations have been extended to a number of prominent leaders throughout the country, and several of them are expected to be in the city. Among those invited to be in Chicago are Charles E. Mitchell, of Charleston, W. Va.,, bank president, and president of the Overseas Navigation Corporation, and directors of the corporation. This organization which already has one ocean going vessel, and is making arrangements to purchase another, expects to engage in passenger and cargo traffic between the United states, Haiti and other southern republics

Church and Williams Asked to Go to Hayti

Atlanta Independent 11-9-22 1st, 4

Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.—Instead of a commission authorized and empowered by congress to make an economic, educational and sanitary survey of Haitian conditions, two American Negroes will undertake the task at the invitation of the Haitian government.

The State Department announced on last Friday that invitations had been sent by President Borno to W. T. B. Williams, of Tuskegee, and R. R. Church, of Memphis. Mr. Williams has been invited to make an agricultural survey and study the possibilities of industrial education in the island. He will go as an alternate to Dr. R. R. Moton.

The invitation to Mr. Church is for a commercial survey. His acceptance has not been received as yet by the State Department, and it is very probable that he will decline.

BUMPER COFFEE CROP FOR HAITI EXPECTED

Atlanta Monitor Advocate

ST. MARC, HAITI.—There are indications in plenty here that the coffee crop which is now being picked and shipped will be the largest exported from Haiti in all her history. St. Marc is the center of the coffee growing country, and already the roads and trails are pouring in a flood of the aromatic berries that find such high favor in Western Europe. Since the export tax on coffee produces a little more than one-third of the government's entire revenue, and the coffee exports average two-thirds of all Haiti's export trade, the importance of this record breaking crop can be appreciated. 11-25-22

At the peak of the French regime in Haiti a crop of 74,000,000 pounds was exported to Europe in 1791. Thirty years later it had dwindled to 29,000,000 pounds as a result of neglect and the incessant civil wars following Haiti's independence in 1803. Under Haitian rule it finally climbed in 1880 to 78,000,000 pounds, but the production was again at a low ebb when the United States intervened in 1915. Three years later, when American troops had restored order in the island, it reached a total of 80,000,000 pounds, and $16,500,000 declared value, and that year the crop paid 40 per cent of Haiti's entire revenue.

The present crop, however, is destined to exced all previous French, Haition and American occupattion figures, and the average price to the peasant will be nine cents a pound. Practically all of the coffee goes to Havre for distribution through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Austria, where it is used in small lots as a grading coffee.

It is worthy of note that practically not a dollar of the millions that the new crop will bring to Haiti ill go into the pocket of a single American, for the coffee industry in Haiti is wholly in the hands of Haitians, a few French, and a small number of men of mixed blood.

There is not a single cultivated plantation in Haiti. The berries grow semi-wild from the old French days, requiring no irrigation, and receiving practically no care. Coffee experts hold that through the indolence and ignorance of the peasants, fully one-half of the average crop is not picked. With attention to shading and pruning, and with reasonable diligence, the coming bumper crop could certainly be quadrupled, they aver. The coming revision of the Haitian tariff that will materially reduce or eliminate the present export tax of three cents per pound will materially increase the profits of the peasant, and with the extension of the roads and trails made possible by the Haitian loan, coffee prospects are considered very good indeed.

While Haitian coffee has not as yet gained a foothold in the United States, its distinctive aroma and strength have outstripped all competition in Western Europe.

N Y C WORLD

DECEMBER 24, 1922

NEGRO PROFESSOR TO MAKE SURVEY OF HAYTI FOR U. S.

T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Undertakes Educational Trip at Government's Bid

SENATOR M'CORMICK DEFENDS OCCUPATION.

Says We Acted as Nurse and Physician to People Sorely Tried and Distressed.

By Lester A. Walton.

Prof. William T. B. Williams, Field Agent of the Jeanes-Slater Board, with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is in Hayti making a preliminary educational survey of the Island at the request of the United States and Haytian Governments. Prof. Williams sailed from New York for Port-au-Prince early this month.

In the fall Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, was asked by Secretary of State Hughes to go to Hayti and conduct an investigation, with a view to inaugurating a system of education on the Tuskegee plan. The invitation was extended by Mr. Hughes at the instance of the President of Hayti. Owing to previous engagements to speak in Glasgow, Scotland, Dr. Moton found it impossible to make the trip and recommended the selection of Prof. Williams, a graduate of Harvard and Hampton and an authority on Negro education.

In Line With Report.

The survey undertaken by Prof. Williams is in line with recommendations embodied in the report of the Senate Investigating Committee that visited Hayti some months ago, of which Senator McCormick of Illinois was Chairman. The island is greatly in need of men skilled in the technical art. The establishment of a Tuskegee Institute in Hayti would in no wise preclude young men and women of that country from acquiring a college education.

Shortly before sailing for Europe Senator McCormick addressed the People's Movement Club of Chicago on "American Occupation in Hayti," stating that there is no organized agriculture in Hayti, and doubted if in the whole republic there are 5,000 acres cultivated as we cultivate in America. He said it had not been profitable for any man to cultivate when within the next few days a revolution might begin, the owner conscripted and his lands destroyed.

Senator McCormick quoted the Haytian Minister of the Interior as saying: "Before we can consider the general establishment of common schools we must have trails through the jungle so that the children can get to school in an hour or an hour and a half walk each day."

In his defense of American occupation Senator McCormick said: "We laid the foundation for civil order and for the centralization of American responsibility. We mean to lighten the burden of taxes and to develop the highways. We had done nothing for the agricultural education of the Haytian people. 'This,' I said to myself, 'is a task which might properly be especially confined to the men of their own blood in the United States who have made millions of land owners in the Southland, where there were millions of slaves before,' and so I recommended that course be followed.

"Should Be Invited."

"As we are making an end of arbitrary intervention in Hayti, moving surely and steadily toward persuasion rather than compulsion, it was deemed courteous, proper and wise on the part of the Department of State in Washington that those who might inquire and advise as to what might be done for the education and economic advancement of the Haytian people, should not be sent by the American Government as if to a subject country but should be invited by a sister republic to come there.

"When it become known to the President of Hayti how close to my heart it was that Americans of their own race should advise them upon their industrial and agricultural education and development the President of Hayti sent a formal request to Dr. Moton of Tuskegee and others asking that they come to Hayti as guests and advisers of Hayti.

"We have only begun our task. At all events we can say that the debt of Hayti is reduced one-third and her bonds are now selling the highest of any republic of Latin America with possibly one exception. We have not done all of those things which we ought to have done but we have served the Haytian people under this Administration, and according to the terms of the report of the committee, that service continues, increases and will increase further after these men of your own race go among their fellows in Hayti.

"Let those who would form an opinion on Hayti go there to learn the facts as I have learned them; let them travel over the fertile or the desert plains, over the mountains and into the jungle by mule, by airplane; let them speak even as I have with these people in their own tongue.

"The difference of opinion among friends of Hayti is exemplified in the position of that courageous American who urged upon me the investigation of the occupation of Hayti as distinguished from my own. I count Mr Oswald Villard my friend, even though his newspaper has expressed the difference of opinion which exists between us as regards our duty to Hayti.

"The Republic of Hayti comprises approximately one-third of the territory of the island of that name, the other two-thirds being subject to the sovereignty of the Dominican Republic. The population of Hayti, about 2,500,000 souls inhabiting one-third of the territory of the island, is three times as great as the population of the republic or its borders. Despite ties of blood, despite the physical propinquity, although their domestic relations are friendly, there is no intimate concord or binding relation between the masses of the two people. Their history, like their speech, is different. The law and institutions of one are derived from Spain and the institutions and law of the other sprung from Napoleonic France.

"The Haytians have lived under Governments—royal, imperial, dictatorial and republican under a dozen different constitutions, if I remember correctly, since their emancipation. This might give you a wholly erroneous impression as to the natural capacity of the Haytian people. There might be some who will argue that because of the many revolutions, because they have not lived under ordered institutions, because their land has been wasted, because organized agriculture has disappeared, they lacked intelligence and capacity.

"There are men of great force and capacity among the Haytian people. Consider the circumstances under which their liberty was won. The Haytians have been held in the rudest and most primitive slavery by their French masters, ruder and more primitive by far than that which existed in the Southern States of the American Union.

"There came to Hayti wanderers from throughout the world to buy Haytian coffee for export to Europe. It was not long before they discovered that the financing of revolutions and counter revolutions was a profitable adjunct to a legitimate coffee business. Here, let us say, a foreign merchant, or a group of certain rascally foreign merchants, from European countries who, dissatisfied with an income regularly derived from cheating the Haytian people in buying coffee cheap and selling cotton dear, would decide to anticipate Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford by financing a would-be President; they would lend him enough to buy a few rifles—$5,000—and take his note as 'President of the Republic,' of course, for $100,000. If, with those rifles and the men armed by them, he succeeded in seizing the passes through the mountains and the capital, he made himself President, and those white rascals took $100,000 for the $5,000 they had invested in the murder of the Haytian peasants.

"Do you begin to understand how certain responsibilities devolved upon us? Now if it is manifest to you that as a man often wounded, repeatedly struck down, starved and beaten, may become sick both in body and soul, so also may a whole people, stabbed again and again through the designing treachery of European buccaneers, and through the mad ambition of certain Haytian leaders, likewise become sick in body and in spirit. There were none whom I met in Hayti who denied that such was the condition of the Haytian people on the eve of American occupation. They agreed with something like unanimity that they had welcomed the occupation as they would have welcomed an arriving physician and attendant nurses.

"They complained afterward—and in my opinion justly—that the physician having some and having applied first remedies to keep the patient from dying on his hands, failed to continue the cure. That is my only indictment in the conduct of affairs by the American Government under the last Administration. Let me state wherein I would differ with Mr. Villard. He feels that we should leave Hayti alone to make her own way according to her own strength and her own ability. I hold that we have a higher duty, like the duty we discharged in Cuba."

Senator McCormick is said to have given his moral support to the establishment of a steamship line between New York and Port-au-Prince, to be owned by American Negroes and Haytiens, operated to develop trade between the two countries.

Race Problem - 1930

West Indies.

NEW YORK HERALD

AUG 31 1930

Sugar Workers Face Want in Santo Domingo

Hundreds of British West Indian Negroes Evicted After Dullest Cane Season

No Money for Cheap Funds

Imported Laborers Jailed for Failing to Pay $3 Tax

Special Correspondence

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Aug. 19.—Following labor troubles in Central La Romana, in the southern portion of the Dominican Republic, hundreds of British West Indian Negroes have been ousted from houses occupied by them on company property and are said to be in a destitute condition.

As the "zafra," or cane harvest, will not commence until late in December and will continue only to May, no relief is in sight. Food is plentiful at a low price. Fish may be purchased at as low as three cents a pound, and five cents' worth of sweet potatoes will feed an average family for several days. But the difficulty is for the laborer to earn any money at all.

Sugar prices have probably reached the bottom figure. They can go no lower, or sugar cultivation will have to be abandoned entirely, planters declare. The vast sugar estates here are cutting expenses to the bone. On some of the estates no weeding is being done. On others weeding is done by contract, and even a fast worker may earn only 30 cents a day.

Workers Face Lowest Wages

When the present harvest opens all employees of the various companies will be obliged to accept the lowest wages on record.

The La Romana estate, owned by the South Porto Rican Company, is a veritable principality nearly forty miles square. It possesses its own railroads, police, schools and hospital, and besides the cane it grinds locally, it ships much to its plant in Porto Rico.

To obtain cheap labor is the problem faced by all sugar companies here, and the troubles at La Romana are no exception. Native Dominicans will not work in the field for less than $1.25 a day. So foreign laborers, principally Negroes, are brought in from the Windward Islands. Each is bounded for $40 as a security for his leaving the country at the end of the season, and the company bringing him in pays the Domican Republic $3 for the privilege of allowing him to work.

When the "zafra" is over these laborers are rounded up by the police and are confined for several days previous to the sailing of homeward bound steamers. But not a few escape and wander through the country seeking work of any kind.

What will be the result of this situation can only be guessed, for the new revolutionary government which unseated President Horacio Vasquez last February has just commenced to function, and the Dominicans resent the intrusion of foreign labor.

Complain of Brutal Treatment

Recently British West Indians at La Roma and other places complained to their respective consulates of brutal treatment. They stated that beatings were inflicted by Dominicans employed as plantation police, and that some had not been allowed to collect even their scanty belongings previous to being herded on board ship.

It was also alleged by them that only a few days' work each week was provided, and that few, if any, of their number were able to earn more than the bare necessities of life even during the harvest.

Whether or not these complaints have been substantiated is not known, but the ousting of British West Indians from company houses during the dull season indicates that the trouble is serious.

All over the republic National Guard patrols are rounding up Negro laborers, British, Haytian and French, who have not paid the annual $3 tax required from them if they entered the country as third class passengers on steamers. Those rounded up are imprisoned for various short terms and then released perhaps to be taken again. The laborers say they are willing to pay the tax, but that they cannot find employment.

Fortunately, the Dominican Republic produces great quantities of food stuffs, and camions lumber down from the interior to the coast cities laden with food. Eggs are 22 cents a dozen, and cooking bananas bring 70 cents a hundred.

In Santo Domingo City President Rafael Trujillo has established restaurants where meals are served for five cents. These places are well patronized, but money is generally felt to be increasingly hard to earn.

Santo Domingo Negro Workers Are Starving

Daily Worker
9-2-30
New York, N.Y.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY. — Thousands of Negro sugar workers are starving to death in the Dominican Republic. Many who have been on strike against intolerable conditions in Central La Romana, the southern portion of the Dominican Republic, are being ousted from their homes, which is company property. Most of the companies are controlled by the National City Bank of New York.

The great majority of the sugar workers are unemployed because the sugar season is over and because of the huge over-production in sugar all over the world. As the harvesting of the next crop of sugar does not begin until late in December, and will continue only to May, the prospects of the Negro workers here is indeed black.

All the big sugar companies have announced that when harvesting does start 'all employees will be obliged to accept the lowest wages on record."

The La Romana estate, where conditions are the worst on the island, is owned by the South Porto Rican Company, an American sugar corporation. The South Porto Rican Company dominates a territory 40 miles square. It owns all the railroads, the police, schools as well as the sugar grinding mills. Its will is law.

Even during the harvest the Negro workers are barely able to make a "velihood. They are hounded by the company police, who beat them brutally. Due to the drop of sugar production deportations are taking place. National Guard patrols are rounding up Negro workers from Haiti, Jamaica and the British West Indies, on the pretext that they have not paid the annual $3 tax required from them if they entered the country as third class passengers on steamers, and are throwing them in jail. When their terms are up, they are rearrested and given another jail term.

JAMAICA IS LAND OF "BLACK AND BROWNS"

Chicago, Aug. 28.—(ANP) Confirmation of the suspicions written into his book, "Hot Countries," by Alec Waugh, that the West Indies of the future are to be Negro lands, is contained in a recent letter received by a Chicagoan from a friend now living in Kingston, Jamaica. This friend writes:

Pittsburgh Courier 8-30-30

"There is only one fire brigade in the island. It is composed of black men. Every engineer, conductor, brakeman, on all trains is black. Every street car motorman and conductor is black. Every policeman is black.

Every dressmaking establishment is owned by black or colored people.

Every jeweler is black or colored.

Every hospital is manned by black or colored dispensers, black or colored matrons or black or colored nurses.

Every public general institution includes on its staff black or colored officials.

The postmaster general is colored, the mail carriers are all black the typists, clerks and head of departments are black or colored.

The water police are all black or colored.

All railway stationmasters and telegraphers are black or colored.

Every theatre booking agency is colored, not black.

Every music salesroom, for instruments, music, etc., is operated by brown or mulatto persons, no blacks.

Every drug store in Kingston is operated by browns, blacks or mulattoes."

The writer also explains that there is no great separation within the race on account of color, but a separation of class, depending upon one's family.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 4 - 1930

SANTO DOMINGO LIES IN NOTED GALE AREA

Oldest City of Western World Ravaged by Wind and Flood Six Times in Last Decade.

SUFFERED LONG ECLIPSE

Island Discovered on Columbus's First Voyage Was Recovering Prosperity After 400 Years.

The Island of Santo Domingo and Haiti, of which Santo Domingo, officially the Dominican Republic, occupies the eastern two-thirds, is situated in the middle of the Antillean Archipelago, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea. Santo Domingo has an area of 19,300 square miles of the most mountainous country in the West Indies and a population estimated at 1,022,485 three years ago.

Many storms have swept over Santo Domingo, as it lies in a region often visited by wind and flood. The most recent disaster occurred in the latter part of 1928, when many lives were lost. There have been other similar catastrophes in 1920, 1923, 1925 and 1926. All of these storms have brought property losses running up into millions of dollars and have taken many scores of lives.

Population Mostly Negro.

There are several hundred Spanish and a few other European families living in the country, but most of the population is mulatto and Negro. The population, in general, averages a shade lighter than that of the neighboring republic of Haiti.

The capital city, Santo Domingo, had a population of 40,957 in 1921. It is on the south coast of the island and has a rather poor harbor. It is located on a promontory at the mouth of the river Ozama, which is navigable for only about four miles upstream.

The city, founded in 1496, is the oldest existing settlement of white men in the Western Hemisphere. Most of the houses are massively built of stone, their colored walls pierced by huge doors and windows. The cathedral, of Spanish Renaissance architecture, dates back to 1512 and contains the reputed tomb of Columbus.

Raw sugar, cacao, tobacco and coffee are the leading exports, but much of the land is held by small farmers and used for sustenance crops. Cigars, cigarettes, rum, matches, shoes, soap, straw hats and furniture are other products of the country. The production of this group, however, goes little beyond the demands of local consumption. Most of the country is heavily forested.

Columbus discovered the island on his first voyage. The Spaniards are said to have treated the teeming Indian population with such barbarity that in a few years it was nearly wiped out. Slaves were introduced in 1505. Drake raided the walled capital city in 1586, and the island, which was for a time the leading city of the Western world as the capital and focal point of Spain's American empire, fell into eclipse.

By 1819, it has been estimated, the population of Santo Domingo was reduced to 63,000.

Prosperity Was Returning.

Last year it was said that prosperity was returning to Santo Domingo for the first time after a lapse of 400 years. Foreign trade had more than doubled in twelve years and more than quadrupled in the last twenty. Five times as many children were in school as there had been ten years ago and, according to a current bulletin of the National Geographic Society "a taste of progress has whetted the Dominican desire for more progress."

Then, as a move to speed the country's economic development, its government, headed by President Horácio Vásquez, last year tendered General Dawes an invitation to organize a committee of Americans to "recommend methods of improvement in the system of economic and financial administrative organization, both national and municipal, for the installation of a scientific budget system and for an efficient method whereby the government may control all of its expenditures."

This commission spent about a month in Santo Domingo and the result of its labors was a report in the form of proposed budget, accounting and financial laws which were later enacted. The budget law reduced the country's 1930 expenditures nearly $2,000,000, as compared with the 192[illegible] figures.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Race Problem — 1922.

West Indies.

RISING TIDE OF COLOR STRIKES JAMAICA

Dallas Express

Natives, Resentful of Dishonest and Supercilious Governor, Send Him Packing—Action a Slap at Garveyism

12/30/22

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 28—(Crusader Service)—That the "rising tide of color against white domination" is not confined to the East, but is revealing itself in the West as well, is proved by recent actiono of the 14 elected members of the Legislative Council in unanimously voting the lack of confidence of the natives of Jamaica in the administration of the present governor, Sir Leslie Probyn. The electorate is overwhelmingly Negro and with two or three exceptions the elected Councillors are members of the Colored race.

The drastic vote was occasioned by the action of the governor in granting Major Thomas, the newly-appointed Director of Railways an honorarium of 11,700 without the consent of the Council, which act is a clear violation of the Constitution granted the island by Lord Derby in 1884. The situation was aggravated when the Colonial Secretary, Col H. H. Bryan, deliberately sought to deceive the people by omitting to read to the Council the communications bearing on the matter that passed between the local government, Major Thomas and the Secretary of State for the colonies, Mr. Winston Churchhill. This clumsy piece of trickery was discovered and its authors were denounced by the legislators, led by Barrister J. A. G. Smith, H. A. L. Simpson, D. I. Wint and Rev. G. L. Young (all colored). With undaunted courage these men treated "His Excellency" the representative of the King, to severe dialectical castigation and invited him to cease polluting the community by betaking himself to some place where his talent for dishonest methods might have full play. Although at no time the race question was raised, still it is easy to realize that the denunciation of the Colonial Secretary and Major Thomas, particularly the latter, who is lately from South Africa, was due to their contemptious attitude towards Negroes. Having had their first contact with Negroes in Africa, these men have sought to treat Jamaicans with the superciliousness and irresponsible methods that have characterized white officialdom in that unfortunate continent.

The action of the elected members is unique and will have a bearing upon the future of the island inasmuch as these same men (natives) were the recipients of enconiums from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Major Wood, who recently headed a commission to the West Indies and in his report advised the granting of a greater measure of political self-rule.

Not only was the administration denounced but no longer did the natives show the usual timidity and unnatural deference to Europeans. The latwere told to "shut up," "sit down," "you are wasting time," with truculence that bodes good for the manhood of the race and gives the lie to ignorant and misguided mountebanks who tell Negroes that they must give up what rights they have in the Western world in order to get greater rights in Africa.

Intelligent, far-sighted West Indians like Marryshow of Granada, Nathan of St. Kitts, Jackson and Francis of the Virgin Islands of the U. S. A., and Smith, Simpson and Young of Jamaica, see the harmful character of such tactics and refuse to sell their huma birthright for a doubtful and perhaps chimerical mess of African pottage. Intelligent, farsighted Negroes of the Americas are determined to contribute their share to the rising tide of color so that white misrule shall have to defend itself at every angle.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem — 1922
West Indies

NEW REGIME TODAY IN SANTO DOMINGO

New York Times
New York

Provisional Government Will Be Installed, to Rule Until Elections Are Held.

10/21/22

PROCLAMATION BY ROBISON

Admiral Lists Powers That Are Conferred and Gives the Oath to Be Taken.

PLANS FOR OUR EVACUATION

Marines Will Be Concentrated and Maintenance of Order Given Over to Local Police.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The American Government's plan for the evacuation of Santo Domingo by American marines was announced today by Secretary Hughes, who stated that the new provisional Government, to be headed by Juan Batista Vicini Burges as provisional President, would be formally installed tomorrow.

Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, U. S. N., the American Military Governor of the Dominican Republic, today issued a proclamation in Santo Domingo announcing the decision of the United States Government in this respect. At the same time Secretary Hughes made public the text of the Robison proclamation.

The new provisional Government is being installed to enable the Dominican people to carry out such legislative reforms as they may desire and to make such amendments to their constitution as they may deem appropriate, as well as to hold general elections for the installation of a subsequent permanent Government without the intervention of the authorities of the United States.

To Give Up the National Palace.

Upon the installation of the provisional Government tomorrow the executive departments of the Dominican Republic will be turned over to the Dominican Cabinet Ministers appointed by the new provisional President, and the military Government in Santo Domingo will at the same time deliver to the provisional Government the National Palace.

At the same time the American military forces will be concentrated in one, two or three places to be designated by the provisional President, and from that time peace and order will be maintained by the Dominican police, except in case of serious disorders which in the opinion of the provisional President and the military Government cannot be suppressed by the Dominican National Police.

The inauguration of the Provisional President is in accord with the plan for evacuation of Dominican territory by American forces tentatively agreed upon in Washington last Summer with members of a Dominican commission. So that the American Government might be advised without delay whether the tentative agreement with certain of the Dominican political leaders would meet with the approval of the majority of the Dominican people, President Harding last July appointed Sumner Welles of New York, who resigned as Chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department on March 15 last, a Commissioner with the rank of Minister and sent him to Santo Domingo.

Minister Welles was instructed to investigate and report upon political conditions and ascertain the views of the Dominican people respecting an appropriate agreement with the American Government, as a result of which the American marines might be withdrawn.

The Robison Proclamation.

The text of the Robison proclamation was made public here as follows:

"Whereas the plan of evacuation of the territory of the Dominican Republic by the American forces of occupation tentatively agreed to in Washington, D. C., June 30, 1922, has now been formally agreed to by the Government of the United States and by a commission composed of Mgr. Dr. Adolfo A. Nouel, General Don Horatio Vasquez, Señor Don Federico Valasquez H. Licenciado Don Elias Brache, Hijo, on behalf of the Dominican people, and has been officially published by the Commissioner of the President of the United States in the Dominican Republic; and

"Whereas the Government of the United States is convinced that a great majority of the Dominican people favors the execution of this plan of evacuation;

"Now, therefore, I, Samuel S. Robison, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Military Governor of the Dominican Republic, acting under the authority and by direction of the Government of the United States, declare and announce to all concerned, in accordance with the provisions of Article I. of the said plan of evacuation, that on Oct. 21, 1922, there will be installed a provisional Government of the Dominican Republic for the purpose of promulgating legislation to regulate the holding of elections, to provide for the reorganizing of the provincial and municipal Governments and to enable the Dominican people to make such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem appropriate, and hold general elections without the intervention of military government, and this provisional Government will order such further powers and duties as are specified in the plan of evacuation.

"The provisional Government of the Dominican Republic will assume, from the date of its installation, administrative powers to carry out freely the aforesaid purposes; and the said provisional Government, from that date, will alone be responsible for its acts. The provisional Government, the members of which have been elected in accordance with the provisions of Article II. of the plan of evacuation, will be constituted as follows: [Here follows the list of the members of the provisional Government with the office held by each.]

"Upon taking office the provisional President and the members of the Cabinet will take the following oath of office, agreed upon by the members of the commission by whom they were elected, before the Supreme Court of Justice:

"'I do solemnly swear that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter; that I will enforce the plan of evacuation agreed upon June 30, 1922; that I will abide by the regulations, and conditions placed upon the exercise of provisional Government by the commission which agreed to the plan of evacuation; that I will do all within my power to further the re-establishment of constitutional normality and the restoration of a constitutional Government; and that I will obey and cause to be obeyed the laws of the republic; so help me God.'"

U. S. to Withdraw Military Forces From San Domingo

Atlanta Constitution
10/21/22

Washington, October 20.—The state department made public today plans for the evacuation of the Dominican republic by American military forces and announced that a proclamation had been formally agreed to by which a provisional government will be established.

According to the terms of the proclamation, which will be posted tomorrow throughout the republic by Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robinson, military governor of the republic, the withdrawal of American marines will begin as soon as the provisional president has ratified the executive orders and laws of the American administration in the island.

NEW PRESIDENT OF SAN DOMINGO TAKES OATH

Kansas City Star
10/21/22

(By Associated Press)

SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, Oct. 21.—Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos took the oath of office as provisional president of Santo Domingo before the supreme court of justice here today, pending American occupation. The ceremony took place in the presence of the representatives of the president of the United States, diplomatic and consular officers and high officials and was accompanied by popular demonstrations of gratification over the restoration of independence.

HAITI

New York Times Current History
10/21/22

The National City Company on Oct. 9 offered in New York $16,000,000 thirty-year 6 per cent. bonds of the Republic of Haiti at 96½, and the entire issue was taken the next day. This is the loan against which Haitians protested, and of which Senator Borah declared that probably not one-fifth would go to the development of Haiti and even this fraction would go to defray the cost of surveying to validate title to lands acquired by American companies. The American title to these lands, it was stated, was made possible only by a plebiscite after the Haitian Legislature had been dissolved for refusing to vote a constitution sanctioning alien ownership. Dec. '22

The Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society printed a warning that the loan was based on military invasion on the overthrow of the Haitian Government, the imposition of a treaty through what Admiral Caperton called "military pressure," dissolution of the legislature, imposition of a new constitution, and the election of a dummy President last April, and that the loan automatically extends American occupation for at least thirty years. The warning stated that the loan was illegal, based on force and fraud, and would be repudiated by the Haitian people at the first opportunity.

John A. McIlhenny, until lately Financial Adviser of Haiti, in a letter to the National City Company, said that the collection and allocation of Haiti's revenues by a protocol had been extended, even after the expiration of the treaty. The proceeds would be used to refund two Haitian loans now outstanding in France and to pay floating debts. Haiti, the adviser said, proposes to issue $5,000,000 series B bonds of this loan, payable only in Haiti, to refund the present internal funded debt. Mr. McIlhenny resigned as Financial Adviser on Oct. 21, and President Harding named John Stryker Hord, who has been for many years employed in Porto Rico and the Philippines drafting internal revenue legislation. Payment of the French bonds at present rates of exchange, it was said, would result in a saving of at least 60 per cent. of the amount if the franc were to return to its par value. Mr. Hord arrived in Haiti on Nov. 1.

Vital statistics for the first half of 1922 in Haiti show a ratio of three births to each death. Gradual adoption of American sanitary methods, improved agricultural yield and the cessation of revolutions are said to be responsible for the increase. The population in 1791, when Haiti separated from France, was about 500,000; today it is estimated at 2,500,000.

SANTO DOMINGO

New York Times Current History
December 22

Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos took the oath of office as Provisional President of Santo Domingo on Oct. 21, ending the régime of American occupation. His Cabinet was announced as follows:

ANGEL MORALES—Foreign Affairs.
JOSE DEL CARMEN ARIZA—Interior and Police.
C. ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ—Justice and Instruction.
OCTAVIO ACEVEDO—Public Works.
PEDRO A. PEREZ—Agriculture.
MANUEL MARIA SANABIA—Health.

President Harding cabled his congratulations to the new Government. The executive departments were turned over to the new Cabinet, and the National Palace was handed over to the Provisional Government the next day. Admiral Samuel S. Robinson, American Military Governor, sailed with his staff on Oct. 24. General Harry Lee assumed command of the American military forces, numbering about fifteen hundred marines, who will remain until a constitutional Government succeeds the present provisional administration.

A Government decree embodying the terms of a proposed treaty with the United States and approving the orders, resolutions, administrative rulings and contracts made by the American authorities, was issued on Oct. 27, to remain in effect until the United States Congress passes on the treaty.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
RET. 16

Race Problem—1922
Europe

ECONOMICS

A Review of Conditions in France as Regards Our People

Chicago Defender 11-18-22

The following splendid letter, covering practically every economical and social line in Bordeaux and other parts of France, is well worth the reading. It tells its own story. The letter:

Bordeaux, France.

Dear Friend Tony: Your letter received and were more than glad to hear from you, and the boys here were overjoyed as well when I told them that Monsieur Abbott was going to pay us all a visit. I wish that you could have seen them. They all promise to show him the time of his life and not get out of line, as I claim that they are all nice sober boys and every one working for a higher point in life. Tony, I am flooded with letters from all parts of the United States and Canada as well wanting to know the conditions overe here. I aim to answer every one, but I cannot say when. I think the best way to answer these letters is through the Chicago Defender. I shall not say where they came from or who they came from, so therefore it will not cause any hard feelings one way or the other. In the meantime it would be an injustice to the World's Greatest Weekly.

Trades and Professions

I shall now try to answer a few of these letters through your paper. In regards to dance halls, there are many in Paris and other large cities throughout France, Spain, Italy and Belgium, also Germany, and I am unable to say it would be a paying business for a Colored American. Speaking of the undertaking and embalming business, it would not pay, as there is no law in France forcing a person to embalm his relatives or friends. Therefore, they are buried as quickly and cheaply as possible. Labor at the present time is what is most needed, such as brickmasons, auto mechanics, carpenters, unskilled labor, also skilled labor, business men with money. At present things are a little high, owing to the fact that Germany is a little slow in making her reparations payment, which causes the United States to place her dollar higher every month. Now, as I said before, there is no color line. You are permitted to go and come when you please, as long as you are within the law. There are excellent chances here for doctors, dentists lawyers and professors, but you must know how to speak as well as read and write French. I am told that the government offers excellent opportunities in the French colonies, providing you pass the examination in French.

Education

The schools and universities are open to all children, as well as adults, and no color line. You are admitted any place to study for an education if you have the money. Money counts here in anything that you may care to start in. If I must say it myself, we have some very nice schools and universities in France, the best that any country can afford, and they date back two and three hundred years. Anything under the sun is at your hand, as well as FREEDOM.

Social Life

Social life, as I see it in France, is very nice. No one seems to shun your presence. You are looked at, of course, but in a much different way than the Southern white man looks at you. You have the chance to be this or that, as you please. The best of families will invite you to their homes and make you at home during your visit. As long as you act the part of a lady or gentleman you are always welcome to call again. Running the streets and standing on corners and speaking to every woman you see doesn't go here in France. It may go in Paris, but that is only one city. I don't believe it is allowed even there. I know very little about Paris, for when I go there it is only for a day or two at the most.

Equality

I am forced to say again that you are equal to any and everybody as long as you behave yourself properly and conduct yourself on the streets as a gentleman. It matters not if you are dressed up or ragged. Be a gentleman, polite and kind to young and old. A French person does not look at your clothes. They look to your politeness, your manners, your habits, your company. That alone will speak louder than all words. Of course they do not expect you to come right from the States and be as they who are born here are, but they think an American has a raising, and if you show yourself true blue, why they are just as good as any mankind. The most of our Race are inclined to be a bit sporty. That will never get you anything but a lot of trouble. If the Negro wants to come to France and after arriving look for what you call social equality in the States, just bring that training that mother gave you. If you happen to never have had the teachings of a mother, I am quite sure that the Chicago Defender will direct you to a book store and you can read up a bit. If you came over here and I met you, you would think me mean not to take you around. Bring with you what I did and you will not have any trouble in getting around.

Working Conditions

Reconstruction at the present time is very speedy, and if the American Negro wants to branch out you will have to do it soon or you will be out of luck. I will give you an outline in statements made by Monsieur Reibel, minister of the liberated regions: Of over 3,255 municipalities evacuated, over 3,236 have been re-established and all of the schools are today the same as they were before the war, all having been reconstructed. The population now is something like 682,150 in these reconstructed areas, but before the war it was 4,690,200. Over 8,500,000 acres of land were devastated during the war. Of that amount over 7,650,000 acres have been cleared. The war caused France to lose about 235,000 homes, but to date over 206,170 new homes have been constructed. More than 4,000 bridges were destroyed during the war. To date more than 1,000 have been reconstructed. So you see what burden poor France has and what she must put up with to make good once more in life as a nation among nations. Not only has she lost a lot in property, but she lost over 3,000,000 men in her four years of war. Today women are running street cars, conductors, teaming, plowing, sweeping the streets, building houses and all other kinds of work. And WHY? Her men were killed in battle, so if you have any money to invest put it in FRENCH BONDS, and then you are helping POOR FRANCE. You helped the United States, so now help the country where there are more than 8,000 Negroes lying in her soil. In a way you are helping her and in another way you are helping yourself. I am quite sure that Monsieur Jesse Binga, the Colored banker you have in Chicago, would be more than glad to help buy your bonds on the Republic of France. There are more than 14,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and if you like the way France has treated her Negroes as well as your own, show it in her present condition. Then you can say, "Look what I have done. Now perhaps you would like to know what I have done. I have about 75,000 francs in French bonds, which is about $7,500, but today I am broke. And why am I? Because I am waiting for my bonds to MATURE. I make a little money here and there to pay my way the best I can, and in the meanwhile I hope to enter a trade school if I can get the money for that cause. I am for advancement in the future. I am done with the good time side of life and I will do all that I can to put anyone on the right road to success. But, on the other hand, it depends upon yourself.

Business and Opportunities

I see that Monsieurs John Hertz and Charles A. McCulloch of the Chicago Yellow Taxi Company are at present in Paris, and before January, 1923, they aim to have fifty Yellow Taxis in the city running at a much cheaper rate than the present ones, and before 1923 is out they expect to have a great many more. NOW do you think some one told them to send these taxis over here and run them cheaper than the others are run? NO, he is taking his chances, like all other rich white Americans. I am afraid the American Negro is much like the French Negro. When he gets twenty-five or thirty thousand ahead he retires to private life. Webster and a French man and myself are trying to form a company of seven men with a capital of 500,000 francs to open up an alcohol distillery where we can make our own rum and alcohol. We can lay our hands on 200,000 francs today, and if this meetis with any American Negroes' approval let it be known to us at once. Also if you wish to visit here we will see that you are taken care of while arranging the affair. You will be protected by the laws of the French government in this business, as all other concerns are. What we need now is 300,000 francs, and then you will see the plant in working order inside of six months. There will be only seven men in the company, and the men who put up the money will also be officers of the company. You are guaranteed fifty per cent interest on your money, as well as pay as an official of the company. There are other businesses I recommend as paying in Bordeaux or Paris. Cleaning and pressing, first class cafes, American style, and many others would go good, but you need money and nerve to start. I have heard of only one American going bankrupt, and he was white. Anyone can write me, and if it is important I will answer it at once. Do not send United States stamps, as I will only return them to you, as I will have to do a great many others. They are of no use on this side. If you insist upon paying your postage put a ten cent piece in your letter, wrapped in paper so it will not be lost, and I thank you in advance.

News and Events

A young French communist by the name of Bouvet tried to assassinate President Millerand of France on July 14. It is claimed that his aim was directed by Moscow. The assassin was caught after a chase of several blocks by the French police. Ambassador Herrick laid the first cornerstone for the town of Fargniers, France, one of the small towns that the Germans blew up during the war. Bastille Day was July 14, celebrating the 133d anniversary of the fall of the Bastille prison before the people of Paris. After January 1, 1923, the Negro jazz bands in France will be few, according to the order of M. Michel Missoffe. It is not meant to discriminate. It is in order to give the French musicians that served during the war a chance to work. I don't know if this applies to the International Five that are playing at the So Different club in Paris. The order states hotels and restaurants and not clubs. I understand that the International Five are playing at an American millionaires' club. At any rate, join me in luck to them. Montenegro has been wiped off the map at the peace conference of Jugo-Slavia, ambassadors have stated. Tony, Joseph Boyce, John Webster and Bush Duckett were up to my flat the other evening and I entertained them with some of Mamie Smith's songs, also Mlle. Edith, Bert Williams and Mlle. Hegamin. We had a nice time, plenty of vin blanc (white wine), beer, cognac, creme de menthe. Let us know the latest news when you write.

Yours very truly,
ALBERT CURTIS,
54 Quai De Bourgogne, 54,
Bordeaux, Gironde, France.

ALBERT CURTIS

New York Amsterdam News

War Department's Investigation Says the French Colonials Are Not Guilty of Outrages Charged in "Deutsch America."

12-13-22

Replying to an article which appeared in "Deutsch America," a German weekly magazine, under the head: "If the American People Knew," in which the writer, Jonas Lippman, tells of the alleged atrocities of the colored Rhine troops, Secretary of War Weeks says that the article is without foundation.

Lippman claims that he is supported in his charges by Edward J. Le Blank, an American officer, but the War Department has no record of any officer of that name ever being commissioned in the U. S. Army. Secretary Weeks' letter follows:

"War Department.
"The Adjutant General's Office.
"Washington, Nov. 27, 1922.

"The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter embodying a translation of certain statements published in a German weekly paper of New York City and said to have been uttered by an American officer named Edward J. Le Blank, relative to the presence of colored French soldiers in Germany.

"In reply you are informed that, because considerable correspondence on the subject had been received by the War Department, the commanding general of the American forces in Germany made a very careful investigation, and in 1921 submitted a complete report of conditions incident to the use of colored troops in Germany by the French., which indicated that public statements concerning the matter were exaggerated. The report stated in substance as follows:

"There were in the Army of Occupation some French colored troops, natives of Africa, composed of such races as Arabs, Algerians, Moroccans, and so forth, but no Negroes. Such sexual crimes as were committed were individual and rare, not differing in degree or proportion from those committed by the Germans themselves, and the French authorities, as shown by the records, have been diligent in investigating such cases and punishing the guilty. The report concludes with the statement that the wholesale atrocities of every nature alleged in the German press to have been perpetrated by French Negro colonial troops, were considered false and intended for political propaganda.

"In view of the fact thus elicited by the investigation, it is not believed that the alleged utterances as quoted in your letter have any material foundation, and, incidentally, there is not now nor ever has been an officer of the American army named Edward J. Le Blank or Le Blanc. However, your interest in the matter and the spirit of Americanism which prompted its presentation is much appreciated by the department.

"Very truly yours,
"ROBERT C. DAVIS,
"The Adjutant General.
"B H."

NEGRO'S RIGHTS HERE DERIDED AT MOSCOW

New York Times

Internationale Hears a Proposal That the Communists Support Race Movement Everywhere.

11-20-22

MOSCOW, Nov. 29 (Associated Press)—The negro question came before an open session of the Third International today. President Kolaroff proposed that detailed reports on the negro be submitted for the purpose of clarifying the subject for European members who are unfamiliar with the problem in other countries.

One negro delegate suggested that the Communist parties support the negro movement everywhere in connection with a proposal to call a congress at Moscow of all the revolutionary negro organizations of the world "to realize a united front of all workers against capitalism and imperialism."

The speaker said that the political rights of negroes in the United States were mere scraps of paper and that for a long time capitalists had been spreading propaganda among the negroes in favor of white capitalists and against white workers. Until now, he said, the workers had done nothing to counteract this.

Claude McKay, who, it was announced, is not a delegate, also addressed the Internationale, asserting that the negroes of America were denied the right of free assembly and were often lynched, one purpose of the capitalists being to turn the mind of the worker from class war by inciting him to race war.

ARABS ONLY DARK TROOPS ON RHINE IN FRENCH ARMY

Chicago Daily Tribune

11-29-22

BY RAYMOND FENDRICK.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[Copyright: 1922: By The Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, Nov. 27.—There are no blacks French troops on the Rhine, as former Premier Clemenceau says, but many units of Arabs from Algiers and Morocco still are there.

A majority of these Algerians and Moroccoans are pure blooded Arabs, having about the same complexion as American Indians, but there are others with mixed Negro blood. These warriors are fierce fighters, and all are Mohammedans.

The royal-clerical newspaper, L'Action Française, angrily reveals a campaign started to withdraw these Arabs from the Rhine to "please the boches." It is stated that French civil authorities in the Rhineland, numbering hundreds, are openly sympathizing with the civil population regarding the presence of these Arab troops and are combating the policy of the French high command.

The newspaper fears that enough pressure may be brought on the government to override military influence on the question.

American Negro Appointed on Moscow Commission

New York

(Special to The Negro World)

MOSCOW, Nov. 11.—At the sessions of the Comintern Congress held here today a commission was appointed to consider the international problem of oppressed Negroes. A prominent American Negro, whose name has not yet been made public, has been appointed on the commission.

11-18-22

LONGUET REFUTES TIGER'S DENIAL HE IS A MILITARIST

N Y C WORLD

DECEMBER 1, 1922

Challenges Clemenceau to Discuss "Disastrous Financia Aspect" of France's Problem

RESENTS OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TERRITORY

Declares Black Senegalese Are No Longer, but Sunburned White Moroccans Are Worse

Jean Longuet, the distinguished French Socialist leader now in America, has written for The World the following reply to the arguments of Georges Clemenceau made in his speeches in New York, Boston and Chicago. M. Longuet is the grandson of Karl Marx and godson of Mr. Clemenceau. The World prints Mr. Longuet's article because of its public interest, but assumes no responsibility for its views.

By Jean Longuet.

From the beginning I have said frequently to many of my American friends, immediately after M. Clemenceau arrived in America. "Don't be deceived; the personal response he will get will not mean a response to his ideas and to his policies."

From all I have learned during the month I have been in America it appears to me more and more that Mr Clemenceau is out of touch with the present American public opinion, as far as foreign policies are concerned, at any rate.

The reaction that his first speech has provoked both in the Federal Senate and in the press does not, therefore, surprise me at all, and I am quite sure that Messrs. Borah, Hitchcock and France have expressed criticism sure to be made by a large section of your progressive, liberal, labor and Socialistic opinion.

Not a Personal Affair.

But I am sure that even on such subjects the Senators' point of view is shared by many people who in your home policy would not agree with their views. Of course, our old Tiger has answered with pep, in the way we would expect him to do.

While he has lost all representative character, being neither a Senator nor a Deputy, he teases Mr. Hitchcock for having been defeated at last election and being no more a Senator. Moreover, he tells him to come to France and try to demonstrate that he, Clemenceau, is a militarist.

Now, this question cannot be narrowed to a purely personal affair between ourselves, the progressives and Socialists of France or America and Mr. Clemenceau. The problem is much wider.

What we contend and what Mr. Hitchcock will demonstrate easily—and he will by so doing get many cheers in Paris—is that the present National Bloc Party of France, which has a large majority in our Chamber and which has among its founders Mr. Clemenceau, is without any doubt nationalist, militarist and reactionary. There is not a single labor or progressive audience in France which would not cheer its condemnation.

Changed His Views.

Coming back to Mr. Clemenceau, he pretends not to be a militarist and declares that he suffered much from 1871 to 1917 for not having been a militarist. As a matter of fact in the early eighties Mr. Clemenceau's activity was entirely directed against the so-called moderate Republican Party of our country.

While he always was more or less imbued with the idea of revenge against Germany, his political activities were not demonstrating themselves in that direction. Later he took part in the big campaign of all liberals and progressives for Dreyfus, the innocent Jewish Captain who had been condemned to a life of hard labor for a crime he had not committed. At that time Mr. Clemenceau, with the progressives, Socialists and even Anarchists of France, did wage a bitter battle against militarism.

But when the victory of the Dreyfusards returned Mr. Clemenceau to the Senate and later to Government, he rapidly changed his views, and as Prime Minister in 1908, 1909 and 1910 he was one of the most hated men in France among all progressive parties especially at the time of the shooting down of the strikers in the south of France and in the suburbs of Paris.

Favored Long Army Service.

From that time developed with his anti-labor and anti-Socialist attitude a greater and a narrower nationalistic feeling. He said he was not a militarist before the war, while he had been at that time one of the supporters of the stupid and wicked three years' military service law, which did not give in time of war one more soldier to France, but which maintained in the barracks uselessly for one more year of their lives all the youth of the nation.

The attitude toward this bill was at that time what Mr. Wilson would have called the acid test of democratic and progressive opinion in France.

While Jaures, Cailaux and Painleve, representing the various sections of the Socialist and progressive Left, bitterly opposed the bill, Mr. Clemenceau was among its supporters, with all the reactionaries of France.

During the war, of course, Mr. Clemenceau only believed in the "knockout blow" theory of Mr. Lloyd George—the war "to the bitter end"—and all similar stuff which caused so much bloodshed, sorrow and tears to mankind as a whole and to France in particular.

Real Enemy of His Country.

For, after all, we must not forget that, because all the possibilities of getting a decent compromise peace—a peace by negotiation instead of a peace by force—were lost. We had in our country alone 1,400,000 deaths on the battlefields out of a population of 38,000,000.

Once more it appears to me as our great Jaures said, that Mr. Clemenceau, like so many jingoes, is, even when he sincerely pretends to love her, one of the worst enemies of his country.

What about the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine? I must tell our American friends that because we have no color prejudice in France the question of the Negro troops does not much appeal to us. Meanwhile it is true, as Mr. Clemenceau has said, that the black Senegalese are no more in the Rhineland provinces.

May I add, what I have already said at Carnegie Hall; that the Rhinelanders object much more to the Moroccans, who, after all, are not black, but sunburned white men because they are usually brutes, while the Senegalese are great children with no cruel instincts?

Financial Aspect.

For me it is not a question of the color of the foreign troops who occupy Germany. Of course the German propagandists have believed it was clever to appeal to the feelings of the American people. But I think it is beside the question. What we as Socialists object to is to any foreign occupation and to all the humiliation it involves.

Meanwhile how is it that Mr. Clemenceau does not say a word about the disastrous financial aspect of the problem? Billions of francs have been paid by Germany which, instead of being employed for the reconstruction of the devastated towns and villages of the north and of the east of France, have been entirely spent for the maintenance of our huge army of 120,000 men in the German provinces of the Rhine.

Of course Mr. Clemenceau, who admitted in his Metropolitan Opera speech that he wanted to annex the Rhineland—quite in the same way as Bismarck annexed Alsace-Lorraine in 1871—does not seem to understand all the moral consequences of this policy, which are even worse than the material I am showing here.

Race Problem—1922.
Europe

Clemenceau Urges United States to Join Lausanne Conference

11-25-22

Fighting Blood Aroused, Tiger of France Gives Specific Purpose of His Trip Here.

DECLARES AMERICA COULD END TURMOIL

Atlanta
Constitution
11/25/22

Would Mean Taking Possession of World, Not for Domination, But for Freedom, He Says.

Boston, November 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—His fighting bloon up, the Tiger of France turned from the abstract to the specific today, answered his critics at Washington with barbed phrases and declared that what he really came to America for was to seek to draw the United States into the conference at Lausanne, for the settlement of the eastern crisis.

Speaking in Tremont Temple before a fashionable audience, Clemenceau said he had not intended to tell Americans how to run their own business.

"But they have asked me to go further," he said, referring to the assertions of senators at Washington that his addresses were too vague. "They also dared me. I am ready today, in Boston, to go a little further. I'll give you not advice, but what I think. It is the very simplest thing in the world. There is at Lausanne a conference where England and France are supposed to agree with Italy, which might meet with some difficulties. Let the Yankee come and say, 'Good day, gentlemen; is there a seat for me?' They will give him an armchair.

Can Settle Question.

"Never were circumstances better. Go there and you will meet the eastern question which has been troubling the world for the last 500 years. And you will do more—you will settle it because you can do it, because the presence of America in Europe again will tell the Germans that they won't go farther than certain limits, and because everybody will understand that there is a moral and material power which is to take possession of the world, not for domination but for freedom.

"Let my conclusion be this: Let us unite. Let us be good. Let us be free."

The aged war premier, looking a trifle worn, but full of enthusiasm, spoke for more than an hour.

Earlier in the day he had granted his first American interview, in which he answered caustically the criticisms leveled at him and his country in yesterday's debate on the senate floor at Washington. He had paid special attention to Senators Hitchcock and Borah, launching barbed sallies at both, some of which were so hot that he later asked that they be stricken out.

He paid his respects to them again from the platform without, however, using their names. And h. defense of himself and of France against charges of "militarism" and "imperialism" here were couched in terms of reproach rathen than in fiery sentences.

Denies Militarism.

"Today," he said, "I hear I am an imperialist because I have got a war budget of five billions and that I am a militarist because the French have military service of 18 months.

"Well, I hope that if we are not too early surprised by a new war that this time of military service can be shortened. I hope that the French budget of war can be lessened. But I am not going to make any promises about it. I do not concede that England and America have the right to complain, because they left me and obliged me to defend my country in such a manner. I am not going to complain of you because you organize your military and navy defense as you see best according to your laws and decision of congress. Therefore, why should you complain of me? Don't you think it rather humiliating?

"I would like very much to hear from anybody at what time we turned militarist. It was not when we were fighting, because we never had soldiers enough. Was that militarism because we saved the whole of the world from the German dominating undertaking? Was that militarism because our men had to fall and we had to find men to follow until you could come?

"Well, can't I say something in that line when I am not sure under what circumstances a new war can spring, for instance in the east where America is just as well interested for a great many reasons as we are ourselves?"

Germany Arming.

The "Tiger" renewed his assertions that Germany was arming and preparing with Russia and Turkey for a new war. Adding that he was much surprised when he learned his statement that Germany was arming had been questioned, he drew an official looking sheet of paper from his pocket.

"Here is a paper that was not intended for you," he said. "They say don't fabricate guns, and of course they don't fabricate guns s you fabricate sugar and steel, openly. But if they don't fabricate, tell me why on July 15 in one manufactory that I know of, the officers of the allied armies discovered 150 groups of cannons, 105s enough to arm two corps. Here is the list since 1921.

"Guns 400,000 and so many. I could spend all my time doing this, but that is quite enough to judge from."

When Colonel Bonsal finally got the "Tiger" to quit the audience gave him a long ovation. Then he climbed into his limousine and drove to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He spent about a half hour there, dividing his time between two if his pet hobbies—remains of pre-historic creatures and Chinese and Japanese art.

M. Clemenceau will go to New Haven tomorrow to attend the Yale-Harvard football game.

Raps Critics.

The "Tiger of France" lashed back at his senate critics today in his first American interview, granted to The Associated Press, replying particularly to the criticism of Senators Hitchcock and Borah.

"Senator Hitchcock calls me a militarist," Clemenceau, French war premier, said. "Well, I am glad to tell Mr. Hitchcock he is in the senate, owing to the vote, for only a few more days. When he is free, I dare him to go to France and learn the facts."

Answering Senator Hitchcock's demand that he explain why France insisted on using black troops in her army of occupation, the Tiger declared that Hitchcock had been misled by German propaganda, and that today there was not a single black soldier in German territory.

"So Many Lies."

"Of course, this has nothing to do with the question of whether we are militarists or not. It is an attempt of German propaganda to oppose France and America and obscure what is really the great question.

"The Germans and all of our foes had been killing enough of our white men, and 100,000 black men fell gallantly fighting on 'the frontiers of liberty' as Woodrow Wilson called them. We are not going to deny them a place in history.

"Now those black soldiers were always more or less occupying towns in France and always got along perfectly with the white French people, even, I should say their discipline is stricter than any white troops.

"So, I have seen papers of German propaganda which I suppose inspired Mr. Hitchcock's sayings, and I can plainly say they are so many lies.

Only One Case.

"The day before I left Paris I heard that these stories would be employed to prove we were a militaristic people. So I asked the official people to give me plain information.

"The answer was that there was only one established case of a Senegalese having mistreated a German woman. He was cashiered and sentenced by a military tribunal."

The reason black troops were sent into the occupation zone at first, Clemenceau said, was to provide a few months of home leave for the white troops, "that had stood the fire for years until America could come, and were rather exhausted."

"We couldn't foresee," he said, "that it would be more objectionable to the Germans than to the French, in whose towns they had been garrisoned. When we learned it was, they were withdrawn.

WOUNDED SOLDIER AROUSES HEFLIN'S ANGER IN SENATE AND REED SPEAKS

Pittsburgh American
12/1/22 Ed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—A colored boy, a wounded soldier in uniform, by speaking out in the Senate of the United States aroused the ire of Thomas Heflin, Negro-hating senator from Alabama. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, was delivering some vigorous criticism at Georges Clemenceau. The senator ended his tirade by bringing in an attack on France for her policy of keeping black troops on the Rhine. It was during the "Horror of the Rhine" charge that the wounded colored soldier, Lucius Jones by name, called out from the gallery and said, "Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?" The Vice-President declared the speaker out of order and the door-keeper rushed to Jones and ordered him to be quiet.

The affair would have ended here had it not been for Heflin. He objected to the Vice-President and the door-keeper being so lenient with Jones, telling the senate that white men and women had been ejected for such conduct. Senators Curtis and Hitchcock then reminded Mr. Heflin that Jones had become quiet when told that he was violating the rules of the Senate and that they felt that the interruption had come through ignorance.

"I do not think that it is through ignorance at all," said Heflin. "I think it was through impertinence." Senator Reed, the newly elected senator from Pennsylvania, then entered the fray, remarking that, "The man against whom the Senator from Alabama is protesting is a wounded colored soldier. If it gratifies the Alabama Senator he may know the man has been removed and the Senator may have the satisfaction of having driven from the gallery of the Senate a man wounded in the service of his country—wearing its uniform."

"I do not care how many uniforms he had on," retorted Heflin. "He had no business to stand in the gallery and interrupt a Senator on the floor.

The withdrawal of Jones ended the tilt and Senator Hitchcock resumed his attack on Clemenceau and the French.

FRANCE IS RIGHT.

Montgomery Advertiser

Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier of the successful period of the war, failed utterly at the Paris conference to obtain the guarantees against future attacks by Germany. He thought he had obtained such guarantees by an agreement with the British and American delegates for a defensive alliance in the event France was attacked by Germany. 11-28-22

These treaties were never put into force. They were not ratified by the American government. The failure to give this security or some form of security to France was the most tragic mistake of the many made by the Paris conference. It has kept the world disturbed by small wars and the threat of larger wars. It was readily admitted by all the delegates at the conference that France was entitled to reparations for the unjustified damages done by the German army in the invasion of Northern France. France was naturally interested in the question of reparations, but she was profoundly interested in the question of her future security.

Clemenceau failed to obtain that security and, although his services as the "Father of Victory" were duly acknowledged he was prevented from becoming President of France and driven from public life. He has made it plain that his coming to America was for the purpose of arousing America from her indifference and ignorance to a realization of what the real French question was; the protection of France in the future from the attacks of Germany as of the past. He is not lamenting his ejection from public life. Every one of his "Big Four" at that conference has also been ejected from public life by the people whom they represented.

Clemenceau's self-appointed commission is to convince the American people that France after living for 50 years under a threat of invasion by Germany had to endure a wanton and bloody invasion in

which millions of her citizens were killed. Now Clemenceau tells the American people the reparations assessed by the conference against Germany, if paid, are not sufficient to guard France against the vengeance of her former enemy who is only awaiting the opportunity to level another blow at her neighbor.

The issue is simple enough to be understood by the most obtuse. It is not to be met by a speech delivered by Senator Hitchcock, mainly for the benefit of the large German vote back in Nebraska. It is not to be met even by the charge that France has kept black troops on the Rhine, nor by the interruption from the Senate gallery of a foolish negro protesting against the speech of a United States Senator.

France has been dependent upon her allies. She might have made a separate peace with Germany and had better terms than she received under the treaty signed at Versailles. But she committed her fortunes to the allies who undid her. She asked for the bread of security and the allies gave her the stone of reparation and Germany has refused even to pay her that. We are not asked to decide a question in dispute between France and Germany, as two separate countries. Germany forced us into the war by insult and injuries. France was our friend and ally, her men fighting side by side with our men, with her government and her people doing everything in their power to enable us to exert all our vast power in bringing the war to a close.

The natural course of France after she ascertained that her hopes for a common plan of safety were dashed was to secure that protection and security, which was denied her at Paris. "If the allies will not help us in the assurance of our safety in the future, we will by our own efforts make sure of that security and that has been in the French policy. We in America have talked of France as a great militarist country, a country that maintains a great army when she is not really able to keep up such an army. This latter statement is true. Of all the countries that were at war, France keeps up in late years the largest land forces. Her answer to these charges deserves the thought of fair-minded citizens. Of course we maintain a large army. There is no other protection for us from German vengeance except our own army since the allies, at whose side we fought, have repudiated their former pledges and left to France the burden of her defense and the maintenance of peace in Europe."

America at the Paris conference got what she wanted, the League of Nations. Great Britain got what she wanted all the mandates for all the land she cared to look after. France got the territory of Alsace and Lorraine, which her troops already occupied and the renewed and lasting enmity of Germany. And Germany had marched her troops through the territory of France, three times in the last hundred years.

Who can blame her for assuming her own burdens, or deny her sympathy in the trouble she sees herself in? No peace ever made after a great war was ever so unsubstantial or futile as the peace treaty signed at Versailles, in the futile hope of its signers that it would mean a new world. The primary mistake was the opening of negotiations with a defeated Germany and the offer to give her a negotiated instead of a military peace on the field. We can see now after the experiences of the past four years, that peace should not have been made until Ludendorff asked it with his sword tendered in submission. We know now that he could have been forced to do it. We know now that the questions facing the world were much more profound and were of importance surpassing such theoretical issues as "the freedom of the seas," "self-determination of the smaller nations," only to be applied when the smaller nations were lined up with the central powers, or to "open covenants of peace openly arrived at." The peace that was arrived at made Germany but it broke up the Entente which had fought a successful war.

Instead of having a peace forced on her at Berlin, Germany marched her defeated soldiers under arches erected to "the glory of the ever victorious armies." And gained the invaluable privilege of making peace, not as the nation guilty of and responsible for the war, but as a party equal to all the negotiations for the closing up the affairs that centered about the making of peace.

Could anything be more likely to raise trouble than this? Did Germany or the allies bring on the war? and who won the war? Could anything but trouble be expected from Germany's adroit diplomatic negotiations to avoid the just consequences which she must meet as a result of her responsibility for the war and for her defeat in the war? She succeeded in peace where she failed in war, for she broke up the Eentente. She separated by reason of their own lack of vision and foresight in breaking up the combinations of nations which defeated her on the field of battle. France, with her future threatened by a stronger and richer enemy, though that enemy was defeated in battle, is eminently correct in assuming the vitally important duties of protecting herself against a vengeanceful Germany. She has to do the task alone, and for one, we wish her God-speed in the accomplishment of her purpose to defend herself and presreve the peace of the world.

NEGRO INTERRUPTS SPEECH IN SENATE ON BLACK TROOPS

Atlanta Constitution
11-28-22

Attempt to Join in Debate Causes Sharp Passage of Words Between Hitchcock and Heflin.

CLEMENCEAU ASSAILED ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Negro's Interruption Is Styled "Insult by Senator Heflin—Senator Myers Defends Tiger.

Washington, November 27.—The Tiger of France again came under fire in the senate today when his utterances in the United States were the subject of a conflicting debate, which was enlivened by an interruption from the galleries by a negro soldier.

Senator Hitchcock, democrat, Nebraska, former chairman of the foreign relations committee, opened the debate with an attack on M. Clemenceau and of French policies and was joined in the criticism by other senators, while Senator Myers, democrat, Montana, came to the defense of the aged French statesman. Senator Owen, democrat, Oklahoma, also expressed sympathy with M. Clemenceau's mission to America but criticized French policies.

It was during Mr. Hitchcock's attack on the war-time premier in connection with alleged atrocities of black French colonials in Germany that the negro soldier, who later gave his name as Lucious Jones, a patient at a government hospital near here, rose in the gallery and sought to question the senator. Vice President Coolidge banged the gavel and senate attendants rushed forward and restrained the man, so that the question was never asked but excitement prevailed in the senate.

Returns to Galleries.

The negro soon left the galleries but returned for the rest of the debate while Senator Heflin, democrat, Alabama, incensed at what he termed was an "insult" to the senate, demanded the man's expulsion. There had been discrimination, the Alabama senator shouted, declaring that in the past white women had been ejected from the galleries of both the senate and house for interrupting debate, while this time the offender was allowed to remain.

Senators Curtiss, republican, Kansas, and Hitchcock, however, expressed the belief that the negro had acted through ignorance, and no action was taken.

Senator Hitchcock especially criticized the statements of M. Clemenceau in reference to the quartering of French "black troops" on the Rhine, declaring the former premier's denial of the use of these troops had been disproved. He also attacked the French reparations demands on Germany.

Senator Myers, in defending M. Clemenceau, deplored Senator Hitchcock's criticism of the French statesman and commended French policies toward Germany. Senator Owen, although criticizing French policies, said the visitor was "making a pathetic appeal to America."

He declared, however, that M. Clemenceau was largely responsible through the Versailles treaty, for present European difficulties, and predicted that the American people would not co-operate with France while she continued her present policies.

Will Be of Value.

Nevertheless, he added, he believed "the visit of Clemenceau will be of great value in the discussion, frankly, honestly, fearlessly" of matters under public discussion as a result of the former premier's utterances. At the same time, he said, he keenly sympathized with the French people and their sufferings.

Senator Hitchcock, replying particularly to M. Clemenceau's statement that no black troops remained in Germany, presented figures to show that 23,000 black colonials were in Germany last month. The Nebraska senator also said the reparation demands on Germany were "impossible."

Senator Myers declared he resented having M. Clemenceau "rebuked and assailed" and added that he was in complete agreement with M. Clemenceau's "argument that America erred in not joining the league of nations."

The Montana senator also deplored what he said were "expressions of sympathy for Germany" by Senator Hitchcock.

"Every dollar laid on Germany in reparations should be collected and I have no sympathy with the whining of Germany against France," said Senator Myers, who pictured the former kaiser as "feasting and making merry because the allies have been too lenient with Germany.

"There is no manner of doubt that Germany is preparing to wage another war on France," he asserted.

"Wrung Concessions."

Mr. Owen expressed sorrow that Clemenceau, Lloyd George and others at the peace table had "wrung concessions" from former President Wilson and caused resentment in this country with sentiment resulting in rejection of the Versailles treaty.

"The French leadership is slowly isolating from the French government the sympathy of the world," he declared, "in spite of the fact that the American people have felt a great and sentimental friendship for the people of France."

Senator Owen said M. Clemenceau's visit might "open the door" to a better understanding between European nations and the United States and he suggested inviting French, British and Italian leaders to this country for a conference.

Declaring that M. Clemenceau "extorted much" from Woodrow Wilson in the making of the Versailles treaty, Senator Owen said America would not support a "policy of greed, brute force and injustice between nations" and that America could not keep faith with France in the present state of affairs.

"U. S. NEGROES' RIGHTS SCRAPS OF PAPER"

Preston News Service. 12/5/22

MOSCOW, Russia, Dec. 4.—Among the many questions being discussed at the Third Internationale held here is the Negro question. It came before an open session and attracted considerable attention and wide discussion. President Kolanoff proposed that detailed reports of the Negro question everywhere and especially in the United States be submitted before the Conference in an open session for the purpose of clarifying the subject for European members who are unfamiliar with the problems in other countries. The St Louis one

However, it was suggested that the Communist parties support the Negro movement everywhere in connection with a proposal to call a congress at Moscow of all the revolutionary Negro organizations of the world, "to realize a united front of all workers against capitalism and imperialism."

The speaker then said that the political rights of Negroes in the United States were mere scraps of paper and that for a long time capitalist have been spreading propaganda among the Negroes in favor of white capitalists and against white workers. Until now he said, the workers had done nothing to counteract this act.

Claude McKay, the versatile writer of New York City, who, it is understood is not a delegate, also addressed the Internationale. Mr. McKay asserted that the Negroes of America were denied the rights of free assembly and were often lynched, one purpose of the capitalists being to turn the mind of the worker class from class war by inciting him to race war.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 16

Race Problem — 1922
Europe

JAN SMUTS—DICTATOR!

MR. RAY STANNARD BAKER'S defense of Woodrow Wilson, peace negotiator, collapses at a very significant point. Of all the critics of the former president, Mr. Robert Lansing in "The Peace Negotiations" is the harshest. Mr. Wilson's former Secretary of State tells in this book of the subtle influence wielded by General Jan Smuts, the South African Premier, on the technical questions of the conference. As the world knows, it was General Smuts who drafted the League of Nations covenant, which was later modified and adopted by the Princeton professor. Also, in his "Big Four" Mr. Lansing deifies Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson and Baron Sonini. But Mr. Baker's "steel box" story in the Times—consciously or unconsciously—reveals the Groote Schure wizard as the overshadowing mind at Versailles. After all, it is a matter entirely at the discretion of the historians, who, after all the evidence is sifted, will decide as to just who was who at Paris. But so far the work of the Boer soldier-diplomatist undoubtedly makes him the brainiest intellect Britain has had since Lord Chamberlain. When the question arose as to the arming and training of natives of conquered German possessions in Africa, M. Pinchon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, felt that it was absolutely necessary for France to train and maintain a powerful military native unit in German East Africa. America is far away, argued M. Pinchon, and in case of a sudden attack by Germany France would be caught like a rat in a trap. General Tasker H. Bliss objected to the arming of black troops, declaring "If civilization wants to destroy itself it can do it without barbarian help." General Smuts then with his superior knowledge cited the fact that "The native Askari soldiers, well trained and disciplined under white German officers, proved a very formidable and effective force." The Tiger, in his desire to get as many concessions as he could for France, tried to offset Jan Smuts' influence on the delegates, but Jan Smuts with his logic and dispassionate arguments scored point upon point and caused the sessions to adopt his plan "That the mandatory State shall form no military forces beyond the standard laid down by the league for purposes of internal police."

E. D. W.

Question Posed at Paris, "Shall Savage Races Be Armed?" Is One of the Most Vital Problems Connected With Limitation of Armament—Full Text From Secret Minutes of Arguments of Big Four on This Subject—Gen. Smuts of South Africa, Who Knew From Experience What Arming Savages Means, Was Strongly Against This Practice.

France Insisted That Her Security Demanded Right to Arm Native of Her Colonies—Lloyd George for Giving Them Military Training Only for Police Purposes and Defense of Territories—Clemenceau's Change of Wording of Covenant to Permit Mandatories of Colonies to Raise Troops to Fight for Mother Countries—Matter Still Stands in Abeyance While Process of Militarizing Africa Goes On.

BY RAY STANNARD BAKER

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Commercial Appeal

"THE United States . . . should demand as its right, the right of civilization, that . . . millions of men of savage races shall not be trained to take part in possible wars of civilized nations. If civilization wants to destroy itself it can do it without barbarian help.'

—General Tasker H. Bliss.

One of the most vital problems connected with the limitation of armament, as it affects civilization, has attracted, since the peace conference, almost no attention. This concerns the right of the great nations of the world, which have in tutelage the weaker races of Africa and Asia, to arm these natives and use them as soldiers in fighting their own wars. There were those at Paris who were profoundly concerned over the growth of this ugly practice; who saw in the use, in the great war of hundreds of thousands of Chinese, Siamese, Senegalese, Arabs and Sikhs, a profound menace to future civilization. Easy and cheap transportation from all parts of the earth had made it possible to employ these troops, under the command of white officers, as never before. What was to prevent the spread of this practice? And now that natives had been trained and disciplined in military matters what was to prevent their turning this knowledge against their white neighbors? The use by the French of colored troops in Germany after the war closed—which the Germans resented as the "black horror on the Rhine"—caused great bitterness of feeling. Leaders who, like Gen. Smuts of South Africa, knew most about the danger, were most concerned. He had had actual experience with what it might mean in the struggle to overcome the Germans in East Africa.

"The native Askari soldiers, well trained and disciplined under white German officers, proved a very formidable and effective force."

Part of the German War Scheme.

It was one of the accepted ideas of the German colonial enthusiasts that great native armies could be built up in German Africa which could be used not only in African wars, but for fighting for German causes elsewhere in the world. Herr Zimmerman anticipated that in 50 years the German colonial empire would have a population of 50,000,000 blacks and 500,000 whites, and that, if properly trained, an army of 1,000,000 natives could be mobilized at any time. The control of the seas by the British fleet during the great war prevented the use of such troops by Germany except in Africa itself, but the French, who had long had a form of compulsory military service in certain parts of her colonial empire, did use such troops largely on or behind the battle lines in Europe, and so did the British. Up to July 1, 1918, the French alone had employed in the great war nearly 1,000,000 colored troops.

In the African colonies taken from Germany there was a population of nearly 13,000,000 natives. Could anything be done to prevent these natives from being armed by the nations who were to hold them as mandatories? Could any new precedent be set for dealing with this whole dangerous problem?

Certain of the leaders at Paris—American and British—had positive views upon the subject and were determined to set up new policies and prohibitions. The history of the origin and development of their programme is of profound interest and importance; for it reveals the difficulties which hedge about any interference with the present system.

President Wilson had set forth clearly two principles, both of which applied to the practice:

First, armament of all states "will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety." (Point IV of the Fourteen. That is, troops were to be raised merely to maintain internal order).

Second, the powers which were to have mandatory rights over these undeveloped people were to act as trustees for them and not to benefit from their trusts. If troops were to be raised in colonies they were to be used for the benefit and protection of the people of the colonies, and not for the benefit of the power that held the mandatory. This he regarded as a fundamental American principle.

Gen. Smuts took a decided position before the peace conference met. In his plan for a league of nations, issued in December, 1918, he sets forth his idea of the use of native troops:

> That the mandatory state . . . shall form no military forces beyond the standard laid down by the league for purposes of internal police.

Smuts' Ideas Adopted.

It is well known that President Wilson read and was greatly impressed by Gen. Smuts' plan for a league of nations and added to his original draft of the covenant a number of supplementary articles, in which he incorporated some of Gen. Smuts' ideas; and this among them; but he made a very important extention of the principle. Under Smuts' plan the provision applied only to territories of the "old empires" of Turkey and Austria-Hungary, but the president applied it to all former colonies of Germany, in Africa and the Pacific as well, and went a long step further by making a specific assertion of the standard of armament he had set forth in point IV of the Fourteen: "For the purpose of internal police." His provision was:

> The mandatory or agency shall in no case form or maintain any military or naval force in excess of definite standards laid down by the league itself for the purpose of police.

After the president presented his draft of the covenant to the American comissioners (Jan. 10) Gen. Bliss, the American military representative, responded (Jan. '14) with a letter strongly supporting and emphasizing this provision of the president. His convictions regarding the danger to civilization of the practice or arming African natives were deep.

It soon became clear that the Americans and British were quite in agreement regarding the new policy as set forth by the persident, at least as it applied to the former German colonies. The problem of arming and training natives in the older British, French, Belgian and Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia — including India — of course never arose, although it was remarked that if the practice could be prevented in the new mandatory colonies a great step would have been taken, with the probability that it would soon effect usages in the older colonies.

The subject was first mentioned in the Council of Ten (Jan. 24.) by Llody George. In the course of an argument that Germany be deprived of all her colonies he said:

> In many cases the Germans had treated the native populations very badly. For instance, in Southwest Africa they had deliberately pursued a policy of extermination. In other parts of Africa they had been very harsh, and they had raised native troops and encouraged these troops to behave in a manner that would even disgrace the Bolsheviki. The French and British doubtless had also raised native troops, but they had controlled them better.

There was further discussion between the Americans and British, and when Mr. Lloyd George, on January 30, brought in his resolutions providing for a mandatory system for control of the former German colonies, it went even a step further regarding armaments of natives and included a positive prohibition of the arms traffic. Actual and definite prohibitions were inserted.

> . . . the mandatory . . . must guarantee the prohibition of . . . the arms traffic . . . and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of the military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territories.

French Open a Debate.

No sooner had this provision been considered (that very day) in the Council than the French, arguing, as usual, French security, began to make objections and to demand the right to raise troops in colonies mandated to them. In order to show exactly what took place, the entire debate from the secret minutes is here inserted:

M. Pichon, French minister of foreign affairs, said that France could not renounce the right of raising volunteers in the countries under her administration, whatever they might be. The Germans had recognized the importance of the support France had received from her colonies. Before powerful American troops came to aid France had resisted with her own forces for a long time, together with the British armies, and it was certain, but for the help she had received from her colonial possessions, the situation would have been very critical. It was necessary that France should be empowered to recruit not conscripts, but volunteers from all colonial territories under her control. That was absolutely necessary for her future security.

President Wilson inquired if this referred to the territories controlled as mandatory states as well as to the present colonies.

M. Clemenceau said that the French were the nearest neighbors of Germany and could be at all times, as they had been in the past, suddenly attacked. He did not know whether it was possible to disarm Germany, but an attempt would be made to do so. France realized that Great Britain had responsibilities in all parts of the world and could not keep the whole of her strength concentrated at one point. America was far away and could not come at once to the assistance of France. If the league of nations and the peace of the world were to be established, it must not begin by placing France in a perilous position. America was protected by the whole breadth of the ocean, and Great Britain by her fleet. If France was not to be permitted to raise volunteers in the territories under her administration the people of France would greatly resent any such arrangement and would have a grievance against the government.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that as regards tropical colonies at the beginning of this war Great Britain had native forces in Uganda and Nigeria and other places, and the French also had forces in Senegal and other territories, but these forces were intended solely for the defense of those territories. They had never raised, armed and equipped great forces for carrying on big offensive operations outside these territories.

M. Clemenceau observed that nevertheless the right to raise forces did exist.

Mr. Lloyd George said that there was nothing in the clause under review to prevent volunteer forces being raised. The words used were "For other than police purposes and the defense of territories." He really thought those words would cover the case of

France. There was nothing in the document which would prevent her doing exactly the same thing as she had done before. What it did prevent was the kind of thing the Germans were likely to do, namely, to organize great black armies in Africa to be used for the purpose of clearing everybody else out of that country. That was the avowed policy of Germany, and if the same policy was to be encouraged among other nations, even though war in Europe might be averted, the same sort of thing might in Africa occur as had happened in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in India when France and Great Britain were at war there, while being fairly good friends in Europe. Great native armies were constantly being raised to fight aaginst each other in India. There was nothing in this document which would prevent France raising an army for the defense of her territories.

M. Clemenceau said that if France had the right in the event of a great war to raise troops in African territories under her control he would ask for nothing more.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that France would have exactly the same rights she had previously enjoyed. The resolution proposed by him was only intended to prevent a mandatory from drilling all the natives and from raising great armies.

M. Clemenceau said that he did not want to do that. All that he wished was that the matter should be made quite clear, and he did not want anybody to come and tell him afterward that he had broken away from the agreement. If this clause meant that France had the right to raise troops in the African territories under her control in case of a general war, he was satisfied.

Mr. Lloyd George said that so long as M. Clemenceau did not train big nigger armies for the purpose of aggression that was all the clause was intended to guard against.

M. Clemenceau said that he did not want to do that. He therefore understood that Mr. Lloyd George's interpretation was adopted.

President Wilson said that Mr. Lloyd George's interpretation was consistent with the pharseology.

M. Clemenceau said that he was quite satisfied.

Doubts Still Remain.

It was not surprising that, as a result of this colloquy, the secretariat should have been puzzled as to what was really meant. The poor secretaries often had a time of it after the session was over in trying to set down the results of the discussion, and often the same diversities which had parted the heads of states were found among the secretaries. In this case they produced the following masterpiece:

It was agreed that the acceptance of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Lloyd George would not prevent mandatories from raising volunteers in the territories under their control for the defense of their countries in the event of their being compelled to meet attack.

While Clemenceau had said he was "quite satisfied" it was not truly the case. The wording of the clause was still there; and it did not at all satisfy the French. They wanted definite assurances of their right to raise and train negro troops to use in Europe or elsewhere if necessary.

Consequently when the subject came up for discussion in the league of nations commission (of which President Wilson was chairman) over the provision in the covenant prohibiting the raising of negro armies by mandatory states the French again endeavored to satisfy their demands. On Feb. 8 Gen. Smuts had introduced a substitute article for the covenant regarding the mandatory system with a clause in it exactly like that to which the French had objected in the council of ten on Jan. 30. Leon Bourgeois, the French representative on the commission, also introduced a substitute amendment, in which all reference, significantly, to raising troops among the savage or half-civilized population of the former German colonies was omitted. However, it was the Smuts wording that was accepted and incorporated in the draft of the covenant which was to go into the treaty. All the delegates considered the matter settled—except the French. They still worried about it.

Final Struggle Over Colored Troops.

Three days before the treaty was presented to the Germans, on May 4, while everything was in great confusion and every effort was being made to get the treaty printed, Clemenceau, without consulting either his colleagues of the big four or the members of the league of nations commission which had the covenant in charge, sent instructions to the drafting committee, through the French member of it—M. Fromageot— to change the wording of the covenant so as to permit, specifically, mandatories of colonies to raise troops not only for maintaining internal order but to fight, if necessary, for the mother country.

Although nothing emerged into the daylight of publicity regarding this action of the French, it caused considerable commotion among those who were concerned. It was brought at once to the attention of Col. House and Lord Robert Cecil, American and British members of the league of nations commission, and they made efforts to have the former accepted wording restored. But the French argued that their interpretation was the true one and they proposed to have it down in black and white. Col. House argued with them (as he told me afterward) that it would mean that if France and Britain should go to war each of them might arm Arab or negro troops for fighting the other. Thus Arabs might be slaughtering Arabs and negroes negroes for no cause of their own, but for the ambitions or greeds or fears of distant states of which they knew nothing. But argument proved useless and the whole matter had to be brought up to President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and on May 5 it came out into the open discussion of the three (for Orlando was then absent in Italy). A report from the drafting committee was read by the secretary Sir Maurice Hankey:

> . . . The alteration in Article XXII (of the covenant) (dealing with colonies and mandatories) was made under instructions given personally to M. Fromageot by M. Clemenceau, the president of the conference.

The following conversation then took place:

> M. Clemenceau said that it was very important to France that some words should be put in to enable her to utilize native troops for the defense of French territory just as she had done in this war. He was not responsible for the actual wording employed.
>
> President Wilson drew attention to the previous discussion which had taken place at the council of 10 on Jan. 30, when it had been agreed that precisely similar wording in the resolution on the subject mandates, namely, "for other than police purposes and the defense of territory," would cover France's needs.
>
> It was decided not to use the French wording, but to restore the clause as it originally appeared in the covenant. And so it was finally written down in the treaty:
>
> . . . the mandatory must . . . guarantee . . . the prohibition of the arms traffic . . . and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military or naval bases and of military training of natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory. . . .

So the treaty read; so it was signed and ratified; but the French were still determined, and carried their contention into the commissions set up for the working out of the provisions of the mandatories and into the league of nations. In all mandatory arrangements for colonies taken over by the British and the Belgians the prohibitions, according to Article XXII, are adopted almost in the wording of the covenant, but when the draft for the French mandates for Togoland and the Cameroons was presented to the council of the league of nations on Dec. 20, 1920, the following provision was included in Article III:

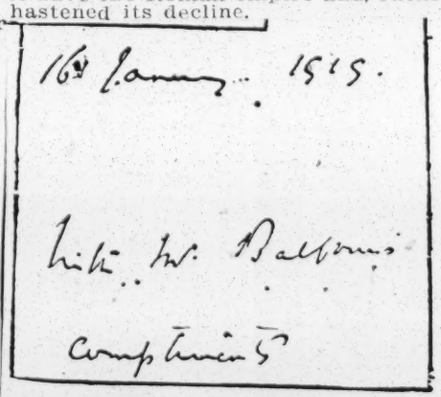
> It is understood, however, that the troops thus raised (in French Togoland and the Cameroons) may, in the event of a general war, be utilized to repulse an attack, or for defense of territory outside that over which the mandate is administered.

This controverted the provision already agreed to in the covenant, but it represented the French contention from the very beginning and is an example of the tenacity with which the French pursued at Paris, and since, the realities of their programme. When the provision quoted came under the critical eye of the secretariat of the league of nations at Geneva they appended in the official record his comment:

> . . . the secretariat quotes the clauses in Article XXII of the covenant which seem to be inconsistent with the foregoing permission.

These proposed drafts of mandatories have not yet been accepted by the league of nations, and the matter stands, therefore, in abeyance. In the meantime the process of militarizing Africa goes on—if not openly in the former German colonies, certainly in the other colonies.

One recalls the Roman empire in its declining days, conscious of being the exponent of some of the highest aspects of civilization, calling in the resources of jungle savagery to defend her against her stronger, cruder, more virile neighbors. The Romans themselves, depleted and debilitated, posted their barbarian legions on the European frontiers, Ethiopians, Arabs, Persians and what not—so that the cults of Isis from Africa and of Mithra from Asia pushed their altars beyond the Rhine and the English Channel. But such forces, called in from without not bred steadily from within, failed to save the Roman empire and, rather, hastened its decline.



"Mr. Balfour's Compliments." An inscription typical of many of the papers which passed from the British to the American delegation at Paris.

SECRET.

C.F. 5.

NOTES OF A MEETING held at President Wilson's House in the Place des Etats-Unis, Paris, on Saturday, May 10th, 1919, at 11 a.m.

PRESENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	BRITISH EMPIRE.
President Wilson.	The Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.
FRANCE.	ITALY.
M. Clemenceau.	M. Orlando.
Sir Maurice Hankey, K.C.B.)	Secretaries.
Count Aldrovandi.)	
Professor P. J. Mantoux.	Interpreter.

(Marshal Foch and General Weygand were introduced.)

Action in the event of the Germans refusing to Sign.

1. M. CLEMENCEAU explained to Marshal Foch that the Council had under consideration the possibility, though not probability, that Germany might refuse to sign the Terms of Peace. They wanted Marshal Foch's views as to the means available and the action to be taken in such an eventuality.

MARSHAL FOCH said that on April 24th last, he had held a meeting with the Commanders-in-Chief of the Belgian, British, French and United States Armies and they had made a sum of their total forces. It had been established that, for the whole of the month of May, at least 40 divisions with 5 cavalry divisions would be available to operate on the front of the Rhine. He required 8 days' warning to put them in

- 1 -

Foch before the Council of Four. Secret minutes of the meeting of May 10, 1919, when military measures to be taken if Germany refused to sign were considered.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem - 1922

Soldiers

Europe

MR. LLOYD GEORGE pointed out that as regards tropical colonies, at the beginning of this war, Great Britain had native forces in Uganda and Nigeria and other places, and the French also had forces in Senegal and other territories, but these forces were intended solely for the defence of those territories. They had never raised, armed and equipped great forces for carrying on big offensive operations outside those territories.

M. CLEMENCEAU observed that nevertheless the right to raise forces did exist!

MR. LLOYD GEORGE said that there was nothing in the clause under review to prevent volunteer forces being raised. The words used were: "for other than police purposes and the defence of territory". He really thought that these words would cover the case of France. There was nothing in the document which would prevent her doing exactly the same thing as she had done before. What it did prevent was the kind of thing the Germans were likely to do, namely, to organise great black armies in Africa, to be used for the purpose of clearing everybody else out of that country. That was the avowed policy of Germany, and if the same policy was to be encouraged amongst other nations, even though war in Europe might be averted, the same sort of thing might in Africa occur as had happened in the 17th and 18th centuries in India when France and Great Britain were at war there, whilst being fairly good friends in Europe. Great native armies were constantly being raised to fight against each other in India. There was nothing in this document that would prevent France raising an army for the defence of her territories.

M. CLEMENCEAU said that if France had the right in the event of a great war to raise troops in African territories under her control, he would ask for nothing more.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

- 11 -

MR. LLOYD GEORGE replied that France would have exactly the same rights she had previously enjoyed. The resolution proposed by him was only intended to prevent a mandatory from drilling all the natives and from raising great armies.

M. CLEMENCEAU said that he did not want to do that. All that he wished was that the matter should be made quite clear and he did not want anybody to come and tell him afterwards that he had broken away from the agreement. If this clause meant that France had the right to raise troops in the African territories under her control in case of a general war, he was satisfied.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE said that so long as M. Clemenceau did not train big nigger armies for the purposes of aggression, that was all the clause was intended to guard against.

M. CLEMENCEAU said that he did not want to do that. He therefore understood that Mr. Lloyd George's interpretation was adopted.

PRESIDENT WILSON said that Mr. Lloyd George's interpretation was consistent with the phraseology.

M. CLEMENCEAU said that he was quite satisfied.

(It was agreed that the acceptance of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Lloyd George would not prevent mandatories from raising volunteers in the territories under their control for the defence of their countries in the event of their being compelled to attack.)

WOODROW WILSON

Original draft. Covenant

COVENANT.

III.

The mandatory State or agency shall in no case form or maintain any military or naval force in excess of definite standards laid down by the League itself for the purposes of internal police.

Wilson's veto on colored troops. The president added this paragraph to Article III of his first draft of the covenant.

On the use of colored troops. A long discussion on the right of the powers to raise volunteer troops in mandated territory took place in the council. The argument on Jan. 30, 1919, shown here, failed to settle the question. It became practically a deadlock between the American and the French, which lasted up to the signing of the treaty.

Monument to Black Troops Erected at Toulon, France

French Colonial Circles Stirred by "Batouala"-Passage of Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill Subject of Comment

New York Age by Paris Editors

By WILLIAM D. NELSON.

Paris, France—Literary and political circles of France have found a subject of considerable interest in the publishing of "Batouala," a novel, by Rene Maran, a Negro. "Batouala" was brought to wide public attention because of its having been awarded the Prix Goncourt, esteemed by one journalist as "the only literary prize that really counts today"; certainly a prize highly highly coveted and for more than the 5,000 francs that it carries. The book is on the one hand a pungent criticism of the treatment of the natives by French officials administering colonial affairs, and on the other hand, a vivid description of native customs, including orgies of the most repulsive character. It has been interesting to register the recation of French opinion toward this work of a Negro author.

M. Leon Daudet, senator, declares in *L'Action Francaise* that this book "confirms that which I have had occasion to repeat many times with regard to the pretended inferiority of the black race. That inferiority is a myth.—There is in the black race an *elite* which concedes nothing to any other *elite* whatever it be."

A writer in "*Le Temps*," an influential journal of the *bourgeoise*, declares that the decision of L'Academie proves at least that "Batouala" is a respectable book, if it does not demonstrate that all men were originally equal, it certainly is evidence from which we may discreetly conclude that all races can produce exceptional examples.

On the other hand M. Maran and his novel have been the subject of severe criticism. M. Maurice Delafoss, former governor in the colonies, writes in the *Depeche Coloniale*, a daily devoted to colonial interests, that the book is a calumny of all the administrators in the colonies, large and small, and scores the Goncourt Academy for having awarded its prize to a work, the literary value of which no one will dispute, but upon which it would have been expedient to have remained silent, whatever its value. M. Jourdier, in the same paper, echoes the sentiments of M. Delafoss, and adds that M. Maran, being himself an official in the colonies, cannot possibly remain among those he has so severely criticised but "certainly is going to quit to enlarge the class of the discontented, misunderstanding followers of Marcus Garvey and 'Pan-Africanism.'"

M. Raymond Escholier, in *Le Petit Journal*, accuses M. Maran of having painted the most repungent African types and neglected "those, with figures so elegant, who are so ardent, and so devoted." M. Candace and M. Diagne, both Negro deputies in the French Chamber, have, through the press, criticized the book of M. Maran.

The latest and perhaps the most important development is the fact that in the Chamber of Deputies a member has demanded of the Minister of the Colonies if he does not judge that severe measures ought to be taken against the author, it being true that he is a colonial official.

Comment on the Dyer Bill.

The passage of the Dyer Bill by the House of Representatives has been the subject of considerable comment by the Paris press. A writer on the staff of *Le Petit Parisien*, after reviewing the origin and history of the Lynch law and expressing pleasure at the passage of the Dyer Bill, declares that despite the pasasge of the law there will be a certain number of summary executions at least for a time.

M. Diagne, in *L'Effort Colonial* writes that the colored *elite* in America "the strongest intellectual and social *elite* of color in the world; and with it the mass of American Negroes, should experience a great relief in the feeling that a little justice has finally penetrated the heart of their persecutors." He asks, "shall it be the beginning of a better era for our brothers and sisters of America?"

The Paris edition of the New Yor
Herald approves of "the principle o
Congressional effort to put a check upo
the abominable crime of lynching" br
doubts the wisdom and legality of con
gressional action. And the Chicag
Tribune, In its Paris edition, think
that "even in the case of suc
terrible disorders as lynching it
better to have the correction com
from the awakened conscience of the
people than to take a short cut throug
the reserved powers of the state to ju
tice handed down from Washington.

Monument to Black Troops.

The local press has reproduced di
patches from American papers relati
to the latest difficulties of Marcus Ga
vey. Europeans with colonial interes
seem to feel no regret that Mr. Gar
vey is having his troubles.

The World famous Internation
Orchestra and Singers, a Negro trou
of musicians, singers, and dancers, un
der the direction of H. M. Wellmo
opened on February 2nd, in a series o
engagements at the Salle Gaveau, on
of the finest music halls in Paris. Th
organization is a novel combination o
jazz orchestra, minstrel and jubile
singers, and has attracted considerabl
attention in Paris. The guarantee o
an evening of laughter and the satis
faction of a certain curiosity relativ
to Negro music and antics has served t
draw good audiences. We feel, how
ever, that Negro talent other than th
jazz and minstrel type, could bette
serve the race in the European coun
tries.

Das Berliner Tageblatt, of Berlin, on
of the most influential dailies in Ger
many, publishes in its issue of Feb
ruary 2nd, a description of a monumen
soon to be dedicated, at Toulon in th
southern part of France, in memory o
the black troops serving France duri
the war. The writer states that this
the first monument to be erected
Negroes in a European state, and tha
it is in honor of a mass or pell mell
(*Negergewimmel*) Negroes as "th
individual Negro does not exist." H
also takes the occasion to intimate tha
the Negro is childish and of a lo
moral type.

GEN. MANGIN PRAISES THE BLACKS

CHICAGO ILL BLADE

FEBRUARY 11, 1921 OF. JOHN C. ADAMS

HERE is something for white men everywhere to think about!

General Mangin, a French General of bravery and ability and one who had much experience with black troops during and since the great war, says the popular belief that the black is an inferior soldier is a mischief-making error. Recently he was quoted by the New York World has saying:

"An end must be put to this absurd legend of the inferiority of the black races. It is based solely on the tradition of slavery and is not at all flattering to the white race. There really is an intellectual elite among the blacks whom liberty has introduced to our culture and experience has demonstrated that this elite possesses the aptly to excel in every domain of human activity.

"Civilization has its source in Yellow Asia, Black India, and Black Egypt. Greece dates only from twelve hundred or fifteen hundred years before Christ, and Rome was only a tardy parvenu in the history of world development. Our alphabets are Asiatic and our figures Arab. In short, the white race is only a stage in humanity, not the first nor probably the last. There is no guarantee that it will not be outdistanced by the colored races in future ages."

General Mangin clearly was attempting to quiet European fears about the black man. France had to call on the black man to do some of her fighting during the great war. She found it to her own interest to use black troops in Germany while she sent her own white men home to get back to work in the factories and help regain French business and trade. When we can use a fellow we always try to flatter him and make him forget that he is pulling our chestnuts out of the fire.

AGAIN, THERE HAS BEEN MUCH CRITICISM OF FRANCE'S POLICY OF USING BLACK MEN AS MILITARY POLICE IN DISTRICTS WHERE THEY HAVE AUTHORITY OVER WHITE PEOPLE. England doesn't like it much, altho England resorts to much the same policy in Asia and Africa. Germany is indignant, even tho she is powerless.

Many things we do unconsciously when our own selfish interests are involved, and while General Mangin may not have realized it, his defense of the black soldier is, quite obviously, inspired more by his desire to defend France's questionable policy than by any great affection for the African blacks.

General Mangin, in a previous interview, stated that one million five hundred thousand Black French subjects in Africa were asking for military training. Nominally to defend France. However, you can wager that France is not going to train enough blacks to organize all Africa against the whites.

France is now supplying arms and money to colored Turkey to carry on their war against the White Greeks. It would be better if France used this money to pay off the White U. S. so we could pay our soldiers who fought for France their BACK PAY.

But there is another phase of the question which is important to all of us who must stand and fall with the white man and his civilization. General Mangin says "the white race is only a stage in humanity, not the first nor probably the last. There is no guarantee that it will not be outdistanced by the colored races in future ages."

If only each of us could get the impersonal mental attitude of the scientist! If we could talk about the various blood races without sentiment and prejudices, like we talk of numbers. Each of us can take the figures 25, 61 and 43 and add them without having any feeling of revulsion for 25 or affection for 43 which prompts us to give 25 less consideration than it deserves, or to count 43 as equal to 100 in arriving at the sum. But when we come to adding black men and yellow men to get a sum against which we may weigh the white man, our prejudices and our superstitions—for even white men have them—are very apt to distort our judgment, and instead of reflecting the facts the answer we get to our additions are only a combination of our prejudices and desires.

Some persons seem to believe that it is unpatriotic to question the ultimate supremacy of the white race. They are like some citizens of the United States who think they are patriotic when they say "Uncle Sam could lick the whole world." Statements like that are foolish, and if we are to get anywhere in building a great nation or in perpetuating white civilization, we must get away from this childish reluctance to learn the facts and to understand their real significance.

In the Blade of Nov. 12, Mr. Boyce gave you the figures which enter into our international racial arithmetic problem. He showed that the population of the world is 1,750,000,000, and that the whites number but 550,000,000. The colored races outnumber the whites more than 2 to 1. The yellow and the mongrel bloods are equal, numerically, to the whites, and if the black and brown men would combine they would have more fighting men than could be mobilized by all the white nations of the world.

Of all these races the blacks are the most prolific breeders. It used to be that disease killed off the blacks in great numbers, but WHEREVER THE WHITE MAN GOES HE IMPROVES THE SANITARY CONDITIONS, CUTS DOWN DISEASE, AND BY TRANSPORTING FOODSTUFFS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES REDUCES THE TOLL OF FAMINES. The more the negro knows of the white man's ways the more rapidly does the number of negroes increase. General Mangin is right. The time may come when the black man will be the dominant power in the world.

General Mangin did not dwell much on the subtle invasion of the white civilization by the black blood thru sexual intercourse. Today, in Asia and Africa, there are 50,000,000 mongrels. That means the black and yellow, the brown and red bloods have mixed to that extent in breeding and that breeding process is constantly and increasingly going on between colored bloods and the white race.

We generally think of the peoples o
southern and southeastern Europe a
white, but scientists tell us that if yo
want to find the pure white blood yo
must go into the Scandinavian penin
sula and well up toward the ice-boun
regions to which forbidding district
the pure white stock retreated as wav
after wave of invading hordes swep
into Europe. These invading Asiatic
and African hordes, in varying degree
absorbed or were absorbed by the white
in the Balkans, and as a result abou
half of Europe today is pure white i
name only. The result of this mixing
of bloods is very evident in the insta
bility of the Balkan states.

Again, General Mangin says his black
troops are quick to learn the white
man's ways of war. Others testify to
this fact and have expressed commenda
tion of the negro as a fighting man. I
AM WONDERING WHAT THESE MEN
WILL BE SAYING ABOUT THE BLACK
RACE IF, HAVING LEARNED THE
WHITE MAN'S WAYS IN OFFENSE
AND DEFENSE AND COMING TO A
REALIZATION OF ITS NUMERICAL
STRENGTH, IT BENDS TO THE WILL
OF SOME BLACK NAPOLEON AND,
INSTEAD OF FIGHTING THE WHITE
MAN'S BATTLE, IT STRIKES AT THE
WHITE MAN'S SUPREMACY!

Unless the white races soon find a
way to solidarity the day will come
when its power is challenged by the
colored races.

"Again, there has been much criticism of France's policy of using black men as military police in districts where they have authority over white people."

Race Problem - 1922

Europe

BLACK TROOPS AND THE FRENCH TIGER.

Dallas Express - Dallas, Texas

Georges Clemenceau, grand old man of France, to use a slang expression, has "gotten up the backs" of a few of America's champions by his recent speeches. They seem to resent his implied charge of the unfairness of America in isolating herself from Europe's muddles and they make it known in no uncertain terms. Chief among the disgruntled so far heard from are Senators Hitchcock and Borah. 12-2-22

The utterances of Senator Borah, characteristic of the man, drive more directly at the question in point than do those of Mr. Hitchcock who in his primary expression reminds us of that all too well-known type of demagogue who would bring the color question up at any and all times.

But in the "Tiger" there is a courage of convictions which must excite the admiration even of his enemies, for he answers the criticisms of these men in kind and proves himself able to give as well as to receive the keenest of thrusts.

We had not heard much ranting about black troops on the Rhine for several months and we had begun almost to feel that the rabid colorphobists who were responsible for it had centered their energies on persecutions here at home. But we find this question revived by Mr. Hitchcock who demands of "The Tiger" the reason for the use by the French of black troops on the Rhine.

He is answered in a way to suit the most fastidious. Says "the Tiger."

"In the first place there are no black troops of occupation in the area of occupation of the enemy. In the second place, I have seen black American troops at the front, and they stood the fire with bravery, too?

"Of course this has nothing to do with the question of whether we are militarists or not. It is an attempt of German propaganda to oppose France and America and obscure what is really the great question.

"The Germans and all of our foes had been killing enough of our white men, and 100,000 black men fell gallantly fighting on "the frontiers of liberty' as Woodrow Wilson called them. We are not going to deny them a place in history.

"Now those black soldiers were always more or less occupying towns in France and always got along perfectly with the white French people, even, I should say their discipline is stricter than any white troops.

"So—I have seen papers of German propaganda which I suppose inspired Mr. Hitchcock's sayings and I can plainly say they are so many lies.

"The day before I left Paris I heard that these stories would be employed to prove we were a militaristic people. So I asked the official people to give me plain information. The answer was that there was only one established case.

The reason black troops were sent into the occupation zone at first, Clemenceau said, was to provide a few months of home leave for the white troops, "that had stood the fire for years until America could come. and were rather exhausted."

"We couldn't foresee," he said, "that it would be more objectionable to the Germans than to the French in whose towns they had been garrisoned. When we learned it was, they were withdrawn.

"The German objection was more of a surprise because they employed black troops and if they did not bring them to the front it was because no means of bringing them could be found. They did find means to invade Belgian Congo with blacks."

It is refreshing to know that somewhere in the world there is a people which will "not deny a place in history" to those whose lives they considered worthy to be sacrificed in defense of their flag.

This plain speech of Clemenceau, not a defense of a class of troops accorded special privilege but rather a plain statement of the French idea of justice brings us unconsciously to its comparison with the generally expressed American sentiment that black troops ought to have died. Theirs was not patriotism they just fought. They defended a flag which refuses to protect them or to believe that though honorable in battle they are not worthy of a soldiers place in history.

From such a comparison America suffers even in the Frenchman's eyes. It may be that upon this visit Clemenceau will be more to know the curiosly contradictory fronts which America can don.

NEGRO HALTS "TIGER" ATTACK

Chicago Daily News

Soldier Removed from Senate During Tirade on Black Troops.

11/17/22

[By The Associated Press.]

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27.—A senate debate to-day on the recent utterances of former Premier Clemenceau of France took a sensational turn when a negro, wearing the uniform of the United States army, interrupted from the gallery a speech by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking democrat of the foreign relations committee, regarding alleged atrocities by French black troops in Germany.

The soldier, who said he was Lucius Jones, a patient at the Mount Alto (Md.) government hospital, finally was removed from the gallery by the police after his attempt to join in the debate had resulted in a sharp passage of words on the senate floor. Senator Heflin (dem., Ala.) led in demanding the negro's removal, but Mr. Hitchcock said he hoped that the police would not interfere.

Previously Mr. Hitchcock had renewed his challenge to M. Clemenceau to disclose the real facts about the use of French black colonials in the occupied area.

"These black troops are brutes and are stationed among white people and that's all there is to it," said Mr. Hitchcock. "The evidence shows it beyond contradiction. There is not any use to quibble, as M. Clemenceau does."

It was soon after the senator had made this statement that Jones shouted a question from the gallery:

"Mr. President," he said, "may I ask the senator a question right there?"

Vice-President Coolidge banged his gavel, and the negro sat down while gallery attendants rushed to his side and ordered him to be silent.

When Mr. Hitchcock concluded, Mr. Heflin arose and, his face aflame, demanded that the negro be removed.

Tuskegee Negro Conference January 17-18

St. Louis Argus

Associated Negro Press St. Louis, Mo.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Nov. 29—The Thirty-second Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held at the Tuskegee Institute, January 17 and 18. The first day will be devoted directly to the interests of the farmers and the general topic "Agriculture and Home Economics" will be discussed. Such problems as "Crop Production," "Live Stock Production," "Soil Improvement," "Marketing," "Food and the "Home" will be discussed and solutions offered by men and women well versed in these directions. 12-1-22

The second day of the Conference will be taken up with discussions of particular interest to teachers, ministers and welfare workers in the rural districts. The general subject will be "Co-operation of Welfare Agencies in a Country-wide Improvement Program."

The Tuskegee Conference has been a moving factor in the advancement of agriculture in this section since its inauguration by Dr. Booker T. Washington more than thirty years ago. Each year agricultural problems are discussed by men and women prominent in agricultural circles. Dr. Robert R. Moten, Principal, is urging farmers, teachers, ministers and welfare workers and all who are interested in rural improvement to attend this Conference. The principal speakers will be announced later.

U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT MAKES CONTRADICTION

Norfolk Journal & Guide

Citizen Receives Signed Communication Asserting That Allegations Are Exaggerated.

Norfolk, Va.

New York, N. Y.—The position of Georges Clemenceau, the "Tiger of France," in regards to the charges made concerning colored soldiers in German Rhineland by Senator Hitchcock ,of Nebraska, is supported in a communication received by Jonas Lippman from the War Department at Washington. 12-9-22

Mr. Lippman wrote a letter to the Secretary of War calling attention to a statement attributed to an American officer and published in the Deutshe-American, a weekly German language paper of this city, recently. The letter alleged to have been written by Edward J. LeBlank, "an officer in the United States Army," contained vague charges against the colored troops.

The communication received by Mr. Lippman in reply to his letter was signed by adjutant-general Robert C. Davis.

In part it said: "That because considerable correspondence on the subject has been received by the War Department, the commanding general of the American Forces in France made a very careful investigation of the subject and in 1921 submitted a complete report of conditions incident to the use of colored troops in Germany by the French, which indicates that public statements concerning the matter were exaggerated. The report stated in substance the following: "There were in the army of occupation some French colored troops, natives of Africa, composed of such races as Arabs, Algerians, Morocans, etc., but no Negroes." Crimes of a serious nature were individual and rare, not differing in degree or proportion from those committed by the Germans themselves, and the French authorities had been shown by the records to have been diligent in investigating such cases and punishing the guilty."

Continuing, the letter stated: "The report concludes with the statement that the wholesale atrocities of every nature alleged in the German press to have been perpetrated by French Negro Colonial troops were considered false and intended for political propaganda. In view of the facts thus elicited by the investigation, it is not believed that the alleged utterances as quoted in your letter have any material foundation, and, incidentally, there is not nor ever has been any officer of the American Army named LeBlank or Le Blanc.

THE ABSURDITY OF AMERICAN PREJUDICE.

We are all familiar with the fact that Americans who have color prejudice are quite willing to swallow it if the object of their prejudice can be proven to be anything except an American Negro, and so there are many instances of prejudice being laid aside when it was thought or known that the colored person concerned was a Cuban, or a South American, or an East Indian, or even a native African. Many an American white man, who holds color prejudice as a religion, has foresworn the faith by believing or pretending to believe that the colored person who slept under the same hotel roof with him, or rode in the same Pullman car, or ate in the same dining room, was something other than an American Negro.

The most amusing incident of this kind is reported in a dispatch from Deauville, France, published in an issue of the New York "World" last week. On the closing night of the Casino at this famous French watering place, the King of Spain was present. The King of Spain is a jolly monarch and he is said to have passed the greater part of the evening dancing with the Dolly sisters, well-known on the American stage. Near the King's table was a table occupied by Winkfield, the American jockey, who a few days before had won the Grand Prize of Deauville, of one hundred thousand francs, by riding the winning horse. Mr. Winkfield was entertaining a friend at supper.

Perhaps the name Winkfield does not mean much to many of my readers, yet there are some of them who will remember that when colored jockeys were in their heydey in the United States, Winkfield was one of the greatest of them. Since the almost complete ruling of colored jockeys off the American tracks, Winkfield has been riding in Europe.

The "World" reports that when "certain Americans" noted the presence of Mr. Winkfield and his friend, they promptly registered a protest with the management of the Casino. "Whereupon," the dispatch states, "the Maitre d'hotel with infinite tact, told the Americans that Winkfield was the Prince of Kapurthala, son of the Punjab Maharaja of that ilk. Promptly those who had wished that the dusky visitors be 'given the gate' expressed an earnest desire to be presented to the 'Prince.' Winkfield was advised and, gracious but grinning, held a minor court for the rest of the evening."

If there is anything more irrational than American race judice, we would like to know what it is.

THE EBBING TIDE OF COLOR.

Albert Sarraut, French minister of colonies, has advised Siki, the light heavyweight champion of the world, to return to Senegal. Siki came out of Senegal, stood a moment on the top of the world, and then kicked it in under him. He could not stand the altitude. Prosperity ruined him.

The French are equalitarians. They give citizenship to the Senegalese blacks, who also have social freedom. They have been given literary honors and prizes. Siki was allowed to have his chance at the highest athletic prize in France and he won it by beating Carpentier.

Siki was brought to France as a soldier. As a private with a sergeant to keep him straight he found things going smoothly enough. Hellers, a French fight promoter, had a theory that a primitive black man could be taught enough boxing to destroy white opponents. He thought that the primitive man was closer to the cave and that the whites had been too long away from the stone hatchet.

Siki, released from restraint, did as he pleased. He pleased to be constantly intoxicated, to fight policemen, and to be a wild man. In the ring he seemed to prove Hellers' theory. He was a whirlwind full of cognac. After he had licked Carpentier he was sought for everywhere. He was matched to fight the English champion, Beckett. He was wanted in the United States to try Dempsey.

The British evidently had watched the French equalitarians with misgivings. They could not prevent a French Senegalese from knocking a French white champion cold, but it was disagreeable, the Frenchman having knocked their own champion out in seventeen seconds. As a sporting event it might be all right, but the empire stands on the assertion that the white man always is right, always just, and always invincible. That assertion does not permit black champions to put white champions to sleep. It is bad for India, for Africa, for wherever the British present themselves as invincible fair haired gods. They are wise in empire building. They know.

Siki slugged a fight manager. The top of his world caved in. The British colonial office ruled him out of Great Britain. Prosperity had been right in the primitive man's hand and he could not stand it. He was barred from French rings for nine months. His chance of making money and fame faded. The wild man cringed a little under punishment, but he thought of another wild thing. He had destroyed Carpentier and had no reason for trying further to destroy him, but he wanted revenge on something. He said that he was to have faked the fight with the French champion and was to have been knocked out.

If he did not prove the charge it ruined him. If he did it ruined him just the same. The wild man had completely done for himself. Probably there was no communication between the British and the French colonial offices, but the British idea prevailed in equalitarian France. Siki is advised to return to Senegal.

It is a revealing incident in primitive psychology. Siki as a bar boy or as a soldier under discipline might have passed his life in France. Civilization has not eliminated force, passion, or essential instincts, but it has put them in forms necessary to highly complicated life. When force, passion, and instincts come roaring out of the jungle civilization smashes the Hairy Ape.

1892 Oshkosh, Wis., Northwestern
DECEMBER 1, 1922

Bolshevists Trying to Trap the Negroes.

Proof of the previously reported plot by European bolshevist leaders to incite American negroes to disorders has been furnished by subcommittee of Lenin's third internationale, now in session at Moscow, in proposing to call a "world congress" of negroes either in Moscow or the United States. The professed purpose of this so-called congress is to "devise ways and means for the negro race to better themselves and assert their rights," but the real object readily is apparent. Evidence that bolshevist propaganda was being disseminated among Afro-Americans has come to light from time to time in the past two years. The "world congress" would offer an opportunity for concerting the maximum of mischief. It could not be held under Russian soviet auspices in this country without subjecting the participants to long terms of penal servitude, but Moscow may lure some self-seeking delegates.

An American negro is reported to have told the third internationale that his race feel that their route to liberation lies with Moscow. His hope that many American negroes will join the red army and navy should excite the derision of his race. They have read and heard what life is in Russia today. Their ablest leaders and best friends will tell them that they have much to lose and nothing to gain by communism, while the wicked strife that Lenin and his agents wish to see started in America would be a crime of monstrous iniquity. None but the most foolish among the American negroes will walk into the trap set by the bolshevist plotters. The latter merely are trying to use the negroes as cat's-paws to rake bolshevist chestnuts from the fire.

FRANCE'S BLACKS FRET GERMANY, CHICAGOAN SAYS

The statement of M. Georges Clemenceau in Boston that there are no black troops in the French army of occupation along the Rhine is denied by a Chicago man, Max Maxmilian, president of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool company, who returned yesterday from a four months' visit in Germany. According to him, not only are Negro troops present in large numbers, but they are largely the cause of bad moral conditions in the occupied districts.

Mr. Maxmilian also contradicts the "Tiger's" claims of militarism in Germany, declaring it be a dead issue.

"Germany realizes she is paying the penalty for wrongs she committed in the last war," says Mr. Maxmilian, "and she has had enough. As for the kaiser, his recent marriage has robbed him of the last xestige of public esteem in Germany."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
DEC 16

Race Problem — 1922
Europe
New York Times
11-24-22

TIGRIPHOBIA AT WASHINGTON.

The sons of thunder are aroused at this visit of M. CLEMENCEAU'S, most improper and distressing. They have begun to peal in the Senate. Still, the wiser and more urbane kept silence. They remembered, with Senator WADSWORTH, that "M. CLEMENCEAU is a visitor to America." Senator HITCHCOCK, strayed into queer company, is still faithful to the former friends who deserted him at the election. He still sees France provoking Germany by "keeping 30,000 black troops on German soil." Regret at his coming departure from public life will be softened by the thought that he may find new laurels as a comparative mythologist. Senator EDGE of New Jersey thinks that M. CLEMENCEAU'S appeal "is not in good taste." He forgets that the Frenchman has not at his elbow such an infallible arbiter of the elegancies and amenities as, for example, the junior Senator from Arkansas.

Senator CAPPER, trembling lest the farmers should not have sufficient dole, declares that "at the bottom "of it all is the desire of Europe to "get more of our money." Mr. CAPPER should find time to read M. CLEMENCEAU'S speeches. An occasional fragment of fact is not out of place even in the august brain-chambers of a Senator. Mr. BORAH has discovered that M. CLEMENCEAU, more than any other man, is "responsible for the "impossible and destructive terms of "the Versailles Treaty," which is "utterly destructive of the economic life of Europe." It took Mr. BORAH some time to find out the hopeless wickedness of that treaty. At first he said that he would "like to see the Peace Treaty promptly ratified," and "had the Treaty been confined to "making peace with Germany, I "should not be as deeply interested "in that part of it." The diabolic malice of Mr. WILSON had tied up the Treaty with the Covenant. In time the former came to wear in Mr. BORAH'S imagination the infamy in which he had clothed the League of Nations.

How is it that the patriots who shuddered at the Treaty of Versailles were able to consent that the United States in its treaty with Germany should accept rights, without responsibilities, under that destructive Treaty? Mr. BORAH and the other Irreconcilables are now going to resume their old game. Whatever their motive, they are unconsciously serving the cause they most hate. "That's good," said M. CLEMENCEAU when he heard of the Washington blasts against him. "I came here to invite discussion." His speeches, spread all over the country and read by millions, will produce a nation-wide discussion. The intangible but fruitful effect of his visit will be the information and enlightenment of public opinion. Beyond the public affection for this salient and splendid historical figure upon the world scene, beyond quickened memories of the days when Americans stood with Frenchmen and Englishmen and Italians and other comrades to defend their own interests and the safety and freedom of the world, rise serious thoughts about our position and that of Europe. We left our comrade nations in the lurch. Aren't we as well as they feeling the resultant injury and damage? The imperious stress of self-interest, the economic, commercial and financial wounds that we have given ourselves by our abstention from cooperation with Europe, will be powerful and continuous advocates for a return to it. How long shall we be content with slinking into conferences through the area door? In a world essentially one, to which we are bound by a hundred ligaments of intercommunication, business and indispensable reciprocal relations, how long shall we play at isolation?

The great debate has been resumed. It is not too much to hope that there will be gradually a "great awakening" of American opinion, a perception of the impossibility of isolation, a conviction that both our interest and our honor call the United States from the fictitious hermitage politicians have invented for it; that, in the last result, our prosperity must stand or fall with that of Europe.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem—1922.

Europe

Efforts Made To Combat Prejudice

Savannah Tribune

ANXIOUS TO PUT FACTS BEFORE THE WORLD

7-27-22

Washington, D. C.,—(Preston News Service)—According to reports from Paris an effort is being made to combat the pernicious propaganda calculated to prejudice all Europe against Negroes and as a vivid means of putting the facts before the world in a true light, the French Army African soldiers plan missionary work and have about completed a motion picture which will be shown throughout Europe and especially in the United States.

"The Germans have persistently attempted to culminate our African soldiers, and it is necessary to rehabilitate them," declared the Paris Excelsior, a leading French newspaper.

It is said that a committee of Negro troops, presided over by General Archiman, has just finished editing a special film which will show, without exaggeration, the Senegalese and their African brethren exactly as they are.

The French are particularly anxious that Americans be set right in this respect for during the war they were exceedingly active in spreading propaganda to discredit Negroes. The film, it is claimed, is intended especially for America and is practically finished.

COLORED TROOPS ON RHINE

ARE FETED BY GERMANS

Baltimore Herald

Indianapolis, Ind. June 30.—The great Baptist convention closed here with the passage of perhaps the strongest resolutions yet adopted by any religious body on the so-called "race relations question." 7-5-22

The convention had listened to the report o fits delegates to Africa in the person of Dr. C. S. Brown of Winton, North Carolina, and Dr. Graham of Norfolk, Va. These two stalwart Baptists have just returned to America after a tour ofthe church work in Africa. They report that Africa is stirred to its depths over the white man's religion. Changes are taking place every day. Meetings filled with passion and prejudice are being held in Africa. The white man's religion is being questioned by the natives, and the Mohammed teachers are taking advantage of the feeling of suspicion.

It was clearly shown by the report that the African peoples are taking literally the Wilsonian doctrine of "world Democracy" and "world freedom." Self-determination is beginning to mean something to the African peoples. Not all is peace within the religious house.

It was the passionate address of Dr. C. S. Brown that moved the convention to pass the following resolution:

"All good citizens, north and south deplore the lawlessness in the form of lynching and mob violence in the treatment of Negroes, and all un-Christian as well as illegal discrimination of race against race. We favor all, legislation which helps to remedy these conditions, much can be accomplished by inter-racial conference, to consider plans for the betterment of relations between the Negroes and the whites, both North and South."

In addressing the conference, Dr. C. S. Brown said in part: "You can not get rid of us. We are getting closer to you every day. There are more Negroes in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia than in either Atlanta or New Orleans. We must go up or down together. We want your encouragement and sympathy—I mean real, genuine fraternal sympathy, without which Christianity is a farce."

When questioned more closely about Africa, Dr. Brown remarked that there is a false impression in America about the intelligence of Africa. Those people were meeting in great mass meetings to discuss the "white man's religion," and the "white man's Bible." "It was my privilege," says Dr. Brown, "to speak to one of these mass meetings. After noting their criticism of the white man's religion, and the white man's Bible. I saw that the mistake was more a misconception of the truth than a criticism. I had but to recite the history of the Bible to show them that the Bible is the Bible of the Jews and that the so-called white man's religion came from the Jews. This seemed to quiet the attack, but it did not allay their unrest."

Dr. Brown visited the World War Zones, taking in the Rhine front where Negro troops are being used. He said that there is entirely too much talk about Negro troops being used by France. He said that the Germans themselves were more courteous to the Negroes than the people who criticise France for keeping them there. As to the question of crime, and the alleged attacks upon white women, Dr. Brown said that the report is gotten up to prejudice the American mind against France. The Germans say nothing of attacks. Indeed, says Dr. Brown, the German people give receptions for the soldiers and officers and cultivate a most friendly feeling toward them. "Go and see for yourself," says Dr. Brown.

COLORED TROOPS ON RHINE

It seems that the French still keep 15,000 soldiers from North Africa in the Rhineland, most of them being described as "Arabs of oval face and thin lips." The black Senegalese negroes have long since been withdrawn. Nevertheless there is still objection, and General Allen in command of the American handful at Coblenz has indiscreetly permitted himself to be quoted as saying that the presence of Colored troops" in the French zone is undesirable.

Whether the French retort or refrain from retorting that General Allen's remarks are due to American color prejudice, it is obvious that he has spoken about a matter which is neither his nor his country's concern.

After investigation on the scene J. Ellis Barker, the British publicist, wrote that there was no German complaint against the French colored troops until eighteen months after the armistice, that the complaints began at a time when the Germans were seeking American support against the reparation claims, and were propaganda seeking profit out of American color prejudice.

However that may be, it is interesting to learn of a prominent German's admission that the French were driven by necessity to employ colored troops. That free-spoken publicist, Maxmillian Harden, is quoted as saying that the dark-skinned and negro French colonials were employed "not to humiliate Germany," but because "France requires the arms of her sons for her agriculture and industry." Harden said further: "The African negro type in the bitter cartoons of the German papers does not resemble in the slightest degree the type of the French colonial soldiers."

DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF COLORED TROOPS

Montgomery Advertiser 7-5-22

BERLIN, July 4.—Germany will demand the withdrawal of the colored French troops from the occupied zone, it was learned today in connection with her demands for the summary punishment of a Moroccan soldier charged with the murder of a young German girl near Idstein. The soldier is alleged to have assaulted and strangled the girl.

Poor Whites of the Union.

R.P.

10,000 Families in Poverty.

A Grave Situation.

Tembutand Elliott Cape Province 5-26-22

The Dutch Reformed Church Synod, which was in session last week at Bloemfontein, devoted an entire day to a discussion of the poor white problem.

The Moderator introduced the subject, and in the course of a long address, in which the seri ousness of the situation was emphasised in an impressive manner, stated that according to reliable statistics there were today 10,400 families, comprising 39,000 souls, which were plunged in absolute poverty, and 16,600 families, comprising 67,500 souls, which stood a little higher than the first class, but still fell in the poverty line.

"It is," he said, "an appalling state of affairs that here in our sunny South Africa, where there are great spaces, where there should be opportunities for every inhabitant to obtain an honest living, where our ancestors, although not as a rule becoming rich, were able to live well and decently—that here a class of poor Africanders should have arisen of such enormous proportions."

The Moderator considered the following causes were largely responsible for this grievous situation: (1) The condition of landlessness which had developed; (2) lack of education: (3) unemployment; (4) insufficient effective action by the Government, and (5) neglect of religion.

Many speakers took part in the discussion. It appeared the general opinion was that the children must be sav d, and that the educational system needed reform so that children could be more practically equipped for life. Cheap, unskilled labour was another danger, and farmers might help to solve the problem by employing more poor whites.

Aid Sought For Tribute to Africans

Chicago Defender

Monument Erected by French; Americans to Honor Dead

8-5-22

Monuments to African soldiers who died for France and civilization are to be erected at Bamako in the center of the French Sudan at a cost of $150,000. The entire French nation is behind the project of giving fitting tribute to those who, with their blood and honest endeavor, wrought for the glory of a progressive humanity. In answer to a request of Americans who served in France, the government of that republic consented to have the ten millions of people of African descent in the United States contribute $20,000 of the total sum.

It is a work different in character from any ever undertaken before by the Race in America. It is the fairest chance that we have to offset the Race hatred propaganda that has been spread in France and other European countries since the war. Now is the opportunity for the Race, for Ethiopia really, to stretch forth her hands in an international sort of way. We have lived at home. We have allowed ourselves to be isolated while the white man's invention and our work have made the world smaller and all nations neighbors. Race men in other parts of the world look to us as leaders. America is the light of the white man's world, and we shine brightest under the Race man's sun. Despite prejudice and oppression in America, our kin in other parts of the world look to us here. They believe us to be fat in prosperity and generous in our aid. Race soldiers in France had no firmer friends than their brothers from Africa. There is no doubt but the men who trod Flanders' bloody fields will jump at the chance to show their appreciation of what Race men have done.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH RFTI 16

French Fair Play

No soldier has returned from France but who has been anxious to attest the fairness of the white Frenchman. That, however, is an American term. There are no white or black Frenchmen. They are all just Frenchmen. Be that as it may, the air of France is free, their motto of equality means something. They have been held up to the ridicule of the rest of the white world for their uncompromising stand for the Race man. Now is the time for us to show that we value real friendship. No hand in France, high nor low, has ever been raised against us. Their admiration has been sincere. Their friendship has been unwavering.

The movement to have Americans subscribe $20,000 to the monument fund is being sponsored by a group of representative Americans. It is hoped during the campaign that has already begun to have a band of Senegalese tour America giving concerts in the interest of the fund. Already negotiations have been taken up with the state department in this connection.

Headquarters of the American committee have been established in Cincinnati. It is the aim to have every man, woman and child contribute his or her mite toward this cause. Buttons attesting donations will be given to donors. The 40,000 Race teachers are to be asked to have their children contribute in small amounts to the total sum and the 45,000 Race preachers are to be solicited in the same manner. The Race press will be one of the most potent influences in supporting the movement.

American Committee

The American committee, as now constituted, consists of: Dr. Reverdy Ransome, editor A. M. E. Review, Philadelphia, Pa.; George E. Harris, member of board of aldermen and editor New York News, New York City; Robert L. Vann, attorney-at-law, editor Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. E. Mitchell, managing editor the Argus, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Bertha Perry, managing editor the Tribune, Philadelphia; W. H. Jackson, editor the Ledger, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Morris Murray, Murray Bros., printers, Washington, D. C.; John Mitchell, president Mechanics' Savings bank, editor the Planet, Richmond, Va.; W. E. Parks, overseas secretary in France, Denver, Colo.; T. Wilson Lovett, president Standard bank, Louisville, Ky.; William Warley, editor the News, Louisville, Ky.; George E. Wibecan, grand exalted ruler, I. B. P. O. E. of W., Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. W. Green, supreme chancellor Knights of Pythias; Ormond A. Forte, editor the Advocate, Cleveland, Ohio; Homer Roberts, Kansas City, Mo.; H. S. Dunbar, executive secretary St. Antoine street branch Y. M. C. A., Detroit, Mich.; Carl Murphy, editor the Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.; Claude A. Barnett, director the Associated Negro Press, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Helen Curtis, overseas hostess in France, New York City; Robert S. Abbott, publisher the Defender, Chicago; Horace Sudduth, president Industrial Savings Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. Jackson, Chicago Defender, Chicago; W. L. Anderson, printer, Cincinnati, delegate from French committee; Artie Matthews, president Cosmopolitan School of Music, Cincinnati; John Logan, deputy state bureau of health, Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Decatur, president Colored Industrial school, Cincinnati; the Rev. B. F. Smith, pastor Park Street M. E. church, Cincinnati; Miss Irene Kirk, real estate, Cincinnati; Lt. George Austin, 365th infantry (overseas), Cincinnati; Serg. Bert Ferguson, leader 317th Pioneer infantry band overseas, Cincinnati; Wilbur Page, 317th Pioneer infantry overseas, Cincinnati, and Morris Walton, executive secretary Y. M. C. A., Lock and branch, Cincinnati.

Where to Send Money

The Chicago Defender will receive moneys for this project at its home office, 3435 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Illinois. No agents are empowered to take in or solicit any funds. Those who wish to contribute need not do so in large sums. It is preferred that everybody give a little. Pennies, nickels and dimes piled on each other are what is wanted. As the campaign goes on, the Defender will publish a scale showing its readers just how the drive is. Readers who wish to aid and who do not understand everything are urged to write to A. L. Jackson, the Chicago Defender. He will answer all questions. Not less than five million Race Americans should join each other in giving this $20,000 tribute to a great cause. Let's go, one and all. Who'll be the first? Pictures will be published in the Defender of the first ones who send in their contributions.

RACE PREJUDICE IN GERMANY FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

afro american 8/4/22 p 2

Baltimore, Md.

White Observer Finds That Quartering Of French Black Troops On The Rhine Has Caused Stir

(Oswald Garrison Villard, in the Nation)

This of course leads up to the so-called "black horror of the Rhine." It is far from easy to write about this subject. There has been an enormous amount of propaganda in the discussion of it, both in Germany and abroad; that sincere Germans admit freely, and the crime of this propaganda is that it has been almost wholly an appeal to race prejudice in America.

For the first time, however, race prejudice has been injected into Germany at the expense of the colored troops who are certainly not there of their own volition but because, poor military slaves that they are, they go where their French military masters order without the slightest understanding of what it is all about.

Our own General Henry T. Allen, commander at Coblenz, has recently joined those who have protested against the presence of troops of "lower civilization" in the Rhineland and hopes for the early removal of the 15,000 colored troops now on the Rhine. This is a marked change of position for him, for, just before Mr. Wilson retired as President and Mr. Harding came in (February, 1921), he filed a report with the War Department in which he minimized the charges against the black troops, his report giving the impression that all the charges were chiefly pro-German or anti-French propaganda.

Whether our General has reversed his stand because another President rules in Washington or whether it is for other reasons is not quite clear.

I think, however, he was right in his 1921 report when he stated that the conduct of the colored troops is on the whole as good as could be expected of any troops on duty under similar conditions.

Personally, I do not think that the burden of enduring the presence of a garrisoning army is much intensified by the light color of the French African troops. Crimes these Senegalese and Madagascans commit. The dead body of a girl who had been raped was found in an orchard while I was in Germany and two colored soldiers were arrested for this atrocity.

On the 6th of April a Reichstag Deputy, Herr Korell, declared in Parliament that "blind rage is arising among the German people when innocent Germans are murdered. Lately quite a number of assaults upon German women by colored soldiers have again occurred." But such horrible crimes take place wherever there are single men in barracks among a foreign population, whether those troops be white or black and whatever the flag that flies over their barracks.

Properly to judge whether there is undue criminality or not among the colored troops one would have to have reliable statistics as to how a similar force of white men would behave under similar circumstances. There are French officers in Germany who frankly tell the German women with whom they are quartered that Germany is better off with colored troops than with white since the former can be and are being held to stricter discipline than is possible to put in force with white French troops.

In several towns I visited there were no complaints of sexual crimes but the fact is, of course, that the troops are going about with white women precisely as our own colored troops did in France. In one hospital I saw three black babies whose mothers were German girls—one of the mothers is in prison for theft. Economic necessity drives many girls into relationships with French soldiers, white or black, and no duress whatever is needed to obtain young girls for the brothels which the French have established. The breakdown of morale throughout Europe and the enormous growth of prostitution make recruiting very easy.

A TRULY BRITISH WELCOME.

Judging by the theatrical notes in *Sunday Illustrated*, a London publication, the English writers are feeling almost as bad over "The Negro Invasion" as they did a short time ago over what they called the American invasion of the stage. Under the heading of "Shuffle Along," in the issue of July 30, appeared this typically British greeting:

New York Age 8-19-22

We seem to be in for a regular nigger invasion with Mr. Cochran's promise to bring over "Shuffle Along!"—the Negro play that has already run for a year in New York and boasts a company of sixty colored performers. Then there is another "nigger in the woodpile"—Mr. Gilpin, the darkie "star" of "The Emperor Jones," who is already overdue. What with ragtime and coon songs, and the jazz bands and all the other nigger-things that we have got already, the real article should not be much of a change!

When a London pennyaliner sets out to be insulting along the color line he naturally falls into the class of *Maywood's Weekly* and the *Iconoclast* of Texas, the *Caucasian* of South Carolina and other productions of the Southern backwoods. The Negro invasion of the London stage must have met with a large measure of popular success to evoke these bitter words from the *Sunday Illustrated* writer.

We understand that "Voudoo," which was presented here under the title of "Taboo," scored an artistic success in London with Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the role of leading woman, and the colored cast of characters which appeared in New York. This probably tended to aggravate the feelings of "the prompter" and stir up his bile to the bitter depths. "Eh, what, old dear?"

Ra - Problem - 1922

E. Hoyoe

NEW YORK HERALD
JANUARY 3, 1922

TWO AMERICAN NEGROES ON KEMAL'S STAFF

Capt. Rogers Says Greeks Will Lose War Lacking Funds.

Capt. C. R. Rogers of Richmond, Va., representative of the Reynolds Tobacco Company in Asia Minor, returned yesterday by the Greek liner Constantinople declaring that the Turkish Nationalists would win their war with Greece and eventually make their own peace terms. The interest on the Grecian nation debt exceeded the whole revenue of the country and he said it was not possible under this condition for Greece to maintain a war long.

Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turks, Capt. Rogers said, was a great soldier and had on his personal staff Germans, French, Italians and two American negroes who saw service in France. They are captains, one from Nashville, Tenn., and the other from Louisville, Ky.

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 10, 1922

FRANCE TO BRING IN COLORED REGIMENTS

Use of Africans in Replacing White Troops to Be Disbanded Stirs Apprehension.

Copyright (New York World) by Press Publishing Company, 1922.

(Special Cable Despatch to The World.)

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Colored troops will replace in France the regiments which are being disbanded, it is announced to-night, and a note of alarm is sounded on the dangers which will thereby be created. Movements already have been begun to have the four French infantry regiments which have just been dissolved replaced by Algerian and Senegalese troops.

A measure shortly to come before the Chamber provides for the maintenance under arms in France of a total effective of 356,000 men, composed of 293,000 Frenchmen and 63,000 natives.

Fears are expressed in the press that if the plan is not hazardous "the day when these natives will have been called on to repress troubles such as strikes or demonstrations in French cities and have made use of force, even though they have not fired a shot, the necessary prestige which the whites exercise over them will have disappeared."

Two Colored Officers on Turkish General's Staff

Capt. C. R. Rogers, of Richmond, Va., representative of the Reynolds Tobacco Company in Asia Minor, returned yesterday by the Greek liner Constantinople declaring that the Turkish Nationalists would win their war with Greece and eventually make their own peace terms. The interest of the Grecian national debt exceeded the whole revenue of the country and he said it was not possible under this conditios for Greece to maintain a war long.

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New York Age 1/21/22

NORMAN ANGELL ON FRANCE

Norman Angell, the English publicist, has an article in the last number of the "Freeman" which undoubtedly puzzle many people, especially colored people, who have followed his writings. The articdle is headed "The Negro Conquest of France."

Mr. Angell based his article on some observations which he made at the recent Pan-African Congress. At the end of the article he appended the following foot-note:

"On the morrow of attending the Pan-African Congress in Paris, I had occasion to visit Strasburg, to the liberation of which so many tens of thousands of the youth of France gave their lives. On a Sunday morning I found my way to the great municipal baths, a legacy of the German occupation. On coming out, an attempted short-cut back to my hotel landed me within a hundred yards of a street in which the following scene was being enacted: Under the summer sun, long queues of Negroes, hundreds of them, were lining up, in orderly fashion, outside the doors of certain houses. From time to time a few Negroes emerged from those houses, a few were admitted and the doors were closed, those outside waiting patiently their turn. Through this street wandered Alsatian children, girls and boys, watching a spectacle, which, after all, must be an inevitable incident of the age in which the new Africa will come to the aid of old France For those houses, outside the doors of which the Negroes were waiting, were brothels, and inside were white girls, the Liberated Daughters of France."

The first thought that is likely to strike the reader on finishing the article is that it is a plea to discontinue the use of black troops in European countries. But on going through the article again and coupling the foot-note with the heading it appears that Mr. Angell is driving at an entirely different idea, an idea which he does not too openly express, as brave a writer as he is.

In the first part of his article he makes a comparison between the mental attitude of the English-speaking Negroes and the French-speaking Negroes at the Congress. He states that according to his observation the English-speaking group habitually spoke of themselves as "we Negroes," while those from French territory spoke of themselves as "we Frenchmen." Mr. Angell states that this means France has managed to make these dark people French alike in spirit and feeling, as well as in law; a thing which America and Great Britain have almost absolutely failed in doing.

This statement of Mr. Angell no one can doubt. It is true that France is the only great colonial power which has managed to make Negro colonials feel that they were Frenchmen. In no other country in the world could a great General have made such a statement about the Negro race as was made by General Mangin of the French army and published in the New York "World" of January 8th.

General Mangin, who was for twenty years a military and administrative officer in the African colonies of France, and who in the great war was in command of African troops, said in an interview recently given out in Paris:

(*Special Correspondent of The World.*)

PARIS, December 28.—"An end must be put to this absurd legend of the inferiority of the black races. It is based solely on the tradition of slavery and is not at all flattering to the white races!"

* * * * *

"Civilization has its source in Yellow Asia, Black India and Black Egypt. Greece dates only from 1,200 or 1,500 years before Christ and Rome was only a tardy parvenu in the history of world development. Our alphabets are Asiastic and our figures Arab. In short, the white race is only a stage in humanity, not the first nor probably the last. There is no guarantee that it will not be outdistanced by the colored rades in future ages."

When the General was asked for an explanation of the "lack of progress" in Africa he said:

"That depends on what is understood by progress. There is moral progress, which has not made much advance for centuries, and scientific progress, which strides with giant paces. Moral progress is as good as, and perhaps better, than in Paris, among certain African tribes. As to the second, more illusory than real, Negroes assimilate it with disconcerting rapidity. Three months is sufficient for them to become locomotive drivers, steamboat pilots or taxicab chauffeurs. All our wireless stations in Africa are served by natives."

General Mangin stated that the attitude toward the black colonials of France in the following words:

"The Frenchman is infinitely more cordial with his black male cousins and more gallant with his black female cousins. Generally the French resident, civilian or military, lives on excellent terms with the local population as soon as they realize that we are not there to persecute them or hold them to ransom, and that there is every advantage in supporting themselves on our tempered tutelage and good fellowship. That is what distinguishes us from the English—correct, loyal and haughty, who know better how to make themselves feared than to make themselves loved.

"I believe we are the only nation in the world which treats the blacks as brothers—as inferior brothers, if, in default of sufficient moral or intellectual emancipation, they have not attained their social majority; as equals when their rich primitive nature, brought to value by our teaching, is raised above the common level."

Now, to return to Mr. Angell; he goes on to say that the attitude of the black leaders in the French Empire, which not only enables them to think of themselves as Frenchmen, but makes them more than willing to encorage their people to enlist in the French army and fight the battles of France, should not interest the white world merely as a moral or sentimental fact, but because of certain far-reaching political possibilities which it involves. Mr. Angell feels that if the French Negro leaders would or could express their conscious and unconscious purposes the summary would run something like this:

The English-speaking Negro insists that the Negro is suffering great wrongs throughout the world at the hands of the white race. That is perfectly true. But why are the Negro's rights treated with contempt? Because he is powerless. The white is ruler because he

has an unquestioned, overwhelming preponderance of force. He will never treat us Negroes on a basis of equality until we can defend ourselves. How can we defend ourselves? By a Negro combination, the solidarity of the black race? It is a dream. It will be centuries before we can have such solidarity or such organization. But there is a great instrument of power which can be used for the defense of Negro interests and rights within our reach, if we play our cards properly. That instrument is the political and military power of France.

The French army is already one-third Negro. The birth rate of France is stationary. There is only one way by which France can maintain a permanent parity of power, and that is with the help of the African Negro. We Negroes therefore hold the balance of power in the greatest quarrel in Western civilization. France can maintain the hegemony of Europe thanks only to what her military writers have called *"la force noire."* She is coming to a time when the preponderance of her military power will in fact rest upon the Negro. What more could we ask as an instrument for securing our rights in the world? France shall be our spokesman among the white powers. When on the next occasion, a colored nation, whether Asiatic or African, demands as a principle, say, of the League of Nations, the recognition of racial equality, and some new Mr. Wilson, as the protagonist of democracy, chooses to oppose that principle, then France shall stand upon it. She shall stand upon it because that will be the one condition of her being able to put any reliance upon her largest military raw material. In any vital Negro question, this greatest of the military powers will support us. Is this, then, the time to withhold the military cooperation of our people, the black population of France? Any true conception of the best policy for us Negroes would be to extend Negro conscription to the utmost possible extent, to make it as indispensable as possible.

We are not sure, and we do not think that Mr. Angell is sure that all of this is in the minds of the French Negro leaders, either consciously and unconsciously, but his deductions are interesting: they are more than interesting, they are startling. So far as we know, it is the first time that any such idea has been given to the world. The idea that France will some day become the instrument of power through which the people of Africa and of African descent will command the respect and fair treatment of the world, and not only a military instrument, because of her black legions, but also a racial instrument, because in the meantime she will have become, more or less, a colored nation, is one to start the imagination on a far journey.

CATS' PAWS

IN A SCATHING ARTICLE which appeared in the Herald and Examiner the morning after Christmas, William Randolph Hearst ripped greedy Great Britain up and down the back and clipped the loafing class of Americans a backhander that should make them sit up and take notice at least for a few brief moments. He apparently sees nothing in the conference now being held at Washington but a colossal scheme to either coerce or bulldoze the United States into accepting the program outlined by Britain, which in a nutshell means that we would ever be mixed up in foreign disputes and get the same benefit out of it as the cat did which used his paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the monkey—burns.

MR. HEARST applauds to the echo the stand taken by France and gives that country, with a population less than half of ours, credit for being wise enough not to become "a doormat for Great Britain to wipe her feet upon." It is too late now to discuss the question of whether it was wise or unwise for us to enter the late great world war, but it isn't too late to steer our ship of state away from any further danger rocks. It is difficult to understand just why we should pin our faith on anything that England says. Our experience with her in the past has been anything but pleasant or profitable.

TO THE CASUAL OBSERVER it looks like the only subject before the house is the disarmament of all powers with the exception of Great Britain; thus she will continue to be mistress of the seas and incidentally—with the aid of Japan—run the rest of the world. France sees through all of this fine diplomatic scheming and refuses to dance at the party. Just what the outcome will be no one knows. As loyal American citizens, 15,000,000 strong, we are, of course, interested in every move our country makes, although not one of us is permitted to have a direct vote in any of the deliberations that so vitally concern all. While we are strong for any movement that has for its object the suppression of the war spirit, we are loath to enter into any compact that will require us to be a part and parcel of every dispute in which the countries of the old world so often indulge.

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
JANUARY 1, 1922

ROUGE ET NOIR.

When the American Negro novelist and social philosopher Dubois, whose writings came to the attention of Chicago whites as the result of a Negro outbreak of fanaticism on the south side, resulting in murder, was in France as a delegate to the Pan-African congress, he found that the French attitude towards the African blacks was injurious in one respect. It granted the Negro social, political, and mental equality, but it insisted upon capitalism.

The French accepted the equality of black and white but they did not want the blacks to be red. They trained intelligent Senegalese so in capitalism that between a black man of social standing and a white man of social standing there was no difference of opinion regarding property rights.

To Dubois this was an injustice to Negro traditions. In Africa the black understood communism, the common ownership and use of resources. The black had found one powerful friend among the whites, the French. Under the French a black nation was being created in Senegal. Senegal, given equality, accepts as one item of equality French military conscription.

The French white youth and the Senegal black youth go to the military authorities on arriving at military age and are taken into active service. This is one of the means by which La France Noire is being created. When a black boy from Senegal has been through the same military training as a white boy from Normandy he is a soldier, a military Frenchman, and he has the same standing in Paris that he would have among his own people in Africa.

All this is good, according to Dubois, but it is bad that along with these social recognitions should come the development of capitalism, which although it denied race distinctions should impose economic ones.

When Mr. H. G. Wells went to the radical Negro club in Washington and met the intelligencia, including Dubois, he found this thought permeating the American Negro opinion. A young man, commenting upon the Senegal situation, asked Mr. Wells, "Why not a black Napoleon?" Mr. Wells, who as an international chameleon is as good a white Englishman as ever drew breath, thought that the young man lacked something in the way of manners supposed to prevail in America.

Rouge et noir is the American Negro idea and it is the idea which is being spread as widely as it can be, to the consternation of American Negro conservatives. France recognizes the artistic, mental, social, military, and political qualities and inequalities of her black citizens.

This is not enough for our own Negro intellectuals.

"Lafayette—and Lenin—we are here."

Is Crowned a Queen by the Romans

Chicago Defender
3/4/22

BY GABRIELE POLONA

Rome, Mar. 3.—(By Cable to the Chicago Defender.)—The editorial herewith reproduced was published in La Tribuna Roma, leading daily of this city, during the recent visit of Mrs. Lelia Walker Wilson. Mrs. Wilson was tendered many honors by Italian society before her departure for Jerusalem. La Tribuna's article follows:

"St. Peter's, Rome, today took on the aspect of a social international Congress of Nations. It is, of course, more tranquil and more serious than the International Congress at Geneva. Notables of all nations and from all countries thronged the concourse of the Piazza San Pietro. And we could not fail to regard in our inventory of those present, as the most prominent among the vast throng, Mrs. Lelia Wilson of New York, Balfour and Leon Bourgeoise of France.

"Tall and slender, with a majestic figure, the divine manner and graciousness of the former invested her with the bearing of a young goddess. Her somewhat sloping cheeks, a rather extended nose and dark complexion, would have caused the ancient Greek lyricists to name her 'An Ethiopian Artemis.' Rising interest is shown in this young lady by the vast throng of international visitors, and her grace and bearing are the cause of much comment. One cannot help but associate her with the races of the extreme Orient, or with the no less noble Aztecs of old Mexico.

"The black race has truly sent us a charming representative in the person of Mrs. Lelia Wilson of New York. Her ancestors, surely not so long ago, must have been rulers of the virgin equatorial forests between the Gulf of Guinea and Mozambique. Therefore it goes without saying, that Mrs. Wilson is assuredly a queen."

Word was received after Mrs. Wilson's visit in Jerusalem she had left and was sojourning in Cairo, Egypt.

Race Problem - 1922.
Europe.

N Y C WORLD
JULY 5, 1922

WOULD OUST BLACK TROOPS.

Germany to Renew Demand in Charging One With Murder.

BERLIN, July 4.—Germany will demand the withdrawal of the colored French troops from the occupied zone, it was learned to-day, in connection with her demands for the summary punishment of a Moroccan soldier charged with the murder of a young German girl near Idstein.

The soldier is alleged to have assaulted and strangled the girl, Frieda Gujkes.

OMAHA NEB HERALD
JUNE 20, 1922

THE SENEGELESE: AN OMEN.

In one of Mark Sullivan's article in the New York Evening Post appears a significant bit of comment by J. L. Garvin, the famous British journalist, on "the militarized Negroes of tropical Africa" now in service in the French army. There are now over 300,000 of them, comprising more than 40 per cent of the French army, many stationed in the Rhineland, and "there are plans for over a million in war." Garvin goes on to say:

"I reflected. I thought of Lenine in the Kremlin of his Chinese guards. If there is to be a million of black mercenaries on the French side, according to the mechanical two-camp logic of M. Poincare and all the fatal chauvinistic schools, why not ultimately millions of yellow mercenaries on the side of Russia and Germany? The logic of French reaction would be a sort of super-Armageddon, with hordes of blacks and yellows launched against each other until the larger forces of the east slowly conquered, and the dwindling life of France was trodden out forever. No power in the world so much needs a genuine peace system of reconciliation and disarmament as France, whose population declines with every victory no less than with every defeat.

"Either the Genoa policy will live and grow and triumph on the basis of settled peace for Europe and Asia alike, or the civilization of modern Europe will perish like that of ancient Rome. Russia would have least to risk. Germany might be the cockpit of a continent—a devastated battleground as in the Thirty Years' war. France, though her initial ascendency in military equipment would enable her to advance at the beginning of such a struggle, would be its surest victim at the end."

It is strange that thoughtful men and women, in France and elsewhere, have not been more impressed by the frightful possibilities of the military policy—it is not a new one; it is old, almost, as history—that has impressed the Senegelese mercenaries into service. No nation more surely plants the seed of undying hatred and future war than that nation which engages other peoples than its own to man its armies and do its fighting, particularly if that other people is of another race and color.

* * *

When the British not alone hired Hessians but engaged the Indians to war upon the American colonists in the war of the revolution they went to the unfortunate limit of their powers and their necessities to make American hatred of Great Britain instinctive for a hundred years. It was the Roman mercenaries that rallied the civilized and barbarian world against the power of imperial Rome. Today France, with her black troops quartered in occupied German territory, is doing more than with all her impossible indemnity demands to cultivate a German resentment that will live long years before it can learn to forget and forgive. The outcry that came from Germany was something more than "propaganda." It was the manifestation of a natural feeling that would be shown by any people in similar circumstances.

But the evil goes farther than that. Garvin "thought of Lenine." Lenine and what he represents are worth thinking about in this connection. There is, indeed, no lack of Russian man power, as there is lack of French man power, to carry on a militaristic policy. But there is a growing understanding between Russia and Germany. Russian territories are neighbor to the lands which hold the yellow hordes of Asia. China, too, has grievances and resentments. And the power of example, of suggestion, is great and dangerous. If France today brings black troops into Europe to forward her purposes, what consideration, on some other day, shall be advanced to restrain Russia and Germany from bringing in yellow troops, as Garvin suggests? And when that day dawns, what will there be left of the white civilization of Europe when its sun has set?

* * *

Chemicals, it is plain, are not the most terrible thing that will be turned loose upon the earth when the next war comes. The outrages and atrocities that attended when white men fought white men, and of which so much was made, will be mild indeed in comparison with what will happen when Europe becomes the cockpit in which white, black and yellow men alike contend—with the white men in the minority, and with their homes and families in hideous jeopardy.

"Either the Genoa policy," says Garvin, "will live and grow and triumph on the basis of settled peace for Europe and Asia alike, or the civilization of modern Europe will perish like that of ancient Rome." The Senegelese are the awful portent, the faint suggestion of horrors to come, that inspire the prophecy.

Civilization removed the lid from the pit in 1914 and has not put it back on again. It would better hasten to apply a lid and seal it for a thousand years. And the old lid is hopelessly destroyed. It never worked well at best. It is a new lid that is needed. Some call it the league of nations, some an association of nations, some "the Genoa policy", some just plain applied Christianity. By whatever name it is called it seems despised and rejected of men. But until somehow the civilized peoples are brought together in friendship and harmony that rest upon justice and moral law, the yawning mouth of the pit will menace us all, threatening soon or late to engulf everything of good that has been accomplished since the star led the wise men to the stable manger in which lay the [illegible] of Bethlehem—the Prince of Peace.

RISING TIDE OF COLOR THREATENS TO ENGULF EUROPE, SAYS GIBBS

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn
10-8-1922

Can Britain Count on Any of Her Allies? He Asks.

HER POWER MAY TOTTER

Far-Flung Empire Menaced by Islamic Aggression.

AND WHAT OF AMERICA?

Is the United States So Utterly Aloof That She Will Not Lift a Little Finger to Help Us, Asks Famous Correspondent — Asia Waits for Europe's Weakness, and the Time Seems Near.

BY SIR PHILIP GIBBS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The question must be asked and, if possible, answered whether the British empire can count in any way upon her allies in the great war or upon any friendship in the world during the coming conflicts, which will tax her strength to the uttermost. For it is idle to believe that we are approaching an era of peace and world settlement. All my hopes in that direction, I confess, have withered away after an anxious study of the present situation in most of the countries of Europe and in Asia Minor.

I am forced reluctantly to believe that for some years ahead, perhaps for many, such institutions as the League of Nations, and all they represent in the hopes of idealists everywhere, will be challenged by the forces of disorder and strife and by armed powers deaf to all arguments of arbitration and conciliation.

The red hot flames that have been lighted in the near east by Mustapha Kemal and his Turks have already touched a long train of explosives stretching away through Palestine, Persia and India, where western ideas and desires do not prevail and cannot be maintained except by authority backed ultimately by armed force acting as police.

The Rising Tide of Color.

It is upon Great Britain, above all, that the burden of authority falls most heavily because of her immense guardianship of the East. It is not an exaggeration to say that the British people are the main bulwark of the world against the rising tide of color which is now menacing the white races. But in many other ways Great Britain has a vast and perilous responsibility.

These difficulties are going to increase. Nothing is settled anywhere. The question of German reparations still remains as an unsolved problem, though for a little while it has been shelved. The question of interallied debts between France and England will come to the fore again—hideous old plague spots that seemed to have been healed by the victory of the allies have broken out afresh. The coming back of the Turk to Europe as far as the river Maritza on the frontier of Bulgaria will again arouse racial hatreds and fears and vendettas of the Bulgar and Serb and Turk, with Russia and Germany and France pulling the wires from behind.

It is clear then that British policy in Europe as well as in Asia will be put to the most supreme test of wisdom and strength, and there is conviction among the English people that this ordeal will find them utterly alone. Whatever may be the blame given to English statesmen for supporting Greek claims to Smyrna and ignoring the growing power of the Turkish nationalists until they came down like tigers upon defenseless communities of Christians after the Greek defeat—personally I think they were guilty of incredible folly—it is hard to acquit the French of unfriendly action in withdrawing their troops from the neutral zone round Constantinople at a time when British troops were ordered to defend the freedom of the straits. France had pledged her word to the necessity of keeping those straits open, yet she refused to lend a man or gun to join in their defense. Mustapha Kemal would not have dared play so arrogant a part if England, France and Italy had presented a united front both before and after the destruction of Smyrna. It was partly England's fault that that did not happen, but it was lamentable, anyhow, to say the least of it, that the French government tore up the treaty of Sevres which they had signed and made a separate treaty with Mustapha Kemal without any consultation or agreement with Great Britain or any attempt in that direction.

One Enormous Lesson.

There is one enormous lesson to be learned from these humiliating and tragic events. Europe must stand together in the face of any common menace or suffer further humiliation, and in my judgment ultimate ruin; for the British empire, strong though it still is, will be unable to make peace prevail or to maintain authority and order east and west if it is deserted and stands alone. And without peace there will be no health in Europe and no recovery. Asia waits for Europe's weakness. Japan is watching. Russia is active.

It is urgent that France and Great Britain should settle their differences with each other and with Germany and play the part of good Europeans. The hostility of France to England on many points of policy is so acute that such hope seems distant and I am bound to say that France has not played the game as well as we might have expected after such great sacrifices together. It is needless to add that every Frenchman thinks the same thing of England.

But what of America in all this? Is the United States so utterly aloof from world interests that she will not lift a little finger to help us or throw the weight of her influence by any word of friendship and advice to the

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RFL 16

side of those who work for peace? There are Americans who tell me so, and recent acts like the Fordney tariff seem to point to an American policy of self exclusion.

I utterly refuse to believe that. I am convinced in my soul that if the British empire has to put up a fight against fate on the side of world order and for interests which are not selfish, but universal, the United States will answer her call with the full strength of her power. It may come to that.

Indeed, I think it is only the United States that can prevent many of these dangers ahead. But associating herself not in a military way but by moral pressure with the forces of peace in Europe, with the claims of justice and equity and with diplomatic arbitration, America can even now help enormously.

By standing silent and aloof she will not be a friend of Europe, but an enemy, and that I cannot believe is in the heart of the American people.

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MRS. LILA E. HARPER
KEYSTONE VIEW CO.

THE REHOBOTHS.

A.P.O.
9-2-22

THEIR TREATY WITH THE KAISER.

In the last issue of the *A.P.O.* we pointed out that the Rehoboths were a Coloured community, who migrated from the Cape Colony over fifty years ago, and settled in South-West Africa long before ever the Germans cast longing eyes on that territory; that they subsequently signed a Treaty with the German Government; that they were virtually an independent self-governing people; that they threw in their lot with the Allies, and that as a reward for those services, Mr. Hofmeyr, the Administrator, has submitted to them a Draft Agreement, which he requested them to sign, but which on the advice of the A.P.O. their Volksraad has rejected.

We now publish the Treaty, and in the next issue shall reproduce The Hofmeyr Draft Agreement.

PROTECTION AND FRIENDSHIP.
TREATY BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND THE BASTARDS OF REHOBOTH.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Wilhelm I., in the name of the German Empire, of the first part, and the independent chief of the Bastards at Rehoboth, in Great Namaqualand, Captain Hermanus van Wijk, for himself and his lawful successors, of the second part, desire to contract a Treaty of Protection and Friendship.

For this purpose the representative of His Majesty the German Emperor, C. S. Buttner, and the Captain Hermanus van Wijk and his Councillors, have agreed to the following articles.

Article 1.

The Captain Hermanus van Wijk requests His Majesty the German Emperor to accept the Protection over his country and people. His Majesty the German Emperor, grants this request and promises the Captain Hermanus van Wijk his most high protection. As an outward sign of this Protection the German flag is hoisted.

Article 2.

His Majesty the German Emperor, recognises the rights and the freedom which the Bastards of Rehoboth have secured for themselves, and binds hmiself to acknowledge such treaties as other nations or persons belonging thereto, have previously contracted with them, and also not to cause damage to the Captain by appropriating the revenue which belongs to him in accordance with the Laws and Customs of his country.

Article 3.

The Captain Hermanus van Wijk binds himself not to alienate his country or part thereof, to other nations or persons belonging thereto, without the consent of His Majesty the German Emperor, nor to contract treaties with other Governments without a like consent.

Article 4.

The Captain promises to protect the life and property of all German Imperial subjects and protected persons; he grants them the right and freedom to travel, to dwell, to work, to buy and sell as far as his territory runs. However, the citizens and burghers of Rehoboth reserve to themselves the right in any single case to stipulate the conditions, under which strangers will be allowed to remain in the Territory. On the other hand German Imperial subjects act according to the Laws and Customs of their own country, and they shall pay to the Captain such taxes and payments as have been hitherto customary, also those which afterwards may be agreed upon between the Captain and the German Empire. The Captain binds himself not to grant superior rights or favours to any other nation as to the German Imperial subject.

Article 5.

Concerning civil and criminal matters in dispute it is stipulated that disputed points among the burghers of Rehoboth themselves shall be settled by their own judges and according to their own laws; in cases in dispute between the burghers of Rehoboth and such people who do not belong to the burghers of Rehoboth, a mixed court shall give judgment, to which court the German Emperor and the Captain of Rehoboth shall assign judges; all matters in dispute between such people who do not belong to the burghers of Rehoboth and their households, and all criminal misdeeds of such people shall be judged by such persons as shall be appointed by the German Empire. In all matters in dispute, included those among the burghers of Rehoboth the right of appeal to the court of His Majesty the German Emperor, giving final judgment, is granted.

Article 6.

The Captain binds himself as much as possible to assist in the preservation of peace in Great Namaqualand and the neighbouring countries. And in matters of dispute between him and other chiefs in Great Namaqualand or the neighbouring countries, he shall first ask the opinion of the German Government or request that the matter may be settled through the intervention of the German Government.

Article 7.

If further other matters may yet have to be regulated between the German Empire and the Captain of Rehoboth, they shall subsequently be settled by agreement between the two Governments.

Rehoboth, the 15th of September, 1885
(Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Five.)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem—1922
Europe

AFRICAN CHIEFS IN PARIS

Chicago Defender 9-2-22

Photo by International.

The delegation of twenty-seven chieftains of French colonies in Africa are here shown under the escort of a French general officer during their visit to the French capital. They were the guests of the French government and their presence in Paris was made as interesting for them as officers and civilians could make it. They were dined and entertained in the best hotels and theaters that Paris could afford.

German Ambassador Denies Black Troops Attacked Women

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Charging that black African troops of France in the army of the occupation on the Rhine were committing unspeakable crimes against German women and children and inflaming race hatred, Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, proposed in the Senate on Thursday, August 31, that the American government suggest France the substitution of white troops for African troops in this occupied territory.

In the course of his remarks, Senator Hitchcock declared that at best a military occupation by an army of white men belonging to a civilized race is bad enough. When the soldiers belong to half-civilized races of Africa it becomes horrible."

Submits No Evidence

Senator Hitchcock based his accusations against the French black troops upon the mere statements of returning American travelers and letters from American tourists. He submitted no evidence showing that these troops were guilty of any atrocious conduct; but it seems as if his objections to the French African troops remaining in the occupied territory are based upon the color of their skins and not their conduct, as will appear from the following excerpt from his statement:

"We may sit idly by while France in her folly proceeds to cripple, if not to crush, the German republic by demands for reparations which all the world knows Germany cannot possibly meet at this time. We may even witness in silence the fall of the German republic and see the German people driven in desperation back into the grasp of the plotting monarchists or into the arms of Bolshevism. But we as a Nation are in part responsible for the Rhineland being under military occupation and it is our right, as well as our duty, to protest against quartering half-civilized black troops among white people, where they appear as conquerors and act as criminals."

German Ambassador Denies Charge

Statements that French African troops in occupied German territory were annoying German women and children were emphatically denied by the German Ambassador, Otto Wiedfeldt, who arrived in New York on Friday last from Berlin.

The German Ambassador stated that the black troops in the occupied territory were conducting themselves properly and that there was no complaint from the German people against them. Such a statement from the German Ambassador completely discredits Senator Hitchcock's charges and exonerates the French government for its course in making no distinctions in its soldiery.

It is recalled that during the world war the French African troops, especially the Senegalese, won the admiration of France for their bravery in battle.

Spreading Anti-Negro Propaganda

AMERICAN TOURISTS ENDEAVORING TO DISCREDIT NEGROES

New York, Sept 4—"Wherever a certain class of American tourists go in Europe they continually and industriously endeavor to convince Europeans that the Negro in the United States is ignorant, criminal, vicious, and above all a rapist, ever ready to criminally assault white women and restrained only by sheer brute force in the form of lynching." was the statement made today by Arthur T. Long, principal of a large public school in Indianapolis, Ind., who has just returned after spending more than two months in France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, according to announcement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"They never tell of the decent, self-respecting, progressive colored people. Mr. Long continued, the best that they ever say is usually some story about a "good darkey" or a "coon". Unfortunately this work has been carried on so extensively that it is being felt in countries where a few years ago there was no thought of race prejudice. Americans, spending lavishly, are naturally catered to by French, German and other merchants and business men. Thus economic pressure is making people free from prejudice how to American racial bitterness."

"On the othe rhand, there seems to me to be considerable knowledge in Europe of the facts about the race problem in American. Largely due to the attempt of America to assume the moral leadership of the world as well as the financial mastery. Europeans consider the race question in America and the burning alive of human beings to be the acid test of the genuineness of American moral ideals. Europe wants to know the real facts about the race problem in America, and it is to be regretted that there seems to be no adequate means at present of getting the real truth before Europe.

"All Americans who go to Europe can be divided, with only a few exceptions into two classes. One of these is that group I have already spoken of those who deliberately spread lies about the Negro. The other class is composed of those who say nothing about th eproblem. Very few white American ever take the time or trouble to tell the truth, even if they themselves know it. It is a sad but true fact, that in all the time I was in Europe, the only really good things said about the Negro were said by Frenchmen and Englishmen."

Mr. Long was asked about the truth of the charges made in the United States Senate on August 31 by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska that colored troops were committing excesses on German women in the occupied zones. He replied: "I was in Germany two weeks and during that time, though I was at Mayence where French troops are quartered, as well as at Cologne where the British troops are stationed and at Cobïenz where the American forces are. I never heard one word of any such charges. It does seem to me that if there had been the slightest grounds for such charges I would

at least have gotten an inkling of it. The real reason is easy to understand. The Germans naturally want the occupation forces removed. They are wise enough to know that America's blind spot is her race prejudice, and that an appeal to that race prejudice is the most potent argument they can make to Americans, especially when that appeal is made to the tune of a charge that black men are raping white women."

"Prehaps one of the most interesting things I observed, Mr. Long continued, was the fact that Americans as soon as the ship left American soil seem to feel that the ban of color was lifted and restrictions were removed. People who would not think of treating colored people decently in America for fear of exciting comment or scorn, actually became friendly and acted like human beings. My conclusion is that the atmosphere of America is conducive to race prejudice and Negro hating, that the so called race prejudice is not inherent at all but it artificially created and maintained as a sort of fetish in the United States."

Mr. Long covered a great deal of territory while abroad and tells most interestingly the story of his experiences.

CHARGES IN SENATE OF RHINE ATROCITIES

Hitchcock Says French Again Are Using Black Troops in the Occupied Zone.

WANTS AMERICAN PROTEST

Democratic Senate Leader's Attack Includes French Reparation Demands on Germany.

N Y C TIMES
SEPTEMBER 1, 1922

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In the Senate today Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, former Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, revived the charges of atrocities by French negro troops against German women and others in the occupied portion of Germany. He said that he had received letters from Germany indicating that French negro soldiers were indulging in crimes against the population of the Rhinelands.

Mr. Hitchcock said that his purpose in bringing the matter to the Senate's attention was to propose to the United States Government that it should suggest to France that white troops be substituted for the African soldiers she maintains in the occupied area. Incidentally, he criticized the French Government for its demands on Germany in the matter of reparations.

No action was taken by the Senate with reference to Mr. Hitchcock's suggestion.

The charges that negro troops of the French Army of Occupation were committing crimes against the civilized population, and especially against women, were investigated by the Washington Government toward the end of the Wilson Administration. General Allen, then and now the Commander of the American forces at Coblenz, made a report in which he gave eidence to show that the charges had been magnified and that the French negro troops were being withdrawn from the Rhineland.

"Something more than a year ago," said Senator Hitchcock, "I received a copy of the printed circular, which I hold in my hand, describing, in some detail what was called 'The Horror on the Rhine.' It purported to be the complaint of German people living in the German territory occupied by French troops. These German people protested against the conduct of France in keeping thousands of black soldiers from her African provinces quartered among the people. It charged that the black African troops of France, whether negroes or Sengalese, were committing unspeakable crimes against German women and children.

"The statement declared that the crimes committed by these black troops generally went unpunished and that the so-called trials were a farce.

"The statement was signed by a number of German associations and societies located in other parts of Germany. They appealed to the civilized world to bring influence to bear to induce France to withdraw her black troops and substitute French soldiers.

"I do not know whether any influence was brought to bear on France. I made some private inquiries through officials of our Government and was informed that France was withdrawing the black troops, and very soon thereafter France made some public announcement that they were being withdrawn. Thus the matter quieted down.

"In recent months, however, the black troops on the Rhine have again become a cause of bitter complaint. Reports of returning American travelers and letters from American tourists have brought news that France has thousands of black troops quartered among the German population and that repulsive crimes are again inflaming race hatred.

"At best a military occupation by an army of white men belonging to a civilized race is bad enough. When the soldiers belong to half-civilized races of Africa, it becomes horrible.

"Among other letters which I have recently received on this subject I have been much impressed by one. It is from a citizen of my State—a naturalized citizen. He was born a British subject and heretofore his prejudices have naturally been pro-British and anti-German. His sympathies have been with the French. The letter is written from Coblenz, which is still occupied by a few American soldiers—about a thousand, I believe. Formerly we had 15,000 in that district.

"As our troops have been withdrawn French troops have come in, although General Allen still holds command in the district, and the prayer of the people is that he be permitted to remain, even with the handful of American troops still there. The occupation by American troops has been peaceful and marked by strict discipline, law and order. While it has lasted it has been regarded by the Germans as an international enforcement of treaty terms without hatred or bitterness. These same Germans dread the day when this international occupation shall terminate and become a French occupation. It will then be the occupation by a conqueror and an enemy. Its worst feature, however, is that a large portion of the incoming French troops are blacks from Africa.

"Referring to them my friend writes: 'If you were here and saw the French troops, mostly colored, and heard the stories our boys (buddies I talked to) tell of their behavior, it would certainly arouse you.'

"Mr. President, such statements coming from one who has heretofore sympachized with France are impressive.

"My purpose today is to propose that it is the duty of our Government to suggest to France the substitution of white troops for African troops in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

"We may sit idly by while France in her folly proceeds to cripple if not to crush the German Republic by demands for reparations which all the world knows Germany cannot possibly meet at this time. We may even witness in silence the fall of the German Republic and see the German people driven in desperation back into the grasp of the plotting monarchists or into the arms of Bolshevism. But we as a nation are in part responsible for the Rhineland being under military occupation and it is our right, as well as our duty, to protest against quartering half-civilized black troops among white people where they appear as conquerors and act as criminals."

FRANCE HAS ARMY OF 690,000 MEN

In Statement to League She Says This Force Is Necessary to Her Safety.

FEARS GERMAN ATTACK

Says Spirit of Revenge Is Fostered in Fatherland, Which Does Not Accept Defeat.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—A French statement to the League of Nations on land armaments puts the strength of the French Army, metropolitan and colonial, at 690,000 men, and declared that in existing political conditions France does not deem it wise to reduce that number. The new French law fixes 725,000 as the number of all French troops, which total the Paris Government has decided to reduce to the figure stated above.

Of this 690,000, it is stated that 335,000 men are stationed in France proper, 92,000 on the Rhine, 70,000 are used in carrying out treaty obligations in the Sarre, Syria, the Cameroons and Togoland, while the rest are stationed in the French colonies. In the total of 690,000 there are 100,000 professional soldiers, 375,000 conscripts, 205,000 colonial natives and 10,000 foreigners.

The French state frankly that fear of Germany determines the total of 427,000 men maintained on the Continent, and the report adds: "The Government considers that at this cost only can it attain a superiority which will discourage any aggressive tendency."

The report shows that in 1914 the budget provided for 873,000 men, as compared with 690,000 now. In 1920 the French military budget was 6,000,000,000 francs; in 1921, 5,400,000,000, and in 1923, 4,500,000,000.

The statement of the French Government not only refers to an army twice as large as any other, except the Russian, but gives an interesting reflection of the state of mind of the statesmen controlling the most powerful nation on the Continent of Europe.

Troops Called For by Treaty.

The French begin by pointing out that the treaty obligations call for the use of 160,000 men as follows: The Rhine, 92,000; Sarre, 8,000; Upper Silesia and Memel, 10,000; Constantinople and the Straits, 8,000; Syria, Togoland and the Cameroons, 42,000. In Morocco, France maintains 85,000 troops, in Algeria and Tunis, 75,000, and in other colonies, 70,000, of whom a large percentage are native. The French say that they are therefore obliged to maintain outside of Europe for colonial and treaty duties 390,000 men theoretically, although the actual number is now below that figure.

The metropolitan army is charged to "defense of the country against foreign enemies." This section says:

"In the present state of European politics the special position of France has so often been misunderstood that the French Government feels bound to define it clearly in this communication.

"France has always desired peace. She proved this by silently bearing a terrible wound in her side for fifty years. She made most strenuous efforts to avoid the last war, and was the last to mobilize in Europe, seething with armed forces. But mained and impoverished in the presence of her numerous graves and all too few cradles, and five times invaded in a century and a quarter, France would fall short of her elementary duty of defense and her mission as the champion of order if she did not look toward her newly recovered frontier and take necessary precautions against the possibility of another catastrophe.

"France and almost the whole world wish for peace. But in Germany, conquered only yesterday, is there really a unanimous desire to preserve peace? A terrible wave of violence breaks out almost daily and does not stop short of periodical murder, and shows there are still too few brave spirits in Germany to stem the wave of destruction. And although the German Government condemns manifestations, there is no evidence, alas, that it has strength to check them.

Treaty as Germans View It.

"Germany, it seems, does not accept her defeat. It is true that with the exception of a very few no German considers the Treaty of Versailles as anything but an intolerable injustice, a monstrous forced peace of shame and violence, against which every means of resistance is justified. Thus the idea of revenge is systematically directed against France and, supported daily by the press under the influence of Pan-Germans and by militarist manifestations of every kind which no authority has yet been strong enough to suppress, is making continuous progress among the mass of the people."

The French then argue that Germany's hostility toward the new States, her attitude on Upper Silesia, her desire to swallow Austria and her closeness to Russia all make war possible and add: "However firm may be the desire of France to avoid such a conflict she would fail in her duty if she neglected to provide against it."

The report says the peace treaty allows Germany a Reichswehr strength of 100,000 men and that Germany has retained the Schutzpolizei, 150,000 men, and observes: "In spite of everything, Germany has succeeded in maintaining a standing army of 200,000, more than she sought at the conclusion of the peace treaty. The report says there are 7,000,000 men trained as soldiers in Germany who are capable of being mobilized.

The French then say that, although Germany is rich in men, the number she could put in the field quickly would depend on how many she could equip. Commissions of control have kept down materials of war, but when they are withdrawn Germany can quickly manufacture more.

Pointing out that regarding industrial and population factors Germany is superior to France, the French say their safety lies in being able to move more quickly and by being better prepared, adding:

"France must, therefore, protect herself by securing superiority in the matter of time. Rapid deployment of her forces can alone allow her, in case of attack, to benefit, but the real advantage the Treaty of Versailles provides is in preventing Germany from carrying out, as in 1914, simultaneous mobilization of all of her forces."

After the statistical summary the French report concludes:

Pressure on Rhine Beneficial.

"The situation arising out of the war has imposed obligations on France with regard to the maintenance of political stability in Europe. The presence of large French forces on the Rhine not only applies pressure which obliges Germany to respect the treaties she has signed, but affords considerable moral support to the young nations of Central Europe which have arisen since the war and contributes largely to giving France the necessary authority for maintaining the principles of order and justice and for securing their observance.

"The military force of France is at present an essential factor of peace in Europe. France would be glad to reduce it after the terrible sufferings she has undergone, but she cannot be asked to do so as long as the Germans' war spirit, to which we have drawn attention, continues to exist."

The British statement calls attention to the fact that France has the largest air force in the world, being credited with 1,150 military planes as against 368 for England, 715 for the United States and 390 for Japan.

Europe.

England Has Her Back to Wall Again

Chicago Defender

Color Problem Troubles Great Britain in Her Many Provinces

4/1/22

Not only America, but the whole world is intimately wrapped up in the "Color problem." England's or Great Britain's phase of it probably looms as large as does that of any other country, for she has darker peoples on three continents fighting her for the right of "self-determination." A case in point is an incident described by "X" writing an article on this problem in the Evening News of Glasgow, Scotland. The story concerned an East Indian fireman who had been attacked by a European shunter and driven from his engine. Serious consequences developed. "X" writes:

"The dark-skinned fireman, the white-skinned shunter, and the aggressive shovel—they make a small group, but they are extraordinarily significant. The incident brings to the focus of a pin-point what is more and more manifestly every day the problem of the world. It is the racial problem, and very especially the color problem. One opens almost any newspaper, almost any day, to find that the shadow of this falls on almost every page. India has been already mentioned, but India at the moment refuses to be hid, and invades column after column. On one page it is Gandhi and his policy of non-co-operation. On another it is the difficulty of finding British recruits for the Indian civil service, partly owing to the hostility they have to face when they go out to their duties.

More of the Same.

"On yet another page of the same paper we come upon the problem which India has added to the seething problems of Africa—the problem which is summed up in the one word "Kenya;" owing to the large Indian immigration there, white man and brown man have a new friction point where sparks may very easily beget conflagrations. Yet again, the same newspaper takes our attention farther south to the Rand, where the whole misery of the present strike is mixed up with the problem of the "Color bar"—what shall be the white man's and what shall be the black man's position and work? The one problem of the world has still another aspect to show us ere we lay down the one day's paper—for here is an article on the present unrest in Egypt, the problem which Lord Allenby has come to discuss with our government, once more the problem of two races with two flags, rival interests, and different sets of inherited traditions, the problem of how they are to live together on the same map, and how the claims of the one are to be adjusted to the rights, duties and security of the other.

"A Black Internationale."

"That is why this article is entitled 'The Shadow on the Newspaper.' Almost any newspaper which gives foreign and imperial news might provide as many instances of the falling of that shadow; some days our daily journal might provide many more. So far, the white races have been dominant. Now the Negro in Africa and in America is beginning to assert himself; someone used the phrase recently—'a black internationale.' The situation in India is more anxious and menacing than ever it has been; the popular demand is outrunning the recent instalments of reform. Every lover of peace may be thankful for the settlement of the Shantung trouble, but if China and Japan draw closer together, the yellow races may play a part in world politics which has not been theirs as yet, and new adjustments with new frictions between white and yellow may by and by arise. So we are all more or less under the shadow of the one problem; neither statesmen nor journalists nor common men can escape from it. What is the way out? The way of mere repression—the top dog keeping his grip and making his weight felt—is becoming more and more discredited; the heave from underneath is too fierce and powerful. Some way of adjustment must be seen and strained towards, which shall have room in it for all, and in which each race shall contribute its share to the common good. The Christian church, which, with all its faults, is the most international institution in the world, has caught the vision and is working for it. Unless our statesmen can see it and work for it, too, nothing lies before the world but the deepening of the shadow, and finally the great tempest."

N. Y. C. GLOBE
APRIL 15, 1922

A NEGRO TO FRANCE.

We have heard much in recent years of the young American intellectual who is a voluntary expatriate because he finds the civilization of the old world so much more to his taste than shirtsleeved, coarse, and pioneering America. In L'Opinion, Paris, a letter was published the other day from one of these young men, who, it must be confessed, is a somewhat unusual specimen. His name is Norval Barksdale, he comes from Kansas City, and he is a Negro. The chief attraction of France for him is the failure to draw the color line. His letter (as translated by the Living Age, Boston) says in part:

> People of France, pause a moment to hear the words of a young man—an American by birth, a Negro by race, but a Frenchman by choice. . . . I am convinced that the colored peoples are to find their salvation in French civilization rather than in German kultur—that is to say, the kultur of the Germans, the English, and the Americans.
>
> French civilization produced Toussaint L'Ouverture, Alexandre Dumas, René Maran, and a host of other French writers and scholars who had colored blood in their veins. Among the Teutonic nations men of colored blood, no matter how gifted and cultivated, encounter nothing but obstacles and discouragements. . . . I greet the Negro of France. He knows true liberty; he knows what it is to live.

More than one American Negro has found in France the quality of treatment he can never dream to get in the United States. During the war there was grave apprehension in some quarters lest our Negro troops, returning home after being treated by the French exactly as though they were white, should resent violently the American attitude. That these fears proved groundless is due to the good sense of the colored soldiers, and not to any alteration of white America's point of view.

It is the fashion to say that France treats black men as she does because she has never had to live in close contact with a large colored population. This situation is being modified at least to a degree. France calls to the colors about 250,000 Negro soldiers each year, according to recent reports. The same number are annually released from service, and of these approximately 30,000 remain in France. It will be interesting to see whether, as this process goes on and through the marriage of these soldiers to French women numerous half-breeds appear, the French attitude of tolerance gives way to a feeling more like our own. In that case Mr. Barksdale will have to move on to some other country where members of his race are still rare enough or independent enough to receive courteous treatment.

N Y C TIMES
APRIL 27, 1922

FRANCE SENDING 'BLACK TROOPS' FILM

Offset Move Against Colored Army on Rhine.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
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The Sun Bureau,
Paris, April 27.

"To the Glory of the Black Troops," a French propaganda film, will shortly be sent to the United States to be shown as widely as possible.

It is intended as a response to allegations which have been made against France's colored soldiers and particularly is a rejoinder to "the black shame" campaign in America against the use of colored troops on the Rhine.

The film was exhibited at the Pathe studios yesterday to an assemblage of French generals, diplomats and politicians. According to newspaper descriptions it shows to advantage the "qualities of discipline and sociability of our admirable soldiers from Africa."

THE COLOR LINE ON THE RHINE

One of the supposed causes for continued German irritation and bitterness toward France has been the French policy of keeping large numbers of colored troops in the occupied German areas. It seems from Mr. Kent's special cablegram from Cologne in yesterday's Sun that there is no longer any ground for the complaint that Negro troops form a large part of the French garrisons. Prior to 1920 the French did have a considerable number of Senegalese troops in the occupied region, but they were withdrawn in consequence of British as well as of German protests, and there are now only about 9,000 colored Colonials doing guard duty there. These, the French claim, are not Negroes, but natives of Morocco, Algiers and Tunis and do not belong to the Negro race any more than do Japanese or Chinese.

This, the Germans reply, may be true, but their color is the same, and they resent the fact that members of what they regard as an inferior race are set over them. We can understand over here the force of this objection, in spite of the fact that these Colonials are said to be as well behaved as any of the white troops. Unless the French really desire to humiliate the Germans, it might be wise to avoid even this modified cause for friction. The precedent they set may hereafter return to plague them.—The Baltimore Sun.

N Y C WORLD
JUNE 17, 1922

GEN. ALLEN AGAINST ALL BLACK TROOPS

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 16

J. S. Commander on Rhine Says Soldiers of Lower Plane Should Not Be Used.

BERLIN, June 16 (Associated Press).—The presence of troops of "lower civilization" under the conditions of military occupation is undesirable, not only in the Rhineland but anywhere, is the opinion of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, Commander in Chief of the American Army of Occupation, as expressed by him to-day to American press representatives. He was interviewed regarding colored troop units on the Rhine. Gen. Allen will return to Coblenz to-night.

Gen. Allen said, in his connection with the Rhineland High Commission, he had conferred with Germans in regard to the presence of black troops in Germany, first with the clergy, then with university professors and later with the newspaper men, and it was emphasized that it would be better if these units were replaced. He said, however, most of the black units already had departed. The Senegalese are gone, and only a part of the Madagascar troops remains. There are about 15,000 North African troops still on the Rhine, among whom a number of what are known as "black soldiers" are enrolled. None of these was under his command, he added.

Gen. Allen expressed the hope that shortly no troops at all would be required on the Rhine. He declared the ocupation of the Rhur was "too terrible to think of," and a move that nobody wants. "Even the French do not want to occupy the Rhur, except in case of the direct necessity," he said. He intimated that the danger of disorder in case of such occupation was too great for it to be lightly contemplated.

As regards the withdrawal of the American troops, Gen. Allen said he had no idea how long the contingents would remain. For the present the American soldier was satisfied, and it had become a threat in connection with penalties to say, "you go home on the next boat."

Gen. Allen made it clear that though French troops were being brought in, his sector would continue to be distinctly American, and there would be no change in policy there. The American Provost Courts will govern and the American Administration will be generally maintained.

Commenting on lack of friction in the American sector, he said the Americans went on the principle of using as little enforced legislation as necessary. It was his opinion that the continued presence of Americans on the Coblenz sector would be of great value, as otherwise friction would be more likely. Ehrenbreitstein will continue in American hands. According to Gen. Allen there is no intention to destroy the fortress. It has no military value and is now a storehouse.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUNE 17, 1922

Gen. Allen Says Black Troops Are 'Undesirable' on the Rhine

BERLIN, June 16 (Associated Press).—The presence of troops of "lower civilization" under the conditions of military occupation is undesirable, not only in the Rhineland but anywhere, in the opinion of Major-Gen. Henry T. Allen, commander in chief of the American Army of Occupation, as expressed by him to-day to American newspaper correspondents. He was being interviewed regarding black troop units on the Rhine.

Gen. Allen said in his connection with the Rhineland High Commission he had been present at a number of conferences with Germans with regard to the presence of colored troops in Germany—first with the clergy, then with university professors and later with the newspaper men—in all of which it was emphasized that it would be better if these units were replaced.

Gen. Allen said most of the actually black units already had departed. All the Senegalese had gone, and only a part of the Madagascar troops remained. However, there were about 15,000 colored troops still on the Rhine, composed of North African units, among whom a number of what are known as "black soldiers" are enrolled.

Gen. Allen expressed the hope that shortly no troops at all would be required on the Rhine. He declared the occupation of the Ruhr was "too terrible to think of," and a move that nobody wants. "Even the French do not want to occupy the Ruhr, except in case of the direst necessity," he asserted.

Gen. Allen made it clear that though French troops were being brought in the Coblenz sector would continue to be distinctly American, and there would be no change in policy there. The American provost courts will continue to govern and the American administration will be generally maintained, as in the past.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUNE 18, 1922

France and the Negro.

From the Outlook, London.

France—or at least Paris—to-day is full of plans to use the Moroccan and the negro as bulkarks of, shall we say, in politeness, a defense policy; and she is "cultivating" the negro in all kinds of ways. One incident, slight in itself but significant as a wind vane, is the fuss made of Rene Maran's *Bataoula—Veritable Roman negre*—which has been awarded the Goncourt prize for 1921 and is published under the sponsorship of two distinguished French writers. The book really is a beastly book. It may depict faithfully the negroes of French equatorial Africa, though some of the orgies it describes suggest rather the negroes of Montmartre.

Apart from "realism" carried into disgusting detail it has nothing to make it notable. There is a negro husband, and one of his wives with a taste for adultery, and a young negro to complete the triangle, and a little folklore (which seems to be faithful), and many orgies, which give the impression, not so much of the African forests as of the queer places that are kept up in Paris for the delectation of foreign visitors. For the rest it is pan-negro propaganda against the white man. Yet Paris "takes it up." It is a *reclame* of the moment.

Only an incident, but a significant one. If France has the illusion to win and keep a great place in the world for France with the aid of negroes she is doomed. I hope France has not the illusion, but pretty clearly Paris has it. The English friends of France should not hesitate to be candid friends on this point.

GLASGOW DRAWS COLOR LINE

FOR FIRST TIME IN BRITAIN

Baltimore Herald
5/31/22

London, May 25.—The United Kingdom's first case of drawing the color line was announced in Glasgow, where the dance halls bar "all men of color." The Glasgow Indian union has written to the magistrates protesting that an East Indian who entered a dance hall accompanied by a white woman was ordered to leave when about to begin a fox trot. The magistrates replied that the affair was entirely outside of their jurisdiction.

In an editorial captioned "Snobs" the London Daily Herald today said:

"It is an irony that on Empire Day, as patriots anounce the solidarity of the commonwealth, they bar dark-skinned citizens of the empire from dance halls. There is a serious side to the snobs' trot. We thought that British tyranny had contributed sufficiently to the humiliation of Indian in India without adding insult to injury when they visit the 'motherland.'"

N. Y. C. POST
JUNE 21, 1922

Letters From Our Readers

Colored Troops on the Rhine

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST:

SIR: You publish to-day an article by your national correspondent, Mark Sullivan, in which, after eulogizing Mr. J. L. Garvin of the London *Observer* in the most emphatic terms, he quotes from the latter's articles upon the Genoa conference a statement concerning "the militarized negroes of tropical Africa" as follows: "There are over 300,000 of them on a peace footing in France and on the Rhine." Having returned from France recently and being there at about the time Mr. Garvin wrote, with excellent means of information, I am able to assure you that Mr. Garvin's statement, for which Mr. Sullivan vouches, is quite false and should be corrected by you in your next issue if it is not your purpose to lend your columns to falsehoods, the effect of which must be to create misunderstandings between the two countries.

In an Associated Press dispatch published to-day Gen. Allen, commander of the American troops on the Rhine, is quoted as follows: "Gen. Allen said most of the actually black units already had departed. All the Senegalese had gone and only a part of the Madagascar troops remained. However, there were about 15,000 colored troops still on the Rhine, composed of North African units, among whom some of what are known as 'black soldiers' are enrolled." As is well known, France's North African soldiers include men of the following races: French, Italian, Arab, Jew, Berber, none of which is black, and a comparatively few colored men, none of whom can be fairly described as a "militarized negro of tropical Africa."

MAURICE LEON.

New York, June 17.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Race Problem – 1922

Europe

"I am wondering what these men will be saying about the black race if having learned the white man's ways in offense and defense and coming to a realization of its numerical strength, it bends to the will of some black Napoleon and, instead of fighting the white man's battle, it strikes at the white man's supremacy!"

Soldiers

"Wherever the white man goes he improves the sanitary conditions, cut down disease, and by transporting food stuffs from other countries reduces th toll of famines."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE TRIES TO POISON MIND OF FRENCH

Vicious Articles in Its Paris Edition Teach Europe American Prejudice

Chicago Defender

Harold Jones, Chicago Defender correspondent in Paris, France, has sent this paper communications dealing with the persistent efforts of Americans in Europe to spread the virus of American race prejudice. This poisonous propaganda was begun during the war when Southern soldiers, alarmed at the fairness with which the French people treated American soldiers who were not white, began to fight against this spirit of fair treatment.

France Stands Pat

France, once on the griddle, stuck to her colors, and since the war has stoutly maintained her position as regards the absolute equality of all men. This stand on her part has resulted in an increasing effort on the part of American agencies to discredit, not only France's men of color, but the entire French nation in the eyes of the world. This business has gone on at an almost unbelievable pace. There has been complete liaison between elements working here at home and those in France. An instance of this is shown in articles printed in the American and Paris editions of the Chicago Tribune. We here reproduce a contribution to the "Line o' Type or Two" column of that paper by E. F Y., that was published in America and in France. Only such contributions are published in France as are thought to be of a certain value.

This paper holds that the value of the poem reproduced lay in its ability to hold Race people up to ridicule. It follows:

'WARE THE BLUE-GUM NIGGER
Ah has due respec' fo' er rattlesnake,
An' Ah'm scairt ob stohms an' sich;
Hin' end ob er mule meks me trimble an' quake;
Sees er ghos'—Ah falls in de ditch.
But er blue-gum nigger is worses' ob all.
Ef he bites yo'—you' is daid right now.
Ah wants no truck wid dat nigger a-tall,
No time—no wha'h—no how!
'Gin da t nigger fixes yo' wid his snaky eye,
Say good-by to yo' fren's right soon,
Ef he spits in yo' path—yo' bleege t' die,
Ah'm plum scairt ob er blue-gum coon!

The "Trib" Again

In the same issue the Chicago Tribune, the World's Greatest Newspaper, has carried over several American news stories. The most prominent is that of a Race man in New York, said to have shot a policeman. That story draws a headline in Paris. What for? Activities of the Ku Klux Klan are not mentioned. Lynchings in the South are brushed over. The iniquities of the American white are quieted and the rest of the world is being educated to believe that non-white American citizens are the scum of the earth. tA that game, the Tribune is actually the world's greatest newspaper. Southerners who have protested against it do not know what a friend it is to them.

One of the most remarkable plays of the Paris theater season was given at the Folies Bergere. In this play there occurred the instance of a white man and a black man being required to fight it out for the hand of a beautiful, in this instance, white maiden. The black man won. The winner is subsequently poisoned by a snake. He dies. Americans in Paris saw in this circumstance an opportunity to press a point. They protested to the management of the theater against the play. Then a very [illegible] was accomplished. A part of the program was written in English for the Americans and the episode in question explained.

Phrase Inserted

It is written in the program in English that the man is poisoned to "keep a nigger from marrying a white woman."

Many of these Americans who are working so hard to influence French opinion are irresponsible. They have no connections, going over there with a little money which is consumed in debauchery, but which keeps them on their feet while they make frenzied attempts to poison the minds of the populace.

Our correspondent writes us that the Chicago Tribune is today the most powerful American agency abroad disseminating in an insidious way the worst kind of American prejudice, doing things over there that would scarce dare do in America.

Chicago Defender 10/21/22

Africans to Officer New French Army

Paris, Oct. 27.—Col. Stuhl in a new proposal now before the Army Commission advocates the training and appointing of Race officers for white regiments.

The plan includes the opening of the French military schools to Race students from the interior of Africa as well as Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. They would thus become officers at the head of white troops and on the same level as the most aristocratic Parisian of the Faubourg Saint Germain.

Objectors have been found to the plan, however, who picture the military destinies of France in the hands of future Othellos. Parisian newspapers with English and American leanings are especially opposed as they feel that such action would arouse protests and vindicative retaliations on the part of Race-hating Anglo-Saxon race. These objectors cite, too, the danger involved to the French colonies in training Africans to lead armies and bring in the so-called "Garvey Movement" and Marcus Garvey's foolish threats as supporting their position. Col. Stuhl and his supporters laugh at the nightmare of "Garveyism" thus invoked and answer that the entire "Garvey Movement" is nothing but hot air and braggadocio based on a total ignorance of modern conditions.

Anyway, the proposal, following closely Rene Maran's award of the Prix Goncourt and "Battling" Siki's victory over Carpentier is having a highly disconcerting effect in many quarters heretofore believed democratic.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

"BLUE GUM NIGGER"

THAT A VAST MAJORITY of the American white people are not imbued with racial hatred and antipathy no one will deny, but it is an unfortunate fact that our country is cursed by a minority of that race who are thus imbued and whose chief delight is to spread the gospel of racial antipathy not only upon our own shores but in European countries as well. It is no surprise to those who are familiar with conditions in the United States to find the chief advocates of this racial propaganda are residents of the Southern states. They survive on that doctrine. It is their only political asset. They know nothing else and care for nothing else. They have made such wonderful headway that the poisonous virus resulting from their pernicious propaganda is rapidly finding lodgment North, East and West, and they have enlisted in their ranks some of the most influential channels through which public sentiment is molded in the interest of this propaganda.

THIS FACT was brought out prominently and conspicuously during the world war, when many white soldiers from the North, as a result of their contact with Southerners, endeavored to poison the minds of French soldiers and citizens against Colored Americans. But the cessation of hostilities does not seem to have terminated the effort to spread this vicious and pernicious propaganda. As an illustration, the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, under date of May 10, 1922, published on its editorial page a most villainous, contemptible, offensive and uncalled for article under the caption "Ware the Blue Gum Nigger," which we reproduce in another part of this paper.

THAT SUCH A PAPER as the Tribune can be thus utilized is a disgrace to American journalism. Not satisfied with encouraging, engendering, promoting and fostering racial antipathy and hatred for home consumption, thus encouraging racial riots and general lawlessness, they engage in the despicable effort of exporting this racial hatred and are using the columns of the Paris edition of their paper for this purpose.

AT THE REQUEST of American patrons a prominent Paris theater printed in English, on a program otherwise all French, the synopsis of a little playlet entitled "La Conquerante," apparently for no other reason than to keep alive their native racial hatred and place the American construction of how to fittingly end the playlet. We quote:

> "Princess Zoroya, called the conquerante, has brought back, after a battle, a lot of captives and women slaves. At her court she organizes a wrestling contest between the men, the winner being promised a young maiden as wife. This contest takes place and is won by a nigger. Upset at the idea that a white woman will be the spouse of a Colored man, the princess pretends to have fallen in love with the latter. She asks him to dance for her, but as he approaches she manages to have a snake bite him and he falls dead. In this manner is avoided the unholy wedding of a white woman with a black man."

THOSE WHO KNOW the French people would not lay this rot at their door. It is American propaganda pure and simple—the kind the Paris edition of the Tribune might foster.

A GREAT DEAL is being said and published, and truthfully so, about the prevalence of lawlessness in Chicago. The Defender pointed out on several occasions that the complacent manner in which the "world's greatest newspaper" referred to acts of lawlessness, when members of our group were the sole victims, would have a tendency to promote rather than to prevent the general lawless condition from which we are now suffering. In other words, the average criminal draws no race line. If encouraged in his nefarious work for one purpose he will apply it for another. The only way, therefore, to curb and prevent lawlessness is to detect and punish the criminal regardless of the racial identity of his victim.

IN A RECENT EDITORIAL in this same paper under the caption "The Future of the South Side," the prediction is made that "the South Side will come again into its own." The inference is that, in consequence of circumstances which the reader is left to deduce, values in that section have deteriorated because of an influx of many of those looked upon by a small percentage of the white people as "undesirable." The truth is that there is no such thing as the South Side coming back into its own, for there really never has been any deterioration. In consequence of the propaganda for the spread of which the Tribune was largely responsible some few white property owners allowed themselves to become frightened and sought shelter elsewhere, but no deterioration in values resulted. Rents and property values are higher in that section than ever before, and much higher than in some sections where there are no "undesirables."

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BLACK FRENCH OFFICERS TO COMMAND WHITE TROOPS

France to Open Military School to Train Negro Students

(Special Correspondence to The Negro Times)

PARIS, Oct. 10.—While England and America are apparently doing all they can to retard the progress of their Negro population, France, realizing that her future to a great extent lies in her black population, is doing everything to develop her Negroes.

The latest move to startle the Americans here is the proposal of Colonel Stuhl, a leading military authority to open French military schools to Negro students from the African Colonies. Under this proposal, which is being seriously considered by the Army Commission, these black officers would be appointed to the command of white troops.

With the success of Moran and Siki, and the very splendid service rendered by Negro officers and men during the war, the eyes of the French Government are wide open to the great possibilities of her black colonials.

Famous Negro General

It is not generally known in the United States that the most distinguished figure in French military circles prior to the great war was General Alfred Aimedee Dodds, who died in his eighty-fourth year recently. General Dodds was a Senegalese. His mother was a native woman and his father a white official.

He was Commander-in-Chief of the armies that added the great native kingdom of Dahomey and much of Nigeria, as well as the whole trans-Sahara territory with its millions of population to the huge colonial empire of France in West Africa.

He also saw considerable service in Cochin-China and China. During the Boxer Rebellion he was, for a time, Commander-in-Chief of the British, German, American and other allied forces.

As a captain of infantry he was one of the heroes of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and won considerable fame at the defense of Bazeilles. Though captured several times, he managed to escape under the most sensational circumstances and resume his place at the front. Before he was thirty-five he had won nearly every French decoration for valor and service on the battlefield.

The honor accorded this black general by France is indicative of the spirit of this country, and its unprejudiced custom of rewarding ability to its citizens regardless of color.

Case of Colonel Young

Contrast this case with that of the late Col. Charles Young, who was politically retired from the army at a time when it was no longer possible to withhold the generalship from him. Who knows but that Colonel Young might have been another General Dodds had he been permitted to take part in the last war.

General Dodds was encouraged by white Frenchmen, and received the highest honors from them. Colonel Young, on the other hand, was discouraged and shunted from active service by America.

Naturally the Americans here are much worried over the proposal of training black officers, and are doing all they can to set the Frenchmen against the idea.—The Negro Times.

Race Problem — 1922.
Europe

Ex-Prime Minister of Italy Says That Negro Troops Must Be Taken From Rhine

By FRANCESCO NITTI,
Former Prime Minister of Italy.

WHEN the Entente, during the war, brought over into Germany (including some practically savage African negroes), we thought that Germany's protests were exaggerated.

Necessity knows no law, the Germans themselves had said, after having violated the neutrality of Belgium; war ignores or tears asunder all political or traditional bonds. Only one thing is paramount during war, and that is victory. The respects of certain traditional rules and tenets of the law of peoples, and of accords and agreements which are practically obsolete, must be regarded as an act of reciprocal safeguard rather than of spontaneous generosity. A nation fighting for its very existence is, for this reason alone, justified in having recourse to any form of violence. Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium, but what the Entente did in Greece can hardly be described as mere persuasion. The Germans made use of the submarines and were guilty of the gravest crimes, but the Entente answered with blockade which reduced a whole people to starvation and caused more deaths than the submarines. All belligerents made use of the most insidious weapons, such as asphyxiating and lachrimogenous gases, etc. Never in the history of mankind was a war fought with more violent and inhumane means, and on either side horrible carnage was determined by the sense of self-defence and by the pressing need of obtaining victory at all costs. However cruel the axiom may appear and however repugnant to our sentiments, all that is necessary in war is also legitimate.

It is for this reason that when Great Britain and France imported colored troops into Europe, including uncivilized negroes from Central Africa, we found the protests of Germany exaggerated and wholly unfounded. A nation using submarines against merchantmen and barbarously sinking passenger ships had no right to protest. Germany's unjust violence brought with it, as an inevitable consequence, the unjust violence of the Entente.

But, after the conclusion of peace, every offense against the right of peoples, every outrage to the detriment of the losers, every infraction of international law, constitutes an outrage against civilization and morality, sowing the deadly seeds of hatred, preparing fresh wars and lowering Europe to the level of the Balkans, where the most ignoble rancours take the place of the most noble sentiments. Violence, in any form, is now far more prejudicious to the victor than to the vanquished.

AMERICA HAS LARGE RESPONSIBILITY

America has a very great share of responsibility for this state of things, and the fact of having drawn apart when she has at her disposal all the means wherewith to act energetically and to impose on the victorious nations of Europe, by her own attitude, the necessary respect for the rights of people, places her in a very difficult position before the final judgment of history.

We must never forget that Wilson declared, in the name of the people of the United States of America, whose timely intervention was the decisive cause of the victory of the Entente, that America was not waging war against the German people but against German imperialism. He had guaranteed an equality of rights between winners and losers, economic liberty, just and straightforward peace treaties and the respect of the principle of nationalities. Germany was defeated not only by the force of arms, but by the assurance of a just peace. A starving people easily gives way, even though having the possibility of further resistance, if it sees a chance of avoiding the torments of famine on acceptable conditions.

Everybody knows what really happened. Many millions of Germans have been wrenched away from Germany and Austria-Hungary and attributed haphazard to other nationalities, often of inferior civilization, in open defiance of all the promises and declarations of the Entente; Germany has been compelled, by a mere equivocation, to pay under the guise of reparations an absurd and utterly impossible indemnity which is dragging her towards economic disaster; under the pretext of exacting this impossible indemnity the Entente has occupied the left bank of the Rhine and part of the right; and owing to the spirit of diffidence and to the spirit of violence camouflaged under the vague name of "rights of victory," Europe has now more men under arms than before the war, and is forced day by day to be an anxious and alarmed witness of her own decline.

SAYS DEMANDS ARE PREPOSTEROUS.

Although France and Italy are not in a position to pay their debts to Great Britain and America, and for that matter not even the interests, they expect that Germany, whom they have stripped of her transferable values, of her fleet, of her credits, of her commercial organization and of her colonies, should pay indemnities so preposterous that they are an offence not only to the sentiments but to the intelligence of the victors.

But in order to exact the payment of these indemnities, which everybody knows, can never be paid, so exaggerated are they, the Entente powers and also America have maintained and continue to maintain troops of occupation on the Rhine, and among those are not only Asiatic contingents but negro regiments recruited among the lowest and most savage tribes of Africa.

War is an alternating game; no nation is invariably victorious. The value of civilization consists in determining between victors and vanquished such relations as may render victory less uniust and defeat less to be feared. It is the habit of cannibals to devour the enemy whom they have defeated in battle; less savage peoples reduce their prisoners to slavery; so-called civilized peoples are content or were hitherto content with guaranteeing their own safety and with placing the loser in a position of not being able to do further harm.

But the methods adopted in regard to Germany and to the other vanquished peoples have been quite different: The victors have not been content with depriving the losers of everything they could possibly lay their hands on. To this day black and brown soldiers are encamped on the Rhine, where they commit every sort of crime and violence.

Had America lost the war (and the hypothesis is permissible), and Germany had landed her regiments in New York and Boston to ensure the payment within fifteen or twenty years of an indemnity of one hundred or one hundred and fifty billion dollars, Americans would have regarded it as a most atrocious act of injustice. But if, in order to further humiliate the American people, the Germans had garrisoned American cities with regiments of African negroes, not yet in touch with civilization, exacting that the Americans, after so many humiliations, should also furnish women of their race and blood to satisfy the lusts of savage negroes, some of them almost cannibals, a thrill of horror would have run through the whole of the United States.

GERMANS SEEK AID IN AMERICA

Chicago Defender
9-16-22

Preach "Black Horror" Poison to Wean Americans From the French People

German efforts to destroy American sympathy for France and thus gain the weight of American influence to force France to lessen her pressure on Germany in the matter of paying war indemnities is taking the form of spreading a costly propaganda against French African troops, the so-called "Black Horror of the Rhine."

According to a bulletin sent out by a certain German agency, the following is published for the benefit of the German people: "In view of the barefaced scorn and compelled by the unspeakable disgrace heaped by the French on us and all white people, we are opening a campaign with intellectual weapons. Millions of fly-leaves must be sent out to England, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Spain, Switzerland and Italy, across the ocean to North and South America, to Australia; in fact, wherever white people live, but particularly to England and North America."

Stories "Suppressed"

The most bestial crimes are charged against these troops. It is further charged that the French suppress the publication of the true facts, and the Germans bewail the fact that Marshal Foch referred to the African troops as the strongest pillar of French power.

There follow some of the so-called

facts against these troops whom France is honoring today and who made it hottest for the Germans in the late war. The German bulletin says:

"It is a fact that black soldiers push white women from the foot-paths, assisting with the butt ends of their rifles.

"It is a fact that a Nigger took part for months at the sittings of the police court and court of appeal at Landau and expressed his scorn and contempt for the white accused.

"It is a fact that parents, teachers, clergymen and others have been punished because they had forbidden to the girls in their charge any association with Colored soldiers."

Would Like to Lynch

"In the American Wild West," the bulletin continues, "when a Colored man outrages a white woman he is lynched without more ado. But what have our German women, girls and children to suffer from the African troops in the occupied districts?

"Americans! Where would the French have been without your help in the world war?

"Americans! We have sufficient pride in us to bear stoically the distress inflicted upon us as the vanquished, without crying or help, but outrages on the bodies of our white women and children we will not submit to. You have taken our weapons from us, give them back to us, or help us by the weight of your voices to put a stop to the darkest crime ever committed in the world's history—the Black Horror. Help us if you have any feeling for the awful disgrace which is being done to our white women on the Rhine by the eager lust of African savages."

Thus the Germans seek to kill their age-old enemies, the French, and they appeal most strongly to the only country in the world that has gained a reputation for Race prejudice with a kick in it. Germany is offering America the greatest compliment, or the greatest insult, she has received in her entire history. The American government should repudiate it in either case.

BISHOP RAPS FRANCE.

Conscription Policy in Africa Called a Breeder of War.

The Commercial Appeal 9-11-22

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 11.—Announcement of the attitude of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States on the proposed changes in the book of common pdayer, including the endorsement of the elimination of the word "obey" from the bride's vow in the marriage ceremony and a change in the title of the communion service was a feature of today's sessions of the triennial convention here.

This was made in a report on the pre-convention deliberations which was issued as a guide to the general convention.

Denunciation of Frances' policy of conscription among the natives of colonies in Africa as carrying the menace of another war, was made by Bishop Walter H. Overs, of Liberia, at a joint meeting of both houses devoted to missions.

An appeal in behalf of the Christian people of Asia Minor was contained in a telegram from onstant Pantes, Greek rCepresentative, which was received by The Most Rev. Daniel T. Tuttle, presiding bishop.

In the discussion in the house of bishops on prayer book revision Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, and Bishop harles H. Brent of Western New York, pleaded for the simplification of the language of the prayer book.

"I ask consideration for the humble folk of our church," said Bishop Lawrence. "The phraseology of the prayer book is too technical and unnatural. I doubt whether our services are really understood by the people."

"I would point out," said Bishop C. P. Anderson of Chicago, "that the language of the prayer book is the language of the New Testament and the language of our Lord."

The house of bishops adopted the first rubric in the service of Holy baptism which provides for the substitution of a single service of baptism instead of the thre services now standing. They also adopted the new exortion which leaves out the phrase "conceived and born in sin."

The bishops amended the report by leaving in the baptismal service, the opening question, "Hath this child already been baptized or no?"

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
SEPTEMBER 1, 1922

A Revived Attack on Colored Soldiers.

Since it is denied that France has now any colored soldiers in German occupied territory, since the stories of outrages by French colored soldiers in German occupied territory were never substantiated at the time when they actually were there, and since the use of colonial troops for occupation was obviously an excellent procedure in that it released French soldiers and enabled them to return home and repair the destruction committed upon French territory when it was occupied by Germans, there is no probability that much attention will be paid to the revived attack upon the French occupation launched in the Senate by Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska. When he made his attack yesterday he was holding in his hand that old "Horrors on the Rhine" pamphlet that was so thoroughly exposed as German propaganda a year ago.

Mr. Hitchcock offered nothing later than that, except a letter from a Nebraska man in Coblentz referring to "stories our boys, buddies I talked to," about the behavior of the French colored soldiers. With all respect to the buddies he talked to, everybody who has ever listened to barrack-room gossip knows that as evidence it is more picturesque than weighty.

It is quite a remarkable and notable thing that for discipline and good conduct colored troops the world over hold a very creditable record. Complaints against the African soldiers garrisoned in the Rhineland should be received with a demand for strict and specific proof, because all idle rumors are very much discredited by those "Horrors on the Rhine" charges that were so completely exploded.

UNIVERSAL PEACE CONG. OF ALL RACES WANTED

St. Louis Argus 9/22/22

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (Special) The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced thru its Secretary, James Weldon Johnson, the receipt of a letter from Mr. Golay, General Secretary of the International Bureau of Peace, with headquarters at Berne, Switzerland, stating that that organization at its Twenty-Second Congress held in London, July 25-29, adopted the following resolutions.

"The International Bureau of Peace is asked to put on the Agenda of the next International Peace Congress the question of relations of the white and colored races."

Mr. Golay in his letter further states that the Bureau was directed to communicate this resolution to the governments of the world, to the delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations, and to all institutions interested in the question.

The letter concludes with a request of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to provide the Bureau with documents and information that will enable it to obtain adequare information regarding the question to be discussed.

FRENCH COLONIAL EXPOSITION DRAWS IMMENSE CROWD

Pittsburgh American

Black Chiefs from Africa Center of Attraction— Art and Machinery on Display

9-8-22

MARSEILLES, Sept. 8.—France's colonial exposition is proving a great attraction to visitors, especially to Americans. The party of prominent American bankers which recently came to Marseilles was particularly interested in the great exhibit from French Indo-China, the near neighbo[illegible]tracted large crowds of distinguished colonials whose bright costumes make the avenues and buildings of the exposition even more fascinating than the interesting exhibits.

In addition to the display of colonial resources there are also art, machinery, automobile and commerce halls as well as various government buildings and a street devoted wholly to amusements. The exposition will continue till November.

FROM reports, and if those reports are true, two of the ablest French men of color are at daggers points. Boiesnuef is senator and Gratien Candace depute for Guadeloupe in the French congress.

Paris is stirred over an account of a run-in these statesmen had a few days ago. You are hoping that nothing serious will happen. Not only because politics is not worth falling out with anybody about, but because you need your smart men.

* * *

Aside from Sir Conrad Reeves, Barbados legal giant, no Negro under the English flag has attained eminence in the state. Not so with Colored people under the tri-color.

Go to Paris and you will see a dozen brilliant men of color high up in the state.

Among them are both Senator Boiesneuf and Depute Candace. You would know they were somebody the moment you saw them. They look the part, Candace being an unusually handsome man.

One evening this writer dined with Daigne, La Roche and Candace at La Rue's, just across from Eglise Madeline. Afterward the company strolled down the avenue toward the opera. Fifty hats came off for Candace, walking ahead. He is esteemed and honored; so it is. everywhere among INTELLIGENT people.

In the University of Pau Candace was once a professor. His eyes carry knowledge in them. Boiesneuf is an orator of pronounced power; recognized in the senate as stout defender of France.

* * *

There is too much for great Colored Frenchmen to do to allow them to fall out and fight without getting a protest from well-wishers.

One of the things to be attended to is to prevent newly rich and ignorant white people of the U. S. A., just two or three generations removed from European poverty and bad blood, from corrupting French thought and attitude as to people of color.

Latest reports are that our white people traveling in France have been too tanked up to do much talking. However, when sober hours come, if they come, watchmen will be needed to tell them where to get off.

Of course you know all about Guadeloupe. If not, get a geography, or turn to an encyclopedia. It belongs to the French West Indies.

The revues in Paris this year would not be tolerated in the ,burlesque theaters in America. Without exception they are terribly stupid and there is not one of them that doesn't have a few lines to insult Americans. The way they glorify the negro is sickening to a white man. The glories of Paris are the glories of its past. Its great museums and galleries, its marvellous parks, everything in fact that its kings and emperors did for it. Nothing has been added since the war. But because of its marvellous beauty the American tourist returns to it year after year and will continue to do so. Mabel Normand, an American film star, said what she likes best about Paris is the Bastile!

Would Bar U. S. Musicians

The Afro American

London, Oct. 10.—Declaring that Englishmen are as good players as Americans in any style of music including jazz, the English Musician, Junior, took up the question of having alien musicians barred last week. English busicians say they are being deprived of employment by foreign invasion. 10/13/29

A large number of foreign musicians are colored people. Governmental agents are not inclined to interfer. New York

Irate Women Lynch Noted Turkish Editor

Saturday Blade

Hack and Stone Man to Death and Drag Body Thru Streets.

Chicago Ill. 11-18-22

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Nov. 16.—Ali Kemal Bey, editor of the anti-Nationalist newspaper Sabah, who was arrested at Ismid on the charge of subversive actions, was killed by a mob, after having been officially condemned to death. He was taken before Gen. Nureddin Pasha, military governor of Smyrna, who pronounced the death sentence, dramatically:

"In the name of Islam, in the name of the Turkish nation, I condemn you to death as a traitor to the country."

Ali Kemal was being led to a scaffold when an angry mob of women pounced on him, attacking him with knives, stones, clubs, tearing at his clothing and slashing his body and head. After a few minutes of excruciating torture the victim expired. His body was dragged thru the streets by the infuriated mob.

The editor's death has caused profound resentment and emotion in Constantinople, where he was known as one of Turkey's most enlightened and most impartial citizens.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Race Problem—1922.
Europe

Aux Tirailleurs Senegalais

(To the Senegalese Sharpshooters)

Chicago Defender 8-5-22

A reproduction of the $150,000 monument that the French people will place at Bamako, in the heart of the French Sudan, as a tribute to the African soldiers who helped save France and civilization in the World War. French men, women and children are contributing in the honor. Americans are seeking to raise $20,000 to help in the cause. Describing these great fighters a Frenchman writes: "Our brave companions in arms, fallen with courage of the first rank, have bought with their lives the glory and the greetings of that nation that will never be able to forget them."

THE CAPTIVE RHINE

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

CALL
AUGUST 13, 1922

THE right bank of the Rhine was in mourning as I crossed the broad green stream to Maintz. Behind me was a land of grief, where the flags hung half-mast, and every wall had its placard proclaiming the national shame and anger at the murder of Walter Rathenau. The left bank triumphed. It was Sunday, and from every public building the French tricolor floated proudly from the top of the pole. No shade of feeling divided the civilian German population on the two banks of the river.

In Maintz, as in Frankfurt and Darmstadt, the Socialist leaders were busily organizing their demonstrations of protest and regret. The first step was, of course, to secure the consent of the French military command. But Maintz, in the hands of the alien soldiery, was still celebrating victory. The streets were crowded with French uniforms. Their blue cloth may be invisible at a distance, but it is conspicuous enough when you meet it in the streets. Equally striking are the red fezes of the khaki-clad African troops.

An Armed Camp.

The whole population of the city, including its suburbs, is something under 120,000. The French garrison numbers over 15,000. It is a large allowance to overawe a disarmed population, and what is true of Maintz holds also of the other places which I saw. In Wiesbaden and Burgen they are no less conspicuous, and as the train threads its way northward between the vine-clad walls of the Rhine valley you may see them with their artillery and their little river gunboats in all its sleepy medieval villages.

The left bank is a French camp, and the purpose of the occupation seems to be, not merely to hold territory in a military sense, but to dominate its life. It holds the land. It controls the water. It is master of the air. Never for five minutes can you escape it or forget it. The blue uniforms and the red fezes have colored the landscape. The tricolor has been painted as it were on the soil itself.

The Negro Troops.

The propaganda of the German Nationalist parties has given a flaming picture of the occupation, in which the foreground is filled with violence and outrage. I did not see it in those colors. To the conduct of the white French troops in the streets there is nothing to object. Their behavior as I saw it was not swaggering or discourteous.

The Negro troops have disappeared. Their presence certainly had led to some abominable outrages, but on the whole they were not greatly disliked. They were children, as everyone put it, and often showed the charm and good nature of children.

The Colonial troops who have replaced them are hardly an improvement. They come from every region of North Africa and the French [illegible], and their color is of every conceivable human shade from white

FRENCHMEN BOW HEADS IN HONOR OF DARK LEADER

Paris, France, Sept. 1.—Highest military ceremonies were performed at the funeral of General Alfred Dodds, who died in his 84th year last week.

General Dodds was a native of Senegal, son of a French white colonial official and a native black woman. He wore the grand Legion of Honor and a military medal which are conferred upon generals who have commanded victorious armies in the field.

He was commander-in-chief of the armies that added the great native kingdom of Dahomey and much of the Nigeria region as well as of the trans-Sahara territory, with millions of population, to the huge colonial empire of France in West Africa, where he did most of his campaigning when not fighting under the tricolor in Cochin-China and Tongking.

As a captain of infantry he was one of the heroes of the memorable defense of Bazeilles in the Franco-German war of 1870 and though twice captured, escaped each time under the most sensational circumstances, to resume his place at the front, receiving the officer's cross of the Legion of Honor on the restoration of peace.

The honor accorded this black general by Frenchmen shows the spirit of that country and its unprejudiced custom of rewarding ability to its citizens regardless of color.

Contrast this case with that of the late Col. Charles Young in the United States, who was "politically retired" from the army when it was feared he would lead white troops, and you get a splendid idea of the horrors of America's color mania.

General Dodds was encouraged by his native countrymen and lifted to a place of honor by France; Col. Young, on the other hand, was discouraged and stripped of honor by America.

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to black. Many of them are decidedly Negroid. They are just intelligent enough to enjoy the novel sense of mastery over a white race.

A Daylight Incident.

I happened to see one unpleasant little incident in a crowded street. Two tall Africans, who may have been slightly drunk, accosted two German girls, who were with a young man. Their manner was indescribably insolent as they held out their big, brown hands and tried to snatch the arms of the two girls. Nothing untoward happened. It was broad daylight, and the street was full of passersby, but I caught some words of very natural anger as the two girls and their esort walked away. This was the one solitary instance of bad conduct which I saw, but it was enough to suggest possibilities.

The outlying parts of the town are not considered safe at night, and women do not venture to go any distance after dark without an escort. That sexual assaults by these colored troops are rather frequent is undeniable, though they are not usually of the most aggravated kind. The Germans with whom I discussed this matter always said, very fairly, that the French authorities are ready enough to punish the culprit if he can be identified. But one Moor looks to European eyes remarkably like another, and identification is rarely possible. The cafes are forbidden to supply the colored troops with alcohol in any form, and even the white troops are forbidden the use of spirits.

A Perpetual Insult.

Immense pains are taken to supply the garrison with harmless amusements which will keep them off the streets at night. But when all is said that must fairly be said, the fact remains that the use of colored troops by the French is felt as a perpetual insult, and is a gross aggravation of the occupation. They are semi-barbarians, and all the efforts to hold their passions in check fail to give a sense of security.

About this aspect of the occupation the German inhabitants with whom I discussed it said comparatively little. Apart from the humiliation and the galling sense of restraint, which even a mild occupation involves, the chief grievance turns on the difficulty of housing this big addition to the normal population. The housing problem is acute all over Germany, and economic conditions make it very difficult to build.

Maintz is, moreover, an ancient fortress town, built within a tight inclosure, and it was always overcrowded. The land in its suburbs is occupied by market-gardeners and small farmers, who practice intensive cultivation. Building sites are expensive on soil that will sometimes yield five crops in the year. Before the war the German garrison did not exceed 9,000 men. The French number at least 15,000, and the proportion of married officers and non-commissioned officers is surprisingly high.

Overcrowded Schools.

Partly because living is cheap, and partly because the daily sensation of victory is pleasant, there is a perpetual stream of relatives of the garrison, for whom quarters must be provided. The old barracks were, of course, insufficient for the new army. Three schools have been taken and three of the biggest hotels. The result is a painful overcrowding in the remaining schools. In one of them a half-cellar basement has to be used for classrooms, and even in the secondary schools the number of children in a class has risen to 60. The birth rate fell during the war, and Maintz has still much less than its normal number of children of school age. It rose rapidly after peace, however, and the municipal authorities shudder at the thought that by 1926 they will have to provide for an additional 1,000 children in the schools.

The needs of the married section of the garrison have been met by extensive commandeering of private houses and by quartering. Some 822 houses have been taken altogether. The family which occupied them had often to remove at 24 hours' notice, leaving everything behind it but its clothing. In no less than 1,146 private houses French officers or "non-coms" have been quartered.

The result is a degree of overcrowding which makes the daily life of Maintz a perpetual misery, and threatened all its standards of comfort, decency and health. Over 5,000 families are seeking houses, and 2,500 are registered as having no accommodation whatever. They live on sufferance in some already crowded garret.

Political Enslavement.

The moral damage of the occupation is harder to measure and describe. It is a political enslavement. The news service is sharply censored. Comment is subject to capricious penalties after publication, and the control is now lax and again severe, so that journalists do not know what they may say and what they must avoid. For every public meeting permission must be sought in advance. It is no formality, and the authorities often insist that the speeches to be delivered shall be submitted to them in writing. Passports must always be carried, and at long intervals a raid will be made in the streets and tramcars. Hundreds of school children spent a day in the police station not long ago, because they had gone to school without the indispensable papers.

It is hard to reconcile these stupid severities with the subsidized French propaganda for the separation of the Rhineland from Germany. The open movement to create a Rhine republic under French protection has failed pitiably, but in sundry indirect ways the design of alienating its population from the German Reich is still pursued. There seems at the moment to be an intention, for example, to assist the peasant farmers of the Rhineland to resist or evade the unpopular requisition of a proportion of grain from the coming harvest, which the Reichstag has just enacted against sharp Conservative resistance.

Bitter Hostility.

These maneuvers will fail in the future, as they have failed in the past, to detach any appreciable section of the population from its German loyalty. Three years ago it was not wholly without a lingering tradition of sympathy toward Republican France. The demobilized soldiers were prepared to treat these others, who had endured the same privations, with friendliness and respect. That mood lasted only for a few weeks.

Today the universal sentiment is one of bitterness and stubborn hostility. Socialist leaders on both banks of the Rhine spoke to me with alarm of the ever-growing feeling of anger and hate, which they note even among the working class. It needs no explanation. A foreign hand, heavy, inconsiderate, unfriendly, has been laid on the whole existence of a people. Life is darkened, growth arrested, and the future for 15 years at least is without hope. As I crossed the Rhine again into the land of mourning, alarm and unrest, the conviction grew in me that the monumental patience of this sober race will not outlast those 15 years.

France Loses Able General in Death of Mulatto Warrior

Philadelphia Advocate

(From Washington Post.)

France has just lost through death at the age of eighty-four in Paris one of her most brilliant generals, a mulatto native of Senegal, son of a French colonial official of English parentage of the name of Dodds and of a coal-black Negress. He had won some of the very highest prizes of his profession, for General Alfred Dodds wore the grand cross of the Legion of Honor and the medaille militaire, which is only conferred upon generals who have commanded victorious armies in the field, and at the time of his retirement on the score of age was one of the principal members of the supreme war council of France.

8-26-22

There are many who have held the opinion that he should have received the baton of marshal, for he commanded-in-chief the armies that added the great native kingdom of Dahomey and much of the Nigeria region as well as of the trans-Sahara territory, with millions of population, to the huge colonial empire of France in West Africa, where he did most of his campaigning when not fighting under the ricolor in Cochin-China and Tongking. As a captain of infantry he was one of the heroes of the memorable defense of Bazeilles in the Franco-German war of 1870 and twice captured, escaped each time under the most sensational circumstances, to resume his place at the front, receiving the officer's cross of the Legion of Honor on the restoration of peace.

Europe.
NYC TIMES
FEBRUARY 19 1922

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Penetrating Review of Problems and Treaties as Senate Takes Up Question of Ratification of Documents

3

By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, *Professor of Government in Harvard University*

THE daily press informs the worl that all but one of the treatie drawn up by the Disarmamen Conference, validated by th President, and now awaiting ac tion by the Senate, will be allowed b Senator Borah to secure ratification an go into effect. The powerful Senato however, files his caveat against th four-power treaty on Pacific affairs; be cause he considers it in direct contradic tion with Washington's Farewell Ad dress, and an alliance; and he is agin alliances.

As yet the only active support for thi opposition comes from the Hearst press which takes issue with Article 2—read ing as follows: "If the said rights ar threatened by the aggressive action o any other power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one an other fully and frankly in order to ar rive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation."

To the Hearstian mind this is an "al liance," because somewhat similar phraseology was used in the agreement between France and Great Britain in 1912. The Hearstian doctrine of politi cal relativity takes no account of such facts as that the Franco-British agree ment was accompanied with a positive promise by Great Britain to defend the French Channel coast, under certain contingencies; that it was secret even against most members of the British Cabinet; and that it directly assured joint military action.

The argument then proceeds to the as sertion that if Japan were at some future date (not definitely stated) at tacked by Russia, Japan would then call on the other four parties in the treaty to "confer" on the situation. Here relativity breaks down, and the Hearstian argument returns to good old Newtonian hard gravity. Hearst feels sure that the United States would forth with be bound to go to war "by every obligation of oral pledge and written contract."

President Harding and the four Amer ican Commissioners in the conference, and most people acquainted with the meaning of the English language, see at this point not a pledge but the purpose ful avoidance of a pledge. The only promise is that of consultation looking to action "jointly or separately." The autonomy, independence and self-deter mination of the United States are com pletely reserved.

Isolation.

To understand the results of the re cent conference we must recall the in ception of the plan and the difficulties that had to be overcome. To his dying day Senator Borah will be convinced that he has a right to act as guardian of the seven treaties because he sug gested a disarmament conference years and years ago, in that early period when Borah and other Senators were knifing the Treaty of Paris and its Siamese twin, the Covenant for the League of Nations. Then and now they insist that the policy of the United States is to be determined throughout the centuries by a warning and appeal made by President George Washington in his Farewell Address written in 1796. The foundation stone of the policy of solation.

The truth is that within two years after that announcement the nation was thrown off that solid base by the pres sure of circumstances, and General George Washington was designated as Commander-in-Chief of forces to be raised for making war on France. The splendor of Washington's fame, his great success as a President, his proved sagacity of judgment, could not then isolate his country from the coils of European wars and diplomacy.

Fourteen years later, in the War of 1812, the country was compelled again to accept commercial and naval com plications which led to war against Great Britain. Fortunately it was a full century before the lesson was again presented that no nation is powerful enough to isolate itself from the effects of a World War. In that crisis isola tion gave way before the necessity of defending our territory and our princi ples by the statesmanlike method of directing an attack against the central powers which threatened the national security and permanence.

The history of the disarmament con ference is a sufficient proof that the United States cannot now isolate itself as though there were no other nations in the world. Beginning with a plan for reducing the money and man-body cost of military preparation (which was a general idea, applicable in principle to every military power), the confer ence, before it came together, saw tha disarmament concerned Japan, and tha Japan, as our nearest Western neighbor concerned the United States. If the re sults do not match up with the policy of isolation, it is because the commerce, personal interests and territorial hold ings of the United States in the Pacific and near the coast of Asia do not per mit us to isolate ourselves from negotia tions and understandings with other Pacific powers, both European and Asiatic.

The treaties go no further than to say that the nations which have just sat to gether in Washington with reasonable harmony, to discuss common interests and arrive at action in unison, nations which have parted on the whole better friends than when they came together, may safely repeat that process if the old troubles recur or new ones arrive.

The notion that the President and two-thirds of the Senate either would or could bind future American generations fast to a policy which might be de structive to them is just nothing but a political myth. The American people will always hold themselves able to see into any diplomatic trap that might be baited for them at some later period of the world's history, when there may be no Borahs to give warning.

League of Nations.

Equally thin and short-sighted is the argument put forward by Samuel Col cord and his group that the conference fell far short of its duty by not pro posing, or at least preparing the way for, a general association of nations— an argument which includes an abstruse mathematical discussion of the median frame of mind of the Republican voters who gave to Harding such a great ma jority in 1920.

The effort to prove a contract between the candidate, the voters and the un official Committee on Educational Pub licity, for founding a League of Na tions, breaks to pieces when it is touched. There is no doubt, in view of public statements made by the Presi dent, both before and after election, that he thinks some form of association of nations is possible and desirable; though there is not the slightest reason to sup pose that he has ever contemplated en trance into the present League of Na tions.

It looks as though that train passed by the passenger depot at U. S. A. be fore Uncle Sam got ready to get on board; and there seems very small prob ability that he will order a special to overtake the gone-by. It is sure that the League of Nations cannot go much further without appearing to be acting counter to the United States. For per manent success it must incorporate Germany and Russia, presumably a chastened Germany and a liberated Rus sia. When that point is reached, with the United States and Mexico the only significant outsiders, the possibilities of permanent American isolation will be so abridged that either Uncle Sam or the League will begin to feel crowded.

The Disarmament Conference looks to international understanding from a dif ferent point of view, much more in ac cordance with precedent. For half a century before the World War, repre sentatives of the United States from time to time met in conference with representatives of other interested na tions to discuss such common interests as international postal service, railroads, telegraphs, rules of the road at sea and a score of other commercial joint in terests.

From these conferences came general treaties, which went through the usual processes of ratification, and which bound the United States to act on pre arranged principles with a body of other powers. The nations invited varied ac cording to the subject; it was not worth while to ask Switzerland to a conference on maritime law. A large number of those treaties were in existence in 1914.

In addition the United States took a strong hand, in some directions a leading part, in the three great international conferences, The Hague in 1889, The Hague in 1907 and the Maritime Confer ence of London in 1909. Some of the treaties drawn up by these bodies were ratified, some were not accepted by the President or the Senate. Had there been no war, this method of international consultation would have gone further. A third Hague conference was about to be called by President Wilson when the war broke out.

In this direction the conference at Washington is a favorable sign. The method is easily put in operation, brings in only the powers most interested, and deals with a limited number of ques tions. The procedure is informal. The results are still subject to the action of ratifying authorities in each country. With what nations the United States will associate in such conferences, and upon what subjects it will consent to discuss and take action, is left to be determined for each occasion by those empowered to speak for the people of the United States for the time being.

Disarmament.

The work of the conference which comes first to the front is, of course, the disarmament treaties. The Com moner—which has long since ceased to be looked upon as an Uncommoner—con tents itself with the comment, over its statesman-editor's signature: "In so far as advance has been made it has been made along Democratic lines."

This is possibly a veiled allusion to the success of President Harding in carry ing out a great piece of national policy through the medium of, and by the aid of, members of both political parties. It is useless to make comparisons with an earlier Commission of Four, which was not permitted to commit itself, and was carefully chosen so as to exclude the leaders of the minority party. It is, however, a presage of what may be ex pected in future, a recognition that no party and no President have a monopoly right to frame and announce national policies on international questions.

The prime purpose of the conference was to give play to the intense objection of very numerous Americans to a policy of large and augmenting expenses for an army and a navy. No great country in the world, not even China, has reached the footing of practical "dis army-ment" now provided by the law of the United States. The country which undertakes to preserve law and order in its dependencies of the Philippines, its territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, and its six Caribbean protectorates can not do its duty either to the continental or insular people with 100,000 troops. And long experience has shown that the militia, whether in the form of State troops or a National Guard, cannot be depended upon to turn out any con siderable number of trained soldiers for a crisis.

The navy, however, is now on a higher man-power footing than ever before in time of peace. Yet our navy was over topped by the British. Under these cir cumstances the conference was simply plain common sense, combined with an altruistic desire to spare the peace ser vices and make unnecessary the war services of Americans and Europeans. So far as Europe is concerned, the ac tion of the United States was directed primarily toward Great Britain. France and Italy were also invited as generous allies in the war, and as powers which twenty years ago had respectable navies.

It was likewise to the interest of

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Great Britain to cease a rate of naval ship building in which her less burdened rival, the United States, could and probably would in the end outstrip her. The far-flung empire needs a considerable and powerful navy. The virtual acceptance by Great Britain of the American proposition opened the door for an accommodation.

The resulting comparative scale practically offered by the United States was satisfactory to our representatives, and actually reduces by many millions the naval construction bill. So long as no major fleet much exceeds our own, we are sufficiently defended against invasion. To cut down the navy to the same relative scale as the army would leave a national danger.

The submarine question is not very different from that of armored ships in their earliest appearance. When the Confederates constructed the awful iron ram Virginia out of the U. S. S. Merrimac, there was a cry against this inhuman marine monster, a cry quickly stifled by the success of the rival devastator, the Monitor. All the old traditions of sea courtesy and saving the wounded were invalidated. Forty years later, Americans built the first submarine craft, and we had a fleet of them during the World War. If mankind could be brought to the point of renouncing them as they have renounced poison bullets, it would save many lives and alter the results of some wars.

Difficulty as to Submarines.

The great difficulty is that submarines can be built as a whole or in parts in small and obscure establishments by nations on the average much below the moral and international standards of the world. It is of no use for Great Britain to give up submarines if Turkey or Siam or Latvia could not be restrained from building them. The question is outside the range of a conference of nine powers, and it is very hard to see how a weapon so secret, so swift and so mighty can be relegated to the scrap heap. All this, and more, applies to the air warships and fleets.

The convention against the use of poison gases is humane and may be helpful. At least the signers promise not to employ the devilish chemicals against each other in war. Behind this pledge must necessarily lurk the danger that some power will spring the use of gases upon an enemy notwithstanding its pledge; or that some unauthorized, godless, yet scientifically educated power will paralyze all its good and humane enemies. Submarines and gases can never be put out of use by anything less than a world agreement backed up by a world conscience and a world police.

The main result on the disarmament side is that the signatory powers are willing to begin somewhere to reduce the number of ships and, therefore, of sailors that might be brought in at the beginning of a future war. No advance whatever was made in the direction of a land disarmament. Connected with this question is the public disappointment in the attitude of the French delegates.

Doubtless the general question of disarmament is linked up with that of reparations, and nobody who knows what Germany intended to do to France, had the fortunes of war turned the other way, can feel that the sacrifices and humiliations inflicted on Germany were out of proportion to the national sins. Nevertheless, the conference at Washington was not the place to raise questions of present internal European policy in which the Government of the United States had declined to share.

The French need an army, and a considerable army; but they seem entirely unaware of the effect produced upon the minds of the average American by the large and increasing use of African mercenaries by the French. It was a serious business to bring in several hundred thousand raw Africans during the war, to hold the balance of power in the struggles of the white nations of Europe. Our own Negro contingent was made up of American citizens who knew no other language or culture than that of their own country. Algerians, Senegalese and Mayumbans are not proper material for garrisons, especially in the country of a recent enemy. The French are sowing dragons' teeth.

French civilization is so old, so rich, and so world-endowing that it is natural for the French to feel that other nations must sympathize with their prospective dangers. In the conference, as at the Paris conference, there was disappointment and grief that the great American Republic could not see its way to a formal agreement to send military support in case of need. Nothing seems clearer than that the spirit of the American people is contrary to such a pledge to any nation. "Every American who admires pluck and skill and genius and fellow democracy would under like circumstances do just what was done in 1917. The American people may be expected to come up to the crisis if in their judgment the time shall ever arrive when civilization is in danger. They will say again to the shade of the great French-American: "La Fayette, we are here!" We cannot be brought to say years in advance, "La Fayette, we will be there!"

The Pacific.

It was a master stroke to include Pacific questions with disarmament, because thereby the United States was able to bring about a disarmament of spirit and perhaps of purpose on the part of the only rival power having a Pacific front. For the real question of the Pacific is not the islands but the Japanese. Although Senator Lodge is agreeably affected by the "sprinkled isles, lily on lily that o'erlace the sea," the big open ocean with its milky way of islands is not of much significance to the world. The single island of Cuba has probably greater area and is industrially and economically of more account in the future of the world than all the thousands of islands east of the Philippines and north of New Zealand.

Herman Melville and Robert Louis Stevenson and Gauguin and Jack London and Conrad, and those other romancers, have been in a conspiracy to exaggerate the wealth of that part of the world. Copra, fruit and some sugar are about the only valuable products. The stake of the United States in the open Pacific is really very small. It comprises the Hawaiian Islands, which we are now holding as a paradise for Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Filipinos. It includes the supposedly magnificent harbor at Tutuila, which a great naval authority says will accommodate as many as four battleships at once. It adds voiceless Guam and Yap, which is taken off the waiting list by one of the treaties associated with the conference. That is about all—except the Philippine group, which is essentially a part of Asia and the future of which is still on the knees of the gods. We needed no conference to adjust our rights in that quarter of the world.

It is, however, a great relief to have the general question of the transfer of the German colonies brought to rest. The Pacific treaty makes a highly desirable prohibition on fortifications in the islands. Inasmuch as the Dutch and the French and the two British Commonwealths of Australia and New Zealand are sharers in these island possessions, the treaty is a sort of clean-up. It tucks away a lot of loose ends and will fend off many controversies that would otherwise arise.

Japan and China.

Everybody has known from the first suggestion of a conference that the real Pacific question is the Japanese question, inasmuch as territorially and politically the Japanese are midway between the islands and the mainland. In Washington one hears that the state of feeling between Japan and the United States has been dangerous, and that something had to be done to weaken the influence of the Japanese military party. Less stress is laid upon the unceasing efforts of certain American newspapers to bring on a war with Japan. In the rural districts, such as New England and the Middle States, the idea of a Japanese war has seemed fanciful, although the controversy in California has focused public attention on the difficulty of bringing up the two races side by side.

Another element in the problem is the agreement of 1911 between Japan and Great Britain; and one of the articles of the four-power treaty which is not likely to be questioned in the Senate, cancels that agreement. Great Britain therefore ceases to be the sponsor for Japan; and it is clear that in the eventuality of war it is absolutely contrary to British policy and interest to take the side of Japan against the United States. This is practical disarmament, inasmuch as neither of the two parties to that former agreement has any longer the right to rely upon the military and naval support of the other.

Behind all this and outside the text of the open treaties is China, which though Asiatic in name is really a question of the approaches from America to the mainland of Asia, and of American trade and interests.

The Japanese, by a process which has aroused apprehension in the United States during the last twenty-five years, have gained four territorial footings on the continent of Asia—first, Port Arthur, the possession of which and the control of the Eastern Chinese railway have made the Japanese practically masters of Manchuria; second, Shantung, a province stolen from China by Germany and taken from Germany against the protests of China with suave promises of restoration; third, a commercial and military foothold in the interior of China upon a basis of the twenty-one demands; fourth, occupation of the Russian port of Vladivostok and a section of Siberia.

This occupation of non-Japanese territory, combined with the annexation of Formosa and Korea, has aroused the doubt and suspicion of many Americans. The conference treated the occupation of Chinese territory as a matter between China and Japan, not to be settled by the participating powers as a whole. Both the United States and Great Britain put pressure on the Japanese which resulted in their reluctantly pledging themselves to let go of Shantung, while holding on to Manchuria and maintaining their privileged position in the interior of China. They threw off five of the twenty-one demands, the five which they had never really attempted to make good.

In this settlement the United States appears to have ignored the Root-Takahira note of 1908 and the Lansing-Ishii note of 1917, in which the special status of Japan in the continent was acknowledged. The settlement with China involves also some ameliorations of the claims of the foreigners to participate in the tariff and in the Post Office. China is practically promised more respect and consideration in future, but not the relief from Japan's interference with Chinese sovereignty which is likely eventually to lead to war.

As to Siberia, the Japanese promise indefinitely a withdrawal; and it is clear that if or when Russia is again a great power, it will retake Siberia by war if necessary. The moment you pass beyond the strand of Asia, therefore, you find a network of unadjusted difficulties. Japan promises to respect the open door, but the open door with a Japanese soldier on the threshold is not inviting.

As a whole, then, the conference has put disarmament on the map; it has secured a promise from the Japanese to yield Shantung, which is the worst case of usurpation. Again, the Japanese promise to respect the open door in trade, but so long as they have an advantageous position inside of China the equality of trade is not to be expected. In that respect the main result of the conference and the treaty is to make clear to Japan that the control of China seems to the principal western nations contrary to the rules of the game. The Japanese understand that they cannot entrench themselves on the mainland of Asia, without the ill-will and eventual resistance of neighbors whose friendship is desired by them, and particularly the United States.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MARCH 18, 1922

BLACK TROOPS GOING HOME

France Finds It Wise to Repatriate Her Colonial Fighting Men.

(By Cable to The Brooklyn Eagle and Phila. Ledger; Copyright, 1922.)

Paris, March 18—Agitation has begun in France for the repatriation of thousands of black troops to Algeria and Senegal who now are stationed in French garrisons. The cities of Toul Verdun and Montauban are filled with Africans on leave and, while prejudice against blacks is virtually non-existent in France, reparation is desirable from the medical point of view, as the experts declare that pathologically the Africans are different from the French and that the blacks are susceptible to pulmonary ailments in the French winter.

The government held the view that the colonials merit all the rights of French citizens, as their blood flowed freely in the war, but they declare the best solution of the race problem is to encourage the colonials to develop as a race in their native countries.

BLACK GENERAL IS BURIED WITH HONORS

Afro-American

Native of Senegal Was Member of French Supreme Council of War

Baltimore Sun 3-26-22

Paris, France, Aug. 22—Highest military ceremonies were performed at the funeral of General Alfred Dodds, who died in his eighty-fourth year last week.

General Dodds was a native of Senegal, son of a French white colonial official and a native black woman. He wore the grand Legion of Honor and a military medal which are conferred upon generals who have commanded victorious armies in the field. He was commander-in-chief of the armies that added the great native kingdom of Dahomey and much of the Nigeria region as well as of the transSahara territory, with millions of population, to the huge colonial empire of France in West Africa, where he did most of his campaigning when not fighting under the tricolor in Cochin-China and Tongking. As a captain of infantry he was one of the heroes of the memorable defense of Bazeilles in the Franco-German war of 1870 and tho twice captured, escaped each time under the most sensational circumstances, to resume his place at the front, receiving the officer's cross of the Legion of Honor on the restoration of peace

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Race Problem — 1922
Europe

N. Y. C. POST
DECEMBER 8, 1922

"Black" Troops on the Rhine

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST:

SIR: The *Evening Post*, in its editorial "Futilities of the Senate," upbraids Senator Hitchcock for dwelling upon "stale and discredited 'facts' of the black troops on the Rhine." Stale they are in the sense that they are old; discredited they may be, but I for one am not aware of any statement of the French Government relating to this matter that sounds convincing to those who would like to know the truth and nothing but the truth. At any rate, the publication of a list of crimes committed by colored soldiers in the occupied area in a recent issue of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* (I am inclosing herewith the copy), some of them so revolting and bestial that most American newspapers would shrink from employing the language the German paper uses, throws a peculiar light on the *Evening Post's* editorial, which speaks of facts in quotation marks. Whether they are "facts" or facts I do not know. But assuming that they are facts, what has the *Evening Post* to say?

Whether the troops are black or brown or yellow, whether they are negroes or Arabs or Indo-Chinese, does not matter. No fair minded person objects to them because of their color. But all will agree that if they are of an inferior civilization they are a menace to a white population wherever they are. This seems obvious beyond contradiction, and the problem becomes vastly more serious if they feel themselves, as they naturally must in Germany, victors, if not masters. I have no doubt that the French try their best to maintain rigid discipline. But if in spite of it such crimes are frequently committed, it carries in itself the severest condemnation of the use of these men for this purpose.

Furthermore, they are cruelly sinned against, for they are expected by their French masters to conduct themselves as if they were equals of the white population. This imposes a task upon them for which they are mentally, culturally, and climatically unfit. There are, therefore, but two alternatives; either the discipline must be so unbending that it borders on slavery, or else if it is lax the crimes must necessarily constantly multiply.

I doubt that for the sake of civilization, not to speak of eventual reconciliation, it is wise or even expedient to view this phase of French policy as complacently as the *Evening Post* does.

FREDERICK W. KAHN.

Woodmere, N. Y., November 30.

It is not viewing the matter "complacently" to assert, as the *Evening Post* did assert in the editorial referred to by Mr. Kahn, that there are much more effective arguments available for the development of Germany's case against France than this insistence on the Rhine "horror." More than a year ago, when the black troops on the Rhine were to the fore, General Allen investigated and reported that the situation had been greatly exaggerated. How much better the record in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* would be if the same number of white troops were in occupation is hard to say, but we agree that the removal of the colored troops would be a wise step even from France's own point of view. Nevertheless, we believe the basic idea of the editorial to be sound. If the American public is invited to consider "black" troop outrages which have once been discredited, and if Senator Hitchcock begins by declaiming against "black" troops and says it does not matter whether they are black or yellow, the result, we believe, will be a general tendency to dismiss the whole matter as "old stuff," to the damage of much sounder claims which Germany may advance for relief.—[ED. EVENING POST.

The New York Times
12-31-22

AN AMERICAN "OBSERVER" AT THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL IN MOSCOW: MAX EASTMAN, Radical Leader, with Claude McKay, a Negro Poet, Who Watched the Proceedings of the Celebration of the Bolshevist Revolution in Russia. (*Times Wide World Photos.*)

THAT PERSISTENT PRO-GERMAN LIE.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.
12-14-22

Two weeks ago when the honest old Frechman, Clemenceau, told America that there were no Negro soldiers on the frontier of the Rhine and that when they were there, there was only one proven case of a wrong to a white woman, which case was properly dealt with and penalized, he was given the false by Senator Hitchcock in his very ugly, discourteous reply on the Senate floor. The language used by the senator in accusing and denouncing the Negro soldiers in France brought forth the attempted question of a veteran Negro of the war from the gallery which news was carried by the press. The Star of Zion carried a comment on the Tiger's statement two weeks ago, and said that the lies had been exploded by the great Frenchman's frank words and honest forethought in being prepared to speak correctly. We are thoroughly vindicated by the following editorial clipped from the Philadelphia Inquirer, December 11, embracing a positive word from the Adjutant General to Secretary Weeks of the war department. We pass it on without a gesture. Read it, blacks, and whites on two sides of the ocean.

A PERSISTENT PRO-GERMAN LIE.

A German weekly journal printed in this country has been reviving with circumstance the story of "the black horror on the Rhine." It has printed what it describes as a letter from an American officer, who declares that every American soldier would gladly return to Germany "to kill these black beasts and their officers," and that if the American people knew the truth they would resolve never again to "fight at the side of England and France." This is the sort of stuff so suspiciously of German origin that the name of the officer is given as Edward J. Le Blank—"no German sounding name," adds the ingenious editor, "but rather French."

The whole story is properly punctured by the War Department. The Adjutant General, replying for Secretary Weeks, says that in consequence of repeated stories of the kind the commanding General of the American forces in Germany made a careful investigation of the facts. He found that the only colored troops in the French army were not Negroes, but Arabs, Algerians and Moroccans; that their records were good; that such crimes as were committed were "individual and rare;" and that the French authorities were diligent in punishing the guilty. "The report concludes," says the Adjutant General, "with the statement that the wholesale atrocities of every nature alleged in the German press to have been perpetrated by French Negro Colonial troops were considered false and intended for political propaganda." And there is no American officer named Edward J. Le Blank.

There is thus no excuse for the continued repetition of a miserable slander. With the truth made plain, those who stick to the story are obviously moved by no honest purpose. How long will even our pacifists and pro-Germans believe them?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

NATAL ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION.

a.o.b. 9-2-12

At a time like the present, when signs are not wanting that conditions in the Union are making for the division of the peoples in the country into two great camps—Europeans and non-Europeans—a resumé, however brief, of the legislative measures considered by the Natal Provincial Council during its last session, bearing directly or indirectly upon Indians and other non-Europeans, cannot but be of interest.

Hopes cherished during the Great War, that with victory for the Allies, there were better times in store for subject races, have been rudely shattered: and the very elementary rights are being whittled away.

The principle of segregation in a modified form in the Durban Municipality, has received legislative sanction—notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Indian community. The Municipality now has the power to declare in selling its unalienated lands, that such lands are for European, Indian, or Native occupation, as the case may be, but apart from the objectionable principle of segregation, there is no provision in the enabling ordinance to make it possible for any of the affected races to object in the event of all unalienated lands being sold to Europeans, to the exclusion of others. The same ordinance provides that the Municipality may lay down the style and cost of building to be erected. Harmless as such a provision is on the face of it, in practice it may, if not reasonably exercised, operate to the disadvantage of non-Europeans, especially as the great majority of them are not in a position to do anything extraordinary.

Time and again attempts have been made to do away with the right of appeals in licensing matters to an appeal board. The most recent attempt was an ordinance to ...eated a licensing board for the rural areas of Natal. Such a board may be for the whole of the rural areas in Natal, or a board for each county or combined counties, and such a board would be constituted of five electors, who shall be resident within five miles of such declared area, and as persons of European descent alone enjoy the electoral franchise, the board or boards would be European manned, no matter that the majority of the residents in the area may be non-Europeans. This ordinance would have abolished the present licensing system in rural areas, superseded the licensing officer and the appeal board, and have made the proposed licensing board or boards a law unto themselves, except the right of appeal in cases of renewals was reserved to the Supreme Court. There were other objectionable provisions in this measure, but fortunately for the non-Europeans, it was vetoed by the Governor-General in Council.

Retrograde as it appears, the Natal Provincial Councils has not hesitated to pass an ordinance for the disenfranchisement in townships of persons, who, not being of European origin, are Natives, or descendants in the male line of Natives of countries which have not, prior to the coming into force of the South African Act of 1909, possessed elective representative institutions founded on the Parliamentary franchise. This ordinance has been reserved by the Governor-General in Council.

An ordinance to create new licenses, has been sanctioned. In it, among other things, the right of transfers of licenses is abolished, and the power is given to the Administrator to prevent the exhibition at any theatre of any performance or scenic or pictorial representation which may, in his opinion, be of a dangerous tendency for any class of persons. What may be suitable for Europeans, may, according to the bias or whim of the Administrator or his nominee, be the wrong thing for non-Europeans. Unfettered discretion more often than not, brings in its train racial discrimination.

Except for class legislation, in which in the course of the progress of the ordinance for the Regulations of Horse Racing and the Restriction of Betting was removed, this was the only beneficial measure to non-Europeans passed by the Natal Provincial Council, which while restricting betting, did away with "bucket shops." These "shops" had become a curse to the non-Europeans. So many of them had sprung up that it was possible for bets to be made with a shilling or two. Old and young men, women, and children, infected with the gambling fever, flocked to these places, and Europeans of a type, fattened on them.

"YES" AND "NO", SAY FRENCHMEN ON ARMY PLAN

Chicago Defender 11-11-22, 2ll.

To Favor Africans Would Hurt Nation's Position With America, Some Think

[CRUSADER SERVICE]

Paris, Nov. 10.—The proposal to permit Africans to officer white French regiments is meeting with opposition here on the part of those French who "curry favor" with the United States and profess France's need of keeping within the good graces of the prejudiced white population of America by adopting in some degree the Anglo-Saxon attitude toward the Race.

A bitter discussion is raging as a result of this opposition, and Deputy Diagne, high commissioner for the French Colonial empire, a Sengalese, has entered the ring demanding whether France intended to use the African troops for her protection in times of national danger and then discriminate against them after the danger had been safely weathered by their brave hearts and unstinted sacrifices.

Disastrous Policy

Deputy Diagne warns the French people that such a policy could only lead to disaster as the African was not the person to give his loyalty to any flag that did not return that loyalty by full protection and absolute equality of treatment in times of peace. The African, he said, has fought for France because he loves the principles for which France has heretofore stood in the face of the bitter opposition and insulting slurs of the Anglo-Saxon world who saw in her attitude of justness a "love for niggers" which the Anglo-Saxon world of England and America resented.

In France Africans and whites mix freely, frequently intermarry and any job is open to Africans with perfect equality. This is, as M. Diagne points out, due to the attitude of the French people. Therefore, he asks, why should they be barred from equality of opportunity in the army?

"One would think," the deputy complains, "it was a novelty for colored soldiers to attain high rank. Here are some names of black, yellow and mulatto soldiers from Algeria, Senegal and Indo-China who in the Second Empire and Third Republic have brought honor to France:

"The Arab General Yousouff and General Virgile, both directors of artillery at the war school, and the Sengalese Gen. Dobbs, a member of the war council and victor of Dahomey."

Mentions Col. Young

M. Diagne's list of names concludes with Col. Mortenol, who had commanded the aerial defenses of Paris when the Germans were bearing down on the capital in August, 1914. He paid tribute to Touissant L'Ouverture, the liberator soldier-statesman of Haiti, to Moshesh of the Basutos, South Africa, and to Col. Young of the American section of our race.

The commissioner is indignant that Frenchmen should contemplate making the law of equality a dead letter.

France with 38,000,000 population, which will be only 25,000,000 in a generation if the present rate of decrease continues, has come to rely on her 50,000,000 colonials, almost all dark people, for defense, and must, therefore, need the warning of M. Diagne that the French will not continue give loyalty to France should the country initiate discrimination against them in its national policies.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 16

Race Problem—1922.
Europe.

AFRICA WATCHING ASIA

The world is still at war. Europe is employing Africa to stand guard over Asia. Picture shows a French officer inspecting an outpost of Senegalese troops who are guarding Constantinople against capture by the Greeks.

Berlin Envoy Exonerates French

Denies Negro Troops Have Been Put Along Rhine to Annoy People.

Otto Wiedenfeld, German Ambassador to Washington, returning to-day on the steamship Reliance from a business trip to Berlin, declared that there was no truth in the report that France had stationed negro troops in the occupied German territory for the purpose of annoying the inhabitants.

He said that the troops that had been called "black" by the trouble makers were not negroes but Moroccans.

Among other passengers on the Reliance were Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, retired, of the United States navy and Rachmaninoff, the Russian composer and pianist.

Censorship Protest.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus retired from the navy in 1913, but at the outbreak of the war reentered the service and served until after the close of the war.

He was met down the bay by his son, and the two left immediately for Washington, where the Rear Admiral hopes to meet his wife. He said that the reason why he did not know where Mrs. Osterhaus was to-day was that his letters were intercepted while in the German zone now occupied by the Allies. He will make a complaint against the manner in which he says his personal mail was opened by those in authority.

He declares it is time our Government made a protest to France against continuing to censor the mail of American citizens who happen to be sojourning within the German territory occupied by allied troops.

Ambassador Wiedenfeld, who left Washington last June upon orders from the German Republic, brought with him his wife and his son, Herman, who is going to study political economy and agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. The Wiedenfelds were met here by Baron Thursman, Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy, and Ludwig Bendix, financial adviser of the Embassy.

Asked to Succeed Rathenau.

The returning envoy said that he had been asked to succeed Dr. Rathenau as Foreign Minister, but preferred to return to America as the German Ambassador.

"Within the last year ten leaders have been assassinated," he said. "I think that the high cost of living has much to do with these murders. The trouble is neither racial nor religious. Extremists, unable to solve the problem of the high cost of living, strike at the heads of government in the hopes that their actions will attract attention.

"Germany is trying to get on her feet, but sh is having a desperate struggle intensified by having to pay for an army of occupation on part of her territory. As long as Germany must support some of the Allied forces I am glad that the troops of the United States remain there. Germany asked that the American troops remain.

German Republic to Stay.

The Ambassador was asked what he thought of the probability of a return of a monarch in Germany. He said that all the present indications were against it. He said that he thought the great bulk of the people were glad of the establishment of a Republic and that he believed the Republic would stand. He said that those who talked of the advantages of a return to monarchy generally had some one person in view, but that the monarchists were not able to agree upon any one person.

Rachmaninoff was accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Irene and Patiana. They have been in Dresden, where the composer went to see his parents for the first time since the war. They had made their way from Russia to Dresden and intended to remain in that city until conditions in Russia warranted a return.

SEES DARK RACES VICTORIOUS IN NEXT CONFLICT

Famous German Strategist Says British Empire Would Be Destroyed in Finish Fight with Moslems—Had Warned of Greek Disaster.

(Crusader Service)

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—(By mail)—Marshal Ludendorf, Germany's greatest strategist and general, believes that England would be whipped and the British Empire destroyed should a finish fight between colored Turkey and England develop as a result of the present Near East crisis and the provocative tactics of Lloyd George.

"England," said Ludendorf, "did not believe my warnings when a year ago I said Greece could not vanquish Mustapha Kemal Pasha, even if its army was excellent, which was not the case. It was too small for the big area it had to fight in. Double the number of soldiers would be necessary to vanquish Kemal.

England the Loser

"Should a finish fight break out between England and Turkey, I believe England's victory would be most improbable, since it would mean a fight against the entire population of a big area. Nothing less than an army of 2,000,000 men would be strength enough and it is doubtful if England would be willing to send an army of this size."

Ludendorf believes British world supremacy is at stake in any case, with or without war.

"Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations with the Bolsheviki have given time to sow the seed of rebellion in Islam. Should England defend Constantinople the Bolshevist agents will continue their propaganda, pointing out the fact that England is an enemy of Islam. In case England gives up control of Constantinople, the Red emissaries will interpret this as a weakness, telling the colored races of Islam it is time to break the bondage of the weakened country."

RACIAL GROUPS AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

New York Journal of Commerce.

A recent article in the "Yale Review" by Professor Turner of Harvard, to which attention has been called in these columns, is a study and analysis of the rival influence of section as against nationality. As therein pointed out, our country is giving signs of sectional selfishness that almost can be compared with the national or political rivalry between the various countries of contemporary Europe, and these differences of aim and objective are based largely upon economic differences which result from geographical location. But there is still a different phase of the matter which Professor Turner did not stress, but which is just as important as a dividing influence, and that is the peculiar interests of race.

The history of the controversy with regard to the adoption of the League of Nations never can be understood unless there is borne in mind the part that our foreign born citizens played in the final decision. They were in general opposed to the League, at least as proposed, and their vote went heavily against the Democratic party and in favor of Mr. Harding. It was the sum of these racial blocs, plus the large number of American born voters who feared any departure from the traditional policy of the United States, that culminated in the Republican "landslide."

More and more, during the past few years, have our more recently naturalized citizens been casting their vote on lines of racial solidarity, not alone in national but also in State and municipal elections. Mayor Hylan profited largely by this fact when re-elected to office with his huge majority a year ago. Both the Democratic and Republican tickets in this State have been cast into final form during the past week with an eye to these considerations. And instead of this movement toward disintegration of the body politic showing signs of disappearing, it has been steadily growing in volume and effectiveness. Thus the "bloc" system is one of the most prevalent, as well as harmful, in current American affairs. Anyone familiar with the history of this country during the early years of our national period, and certainly up to the time of the Civil War, knows that sectionalism was the continuing and ever-recurring curse of our nation. Fortunately it was forever, we trust, done away with after 1865. But the present disintegration is, if anything, even more dangerous, and easily can result in just as serious consequences.

At the present time, every step made by our national government in its foreign policies must be taken only after careful consideration of the effects upon these same racial elements. It is not an exaggeration to say that there are enough Greeks, Turks and Syrians, not to mention natives of the various Balkan States, to give serious political trouble, at least at the ballot box, to the present Administration if they do not approve of the policy of Mr. Hughes. President Wilson was face to face with the same difficulty at various times during his administration. Thus the present dilemma is to bring the policy of the United States into close touch with Europe and at the same

time carry along with the policy the general approval of a sound public opinion, otherwise we are destined to lose immeasurably both in reputation and material interest.

Thus it is real cause for consideration whether the policy followed by this country during the past forty years, of bestowing the franchise upon our teeming immigrants without discrimination, has not been the real cause of preventing us from entering the League of Nations, or any other international association. If this be the case, how can the steps necessary for the future safety and welfare of our country in its international relations be properly entered upon? More and more is it becoming evident that we can not follow forever the policies of isolation and drift to which we seem condemned for the present. It is a safe guess that high protectionism has shot its final bolt, and the present tariff is the last one that will be formulated upon such principles. Then will come the two-fold problem of making the necessary political adjustments in our foreign relations ,and at the same time rebuilding our foreign trade Either one will be sufficient to tax the ingenuity of our statesmen, and a combination of political and economic evils is not one to be looked upon with any form of complacency.

BRITISH DERIDE RHINE COMPLAINT ON BLACK TROOPS

New York News 10/21/22

American Propaganda to Force France to Withdraw Her Popular Colonials Falls on Deaf Ears

Many members of Parliament, reports "The Morning Post," have received a circular letter from the "Struben Society of America," of which the "Secretary-General" is "F. O. Dettman." It asks them to support an appeal against the employment of "French colored troops on the Rhine," and a photographic reproduction of an address presented by the society to M. Briand and Marshal Foch when they visited America last year is enclosed. This document states that for "decades" before the war "it was the wish of the overwhelming majority of American citizens of German descent that the same cordial feelings existing between them and their fellow citizens of French descent should unite the French and German peoples placed side by side in the heart of Europe."

It goes on to refer to "that noble Englishman, Edmund D. Morel" (the name is printed in capital letters), the statements in whose "Horror of the Rhine" the society accepts as the result of "an accurate study of the actual conditions." Finally, it declares that should the French representatives at the Washington conference "depart from our shores without indicating your willingness speedily to procure the withdrawal of the uncivilized troops" from the occupied regions "no lasting bond of friendship can bind our country to yours."

Apparently the Struben Society has not received the assurances it demanded. Hence this circular to British members of Parliament. Its probable effect may be judged from the comment of one of them who has been for many years in the House of Commons. He says: "There must be a peculiarity in the mental structure of these people to suppose that, after all they have been guilty of, they can complain of disciplined troops being quartered on them, whatever be the color."

NEGRO PROBLEM MAY BE SOLVED AT DARDANELLES

The Freeman

Color and Race Prejudice May Be Wiped Out Forever by War of Liberation in Old World.

Indianapolis

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. — The problem of the Negro in the United States may be solved for him by what develops here within the next few months. The prestige of the white race, so laboriously built up by the degredation and oppression of the colored races, is in danger. On every hand it is being challenged. On every side smashing blows are being aimed at it. In the realm of literature, in the prize ring, on the battlefield, everywhere, white genius is meeting its Waterloo at the hands of the colored races.

This city and the surrounding regions for hundreds of miles constitute a seething valcano—seething with hatred of the white race. Seething with determination to overthrow white domination of the colored races and scrap white world dominion. Seething with the grim resolve to smash the system which denies the "fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man"—one of the cardinal principles of the Mohammedan faith and a principle in practical appliction in every corner of the Islmic world.

10-28-22

The Mudania convention is signed, and Kemal Pasha is honoring his word. He has curbed with an iron hand the desire of his troops for an advance. His orders have forced the troops in the neutral zone to withdraw—much against their will. And superficially it looks as if peace was in sight. BUT—below the surface, the hate of the colored world, the hate of the Moslem world for the white despoilers of their lands and homes eddies and churns like the terrible Maeltrom and threatens to burst loose in a world-wide conflagration. The long-oppressed masses of Africa and Asia are in such a state of resentment against Europe and the white rce that any call to a Jehad or Holy War would find them instantly responsive and ready to go through hell to avenge their centuries-long wrongs.

That the white race is deeply concerned and almost panic-stricken in view of this situation, is evident by the conversation of all of the foreign population and newspaper correspondents here with whom I have talked. And warnings of the grave danger of revolution in Africa and Asia are being sounded far and wide by European publicists and statesmen. The Duke of Sermonneta, for one, has warned Europe that

"The convulsion has shaken Islamic and Occidental civilization to its foundations. The entire Oriental world, from China to the Mediterranean, is in ferment. Everywhere the hidden fire of anti-European hatred is burning. Riots in Morocco, risings in Algiers, discontent in Tripoli, so-called Nationalist attempts in Egypt, Arabia, Lybia are all different manifestations of the some deep sentiment and have as their object the rebellion of the Oriental world against European civilization."

COMMUNISTS PLAN CAMPAIGN IN U. S. AMONG NEGROES

Third Internationale at Moscow Adopts a Resolution to That Effect.

MOSCOW, Dec. 1.(By The Associated Press.)—The Third Internationale has adopted a resolution declaring the United States is destined to play an important part in the struggle of the African race for liberty and that inasmuch as America today is the center of the negro culture of the world, it is in that country that the communistic campaign to bring freedom to the negroes of all countries should be concentrated. The resolution was drawn up by a special commission of the Internationale appointed to consider the negro question.

One member of the commission was an American negro who has been very active in championing the cause o fhis race.

The resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting vote, declares that the negro question has become a live issue in connection with efforts toward a world revolution and that the Communist Internationale, recognizing it as such, calls attention to it as a problem which must be dealt with.

"'Equality of Negroes and Whites."

The resolution pledges the members of the Internationale to strive for the equality of negroes and whites and for the full political and social freedom of the African race.

"The communists will us all their power and influence with trade unions," it continues, "to admit negroes as members. If other efforts fail, the Internationale will organize special negro unions to further the cause."

The resolution further says that the negro populations of Japan, China, India, Morocco and other countries are also struggling against oppression, having the same aims as those in the United States and elsewhere. The resolution says that if such a step is necessary the Internationale will organize an all-negro conference for the purpose of considering the betterment of the black race in all parts of the world.

Detailing the history of negroes in the United States, the resolution asserts that the Civil War was merely a struggle between the capitalists of the North and South for domination.

THE WHITE PRESS.

The Call-Cleveland, O.

Science and the Rising Tide of Colo[r]

10/21-22

The Chicago Tribune.

The Turkish victory in Asia Minor is providing interesting speculation for readers of recent literature on race conflict. It is known that the defeat of Russia by the Japanese sent a thrill far and wide among Asiatic peoples. Race sentiments, religious emotions, nationalist hopes, we are told by many students, are fusing in an unexpected way to produce something like a Pan-Asiatic resistance to European encroachments and in some extreme cases even a militant purpose to attack white supremacy. We are reminded of the sweeping conquests of Genghis Khan and the terrors of Tamerlane, and against this dim but ominous background we observe the revival of Turkey with its unexpected support from Russia in terms not of the old diplomacy but of such new alignments as Pan-Turainianism. We note the astonishing alliance of Brahmin and Mohammedan in India, the not less historically unnatural drawing together of Arab and Turk, the ferment in Egypt, and the possibilities of Islamis revolt in Africa.

Can the white world be inundated and overwhelmed by the uncounted myriads of Asia and Africa? The Turk got as far as Vienna, the Saracen as far as Tours. There the tide turned back. Yet there was little difference then between the equipment of white and yellow or brown warriors. It is not so today. Kemal and Trotzky have armies approximately on a par with European forces, but modern wars are not won by armies alone. They are won by industries, highly organized and directed by a science which Asia and Africa do not possess. Numbers mean less today than even in the days of the Roman legion, whose discipline of iron and breasts of steel overcame numbers on almost every battlefield. The airplane, the gas attack, the shattering explosive are within the resources only of a highly developed industrial civilization, and their effects are far more potent than the edge of the Roman sword.

But as to that may we suggest to the numerous humanitarians who demand the abolition of chemical warfare, that if any perils to white civilization foreseen by students of Asiatic conditions are to be considered, it is of first rate importance that Christendom and modernity retain what advantages science can give it in offsetting the advantage of fanatic waves from the immemorial east. Not that we expect any such hint will have any weight with the pacifist mind. But it is worth pondering by the rest of us.

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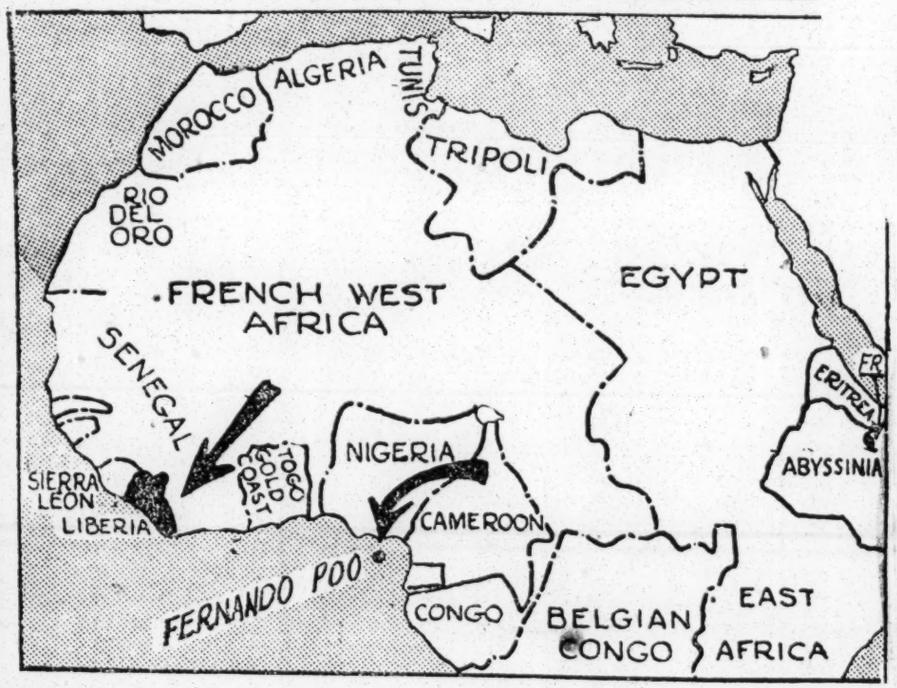
Race Problem—1922
Europe

SPAIN FEARS U. S. IN LIBERIA



SPAIN EYES U. S. LOAN TO LIBERIA WITH SUSPICION

Chicago Sunday Tribune

Fears We're Aiming at a Negro Colony.

1/15/22
Chicago Ill.

BY THOMAS STEWART RYAN.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

MADRID.—The American Negro is troubling certain political thinkers in Spain. They have raised the alarm that we are driving him as a wedge into Liberia, as part of a Yankee conspiracy to repeat our Cuban and Philippine exploits on the west coast of Africa.

This is but one phase of a sentiment

CERTAIN political thinkers in Spain believe they see a menace to Spain in the United States latest loan of $4,000,000 to Liberia. Liberia is a Negro republic, founded by this country for former slaves and for as many American colored people as cared to return to Africa.

The United States has always kept a watchful eye over Liberia. Spain sees in this only an American attempt to gain a foothold in Africa.

The Spaniards are particularly disturbed over the effect an Americanized Liberia on their island of Fernando Poo, 1,200 miles away. Liberia will soon be so well off, they say, that all her labor will stay at home, and then the Spanish investments on Fernando Poo will fail for lack of workmen.

among some Spaniards that with his Monroe doctrine and his colonial expansion the Anglo-Saxon is still the enemy of the Spanish race, as he was in the days of the armada.

The A. B. C., one of the leading papers of Madrid, was against us during the great war, and even today grasps eagerly at any fragment of news which it considers prejudicial to the United States. It recently treated its readers to a detailed review of the Liberian menace, in which it recommended that Spain combat the Yankee scheme by importing "Spanish" Negroes from Cuba to her African colonies.

Charges New Form of Slavery.

Slavery, says A. B. C., was once a necessity for Europe, whose civilization faced ruin after a series of wars. Great Britain is described as favoring slavery until well along in the nineteenth century, when British policy required a change. The United States and England are now retracing their steps by sending the erstwhile slave race back to its ancient haunts, to work Africa for the Saxons. Wouldn't it make the slave dealers of old turn in their graves? At least, A. B. C. thinks it would.

Spanish indifference to the danger is deplored. Spain is accused of viewing with mild annoyance the few shreds remaining of her once great colonial empire. Spaniards know nothing of these West African possessions. And now comes the reference to the cloven hoof of Washington.

"The United States," says A. B. C., "has transformed Liberia into a colony, which represents the beginning of intervention in African affairs. Once that change is complete, every activity of Spain in Fernando Poo and even in continental Guinea will be dependent on the good will of the United States, as in these shameful later days in Cuba."

Attacks U. S. Loan to Liberia.

The newspaper warns of a small loan which it says the United States is planning to grant Liberia—about $4,000,000, or the cost of four or five days' Spanish occupation of the Rif. Spain, says the writer, would have better right to make this loan, for it seems that the only black who knows how to work in that region is the Americanized Negro of Liberia and Spain needs him in Fernando Poo and Guinea. She has failed to repopulate these colonies with blacks, as she succeeded in doing with Cuba. The natives are called "feeble and degenerate."

Now, in exchange for a "handful of dollars," we have secured the right, says A. B. C., to veto the choice of the Liberian president and to determine the disposition of the treasury receipts. We can decide what public works Liberia shall embark upon. More alarming still, the United States is going to organize the Liberian army with North American officers. The Liberian war minister is said to have visited the United States.

DIAGNE IN PROTEST

The Guardian

Siki Victory Starts Negro Officer Discussion in France

11-4-22

FRENCH ARMY IN TURMOIL AS BITTER DISCUSSION RAGES ON QUESTION TO PERMIT AFRICAN WARRIORS TO OFFICER WHITE REGIMENTS—FRANCE RELIES ON 50,000,000 COLORED COLONIALS—AFRICANS SAVED HER AT THE MARNE

Boston, Mass

Pars, Nov. 1922.—The proposal to permit Blacks to officer white French regiments is meeting with opposition here on the part of those French who 'curry favor' with the United States and profess France's need of keeping within the good graces of the prejudiced while population of America by adopting in some degree the Agnlo-Saxon attitude toward the Negro Race. A bitter discussion is raging as a result of opposition, and Deputy Diagne, High Commissioner for the French Colonial Empire, a Senegalese, has entered the ring demanding whether France intended to use the Colored troops for her protection in times of national danger and then discriminate against them after the danger had been safely whethered by their brave hearts and unstinted sacrifices.

Deputy Diagne warns the French people that such a policy could only lead to disaster as the African Negro was not the person to give his loyalty to any flag that did not return that loyalty by full protection and absolute equality of treatment in times of peace. The African, he said, has fought for France because he loves the principals for which France has heretofore stood in the face of bitter opposition and insulting slurs of the Anglo-Saxon world who saw in her attitude of justness toward the Negro a "love for niggers" which the Anglo-Saxon world of England and America resented.

In France Negroes and whites mix freely, frequently intermarry and any job lies open to Negroes with perfect equality. This is, as M. Diagne points out, due to the attitude of the French people. Therefore, he asks, why should Negroes be barred from equality of opportunity in the army?

"One would think," the Deputy complains, "it was a novelty for Colored soldiers to attain high rank. Here are some names of black, yellow and mulatto soldiers from Algeria, Senegal and Indo-China who in the Second Empire and Third Republic have brought honor to France.

"The Arab Gen. Yousouff and Gen. Virgile, both directors of artillery at the War School, and the Senegalese Gen. Dodds, a member of the War Council and victor of Dahomey."

M. Diagne's list of names concludes with Col. Mortenol, who had commanded the aerial defences of Paris when the Germans were bearing down on the capital in August, 1914. He paid tribute to Touissant L'Ouverture, the liberator soldier-statesman of Haiti, to Moshesh of Basutos, South Africa and to Col. Young of the American section of the Negro race.

The Commissioner is indignant that Frenchmen should contemplate making the law of equality a dead letter.

The immediate cause of all this talk was Carpentier's defeat by "Battling Siki," a Senegalese, whose war record was excellent. However, it long has been evident that the question would have to be faced.

France with 38,000,000 population, which will be only 25,000,000 in a generation if the present rate of decrease continues, has come to rely on her 50,000,000 colonials, almost all Negroes, for defence, and must therefore heed the warning of M. Diagne that the French Negroes will not continue to give loyalty to France should that country initiate discrimination against Negroes in its national policies.

RUSSIAN WOMEN OF NOBLE BIRTH HIRED BY RACE MAN.

10/14/22
Kansas City Star

Former Citizen of Mississippi Employs Foreign Aristocrats as Waitresses and Maids in Colored Restaurant.

NOT HERE, IT'S IN RUSSIA

New York, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Stranger than fiction, and coming as a shock to the southern mistress who witnessed the affair, comes a story that Fred Thomas, born below the Mason-Dixie line and who romped through the Mississippi marshes in his boyhood days, is proprietor of one of the largest restaurants in war-swept Russia.

This announcement, however, is not intended to shock. But the fact that he has fair-haired women of noble birth working under him in a menial capacity; "why—I never heard or saw the like of it!"

Mrs. Lila Edwards Harper (of Montgomery, Ala., if your please) arrived here last week on the Themistocles of the Greek line from Constantinople and Smyrna. Mrs. Harper had been visiting a friend, secretary to an army officer there.

And almost the first words she uttered when she touched terra firma here were:

"Hearing of the famous food served at that restaurant, I went there. And—what do you imagine! I was served by a daughter of Count Tolstoi. The restaurant I went to was one owned by a Negro named Fred Thomas, and he has women of the old Russian nobility working for him as waitresses and kitchen helpers."

"But they seem to see nothing wrong in it. There appears to be no race-respect in that country."

FRENCH STATESMAN SEES COLORED RACES DOMINATING WORLD

Baltimore Herald & Commonwealth

Baltimore, Md.

Says France By Just Treatment Of Dark Peoples May Stand As Intermediator For White Races

11-8-22 Baltimore, Md.

No more adverse criticism of the peculiar familiarity and spirit of equality that France has developed among her black colonials, please! Some day, when the non-white populations reach a numerical superiority which cannot be defeated by recourse to war, France may become the savior of the world. At least,

that is the novel suggestion being propounded by Albert Sarraut, the well-known French delegate at the Washington Conference.

M. Sarraut forsees no possibility of the French colonials trying to separate from the motherland, but on the contrary finds an evident movement for greater cohesion, with the colonials taking an even greater share in their own government.

"But some day," says M. Sarraut, "the vibrations already felt of the great colored movement may present a tragic danger to western civilization; and then will be the time for France, because of her high moral discipline over her peoples, though still respecting her nationalisms to transform the world's colonial system into an humane and fruitful collaboration."

France's Black Army.

PARIS.—At a time when France is recruiting her army largely from colored men, it is interesting to hear Francois Lebon's opinion on the subject. He says in L'Oeuvre:

"During the war Central Africa, peopled with 2,900,000 inhabitants, produced 16,000 to 17,000 soldiers; West Africa, with 12,280,000 inhabitants, gave us 163,602 men. The idea at once prevailed that we should have an almost inexhaustible reserve of men if France were to be the victim of another aggression. The idea is quite wrong.

"Manual labor is wanting in Africa at the present time, both in the west and the center. There are about three inhabitants to each one square kilometer (about one-half mile). Under these conditions how is it possible to cultivate the soil? After that he must help us in our commerce, our industry, our plantations, our transports and our administration. Only young men fit for soldiers can be used for this. If we are going to put them into uniform we shall dispose of still less manual labor.

"It has been said that the black race is especially well suited for warfare. If we are to believe the documents of Commander X, this is only true with certain tribes becoming more and more rare since peace reigns nearly everywhere on the black continent. The truth is that most of the natives do not like being soldiers. To try to make a soldier of a Loango is, for instance, quite impossible. And many races are very unfitted for fighting. It seems, too, that we have not quite done our duty toward the mutilated blacks. They seem to find great difficulty in getting their pensions, caused partly, of course, by the great distances in their country.

"We must remember that West Africa is eight times as large as France, and almost without roads and trains. Think of an invalid man being obliged to walk or ride on a donkey for 200 or 400 miles to get to the nearest center to claim his rights. It seems, too, that bad health and need of money is making these African warriors very discontented. Their recriminations are not likely to make their relations or the people of their village want to join the colors.

"The truth is that the greater number of blacks have no desire to exchange their pants for a uniform.

"It would seem that our first care today ought to be to preserve and increase our reserves of black men by fighting against epidemics and depopulation. Our recruiting can continue then, with discretion and discernment. In case of war we could then recruit abuntdantly as we did before. It would only be fair, then, that the blacks should repay those who have helped them to progress by defending civilization."

AMERICANS SPREADING ANTI-NEGRO PROPAGANDA THROUGHOUT EUROPE

National Baptist Voice 10/14/22

"Wherever a certain class of American tourists go in Europe they continually and industriously endeavor to convince Europeans that the Negro in the United States is ignorant, criminal, vicious, and above all a rapist, ever ready to criminally assault white women and restrained only by sheer brute force in the form of lynching," was the statement made today by Arthur T. Long, Principal of a large public school in Indianapolis, Ind., who has just returned after spending more than two months in France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, according to announcement by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"They never tell of the decent, self-respecting, progressive colored people," Mr. Long continued, "the best that they ever say is usually some story about a 'good darky' or a 'coon.' Unfortunately, this work has been carried on so extensively that it is being felt in countries where a few years ago there was no thought of race prejudice. Americans, spending lavishly, are naturally catered to by French, German and other merchants and business men. Thus economic pressure is making people free from prejudice bow to American racial bitterness."

"On the other hand, there seems to me to be considerable knowledge in Europe of the facts about the race problem in America. Largely due to the attempt of America to assume the moral leadership of the world as well as the financial mastery, Europeans consider the race question in America and the burning alive of human beings to be the acid test of the genuineness of American moral ideals. Europe wants to know the real facts about the race problem in America, and it is to be regretted that there seems to be no adequate means at present of getting the real truth before Europe."

"All Americans who go to Europe can be divided, with only a few exceptions into two classes. One of these is that group I have already spoken of—those who deliberately spread lies about the Negro, the other class is composed of those who say nothing about the problem. Very few white Americans ever take the time or the trouble to tell the truth, even if they themselves know it. It is a sad but true fact, that in all the time I was in Europe, the only really good things said about the Negro were said by Frenchmen and Englishmen."

Mr. Long was asked about the truth of the charges made in the United States Senate on August 31 by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska that French colored troops were committing excesses on German women in the occupied zones. He replied, "I was in Germany two weeks and during that time, though I was at Mayence where French troops are quartered, as well as at Cologne where the British troops are stationed and at Coblenz where the American forces are, I never heard one word of any such charges. It does seem to me that if there had been the slightest grounds for such charges I would at least have gotten an inkling of it. The real reason is easy to understand. The Germans naturally want the occupation forces removed. They are wise enough to know that America's blind spot is her race prejudice, and that an appeal to that race prejudice is the most potent argument they can make to Americans, especially when that appeal is made to the tune of a charge that black men are raping white women."

"Perhaps one of the most interesting things I observed," Mr. Long continued, "was the fact that Americans as soon as the ship left American soil seem to feel that the ban of color was lifted and restrictions were removed. People who would not think of treating colored people decently in America for fear of exciting comment or scorn, actually became friendly and acted like human beings. My conclusion is that the atmosphere of America is conducive to race hatred and Negro baiting—that the so-called race prejudice is not inherent at all but is artificially created and maintained as a sort of fetish in the United States."

Mr. Long covered a great deal of territory while abroad and tells most interestingly the story of his experiences.

MISSISSIPPIAN HIRES RUSSIAN NOBLEWOMEN

Chicago Defender 10/14/22

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 14.—Society circles in fashionable hotels here were shocked when Mrs. Lila E. Haper, white, of Montgomery, Ala., returned from Europe and told her friends of some sights she saw in Russia. She declared that she found a [illegible] who formerly lived in [illegible]erating a first-class restaurant now, and employing as waitresses daughter of Count Tolstoi, and other women of noble birth!

EX-KAISER LANDS JOB FOR SAMBO AS TAXI CALLER

Chicago Defender 10/16/22

POTSDAM, Germany, Oct. 15.—Former Emperor William has already begun to bestow his wedding favors.

One of the overjoyed beneficiaries is Sambo, a South African colored man, who was a favorite of the emperor in the old days when he was a drummer in the regimental band of the famous life guard Hussars.

Since the demobilization of the army Sambo has been out of a job. When the former emperor heard of it he began making inquiries among his friends in Berlin. The result was that Sambo will now grace Under den Linden in a baby blue uniform. The Hotel Adlon, Berlin's smart hostelry, has engaged him as a taxi call man. He is a great linguist and speaks German fluently.

Race Problem—1922.
Europe

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 3, 1922

Boer Hatred of England Will Forever Keep the Races Separated—Story of a Farmer's Suspicion. Zulus Are Finest Natives of the Dark Continent.

This article is written by a native born South African son of an American, who was brought up in a Boer atmosphere and so peculiarly fitted to describe the conflict that is now raging on in the Dark Continent

By N. LINCOLN.

This is the story of the struggle for life and dominion that is going on daily in a little-understood part of the world—South Africa. It is a triangular contest for racial, industrial and social advantage, with the unconquered natives on one side, the unreconstructed Boers on another, and the British and Americans on the third side.

The problem is made the more perplexing because this triangle is ever changing in form. To-day it may be equilateral, with the natives, the Boers and the British-American sides equally strong and the angles firmly set. To-morrow circumstances may reduce the native side so much as to almost pinch it out and leave a straight line of progress, the shortest distance to the objective of superiority, for the Boers and British-Americans to follow together. Next day discord in the ranks may fling them apart and again the native side regains its strength.

Or the Boers may seek to make their line coincide with that of the natives and so squeeze the British-Americans, the late comers to the wall; or the British-American interests may align the natives to them to eliminate the Boers—but ever the angle remains and ever it is changing, with advantage resting now on one, now on the other, now in the third side.

The White Man's Struggle

The white man's struggle for superiority down there is an epic, of which only a few chapters have been told. It reads like early American history of wars of the English and Indians. The settlers were very religious but they were good gun men and could fight.

The Boers, (the Voortreekers) a combination of Holland Dutch and French Huguenot extraction, have always resented the later coming of the English for gold, and the undiplomatic conduct of the English in several instances has not changed them in this attitude.

The Boer hates them because the English forever threaten his own idea of independence, and in this they are indeed like the Irish, who have long looked upon the English as tyrants.

The Boers will never forget Slaagter's Neck, where six Boer farmers died for a principal, one shot and five hanged, but in Englands history this was just one more bloody deed in her fixed policy of forcing her rule upon any people too weak to resist and whose possessions she coveted.

Not Loyal to England

The majority of the Boers have never been loyal to the English Government and never will be and they are not hypocritical about it.

Last year I was returning from a hunting trip in the Congo, hiking through the tall grass and had reached Gwelo where I found a community composed of cattle and grain raisers. In the town was a doctor, a dentist, a Mayor, a grocery store, a chemist's shop and two hotels, where you could get anything. Going into the hotel bar for refreshments, I found there an old friend of my father's whom I had not seen since I was a small boy. He was an Englishman, dressed in khaki, with high boots, khaki helmet and a camera. I invited him to accompany me home, stopping on the way at Mafeking, the place where the hardest fighting was done during the Boer War. He acquiesced.

Suspected by Boer Farmer

Before we left Gwelo we went shooting in the nearby veldt. We got spring buck and sessebie and decided to camp out for the night.

As we were eating we heard a shot, and before we could move a Boer farmer, with bushy whiskers, strode into the firelight. He shook his gun at us and shouted. "Vootsaack!" He glared at us and said: "Get off this land. It is mine. No Englishmen can stay here."

My friend tried to explain that we were out hunting and just happened to stop there, not knowing it belonged to anyone. I stamped out the fire and got our things together, and as I moved off I turned and said, "Toot-sense" (Will see you again sometime). The farmer dropped his gun, rushed over to me and said: "Are you really a Boer?"

"Surely, I am a Dutchman," I replied.

"Why didn't you speak up and say so in the first place," and with that he put his arm around me and invited me to his house for the night and was walking away with me, leaving my father's English friend standing there alone. I explained the situation to the Boer and he said: "Oh, all right, bring him along," in a most unwelcome manner.

As we walked up the narrow cobble stone path, I saw before me a double story house, with stoop and a partly finished verandah. Back of the plain house was a small stream lined with beautiful old willows.

Dislike for the English

The Boer introduced us to his wife, a tall, slim, graceful woman, whose quiet manner and appearance was like an American Quakeress. She at once set about making coffee for us and we were requested to be seated at the large table in the general living room. This room was exquisite in its sweet smelling clearliness. After putting on a snow white cloth and napkins, she put a dish of her own home made cake in the centre of the table and when the coffee was brought, the conversation turned to the late war.

"The Boers were not willing to die for the English," she said quietly, looking straight at my friend.

But he made no answer.

When we were ready to retire, the Boer still doubting us, asked me if I would read out of the Bible, which is their custom, and handed me an old Dutch Bible. I turned to a chapter in Genesis and read it aloud in Dutch. He was then convinced and put us to bed.

The next morning we left this peaceful homelike atmosphere and continued on our way and although I never saw them again, I shall never forget their hospitality.

Negroes in United States

I view with ever increasing astonishment the freedom enjoyed by the Negro in the United States and am filled with amazement that he should ever be discontented or listen to those who would entice him back to his native Africa and the jungle.

When I arrived in New York City, I had my first lesson in Negro equality before the law. Hurriedly turning a corner, I ran into a big black. I gave him a punch for being in my way. He wanted to fight and the upshot of it was that some one called a policeman. When I explained to him that I had just arrived from South Africa, where we consider the natives as children and never think about their rights, the policeman told me that it was very different here, that the blacks had equal rights with the whites before the law and that I must be careful in the future.

The Finest in Africa

The Zulu is a fine race physically and the cleanest living race in Africa. They rub fat and oil on their magnificent bodies and although they shine beautifully in the sun, they smell to the high Heavens.

The Zulu is also the best worker and the best dancer and has the best name of any of the native tribes in Africa. One Sunday afternoon I visited one of the Compounds, a section set apart for the Kaffirs, who work in the diamond mines. These compounds are made of corrugated iron to resist the vibrations of blasting and are calcimined every week to keep them sanitary.

The natives sleep on small mats, with wooden head rests, placed on the floor. The main foods are beef, mutton and mealie pap, which is ground corn. All natives, whether servants or working in the mines wear numbers on their arms for identification purposes. Natives in the Transvaal and Rhodesia are not allowed out at night and they must be in their compounds or employers' quarterfs before nine o'clock, unless they have a special pass. If they are caught out after dark, they are fined or imprisoned by the police.

The Boers at one time held the natives as slaves and although they did not care for slavery as an institution and planned to get rid of it, England deciared the slaves free and agreed to pay the Boers for their property. This money the Boers were never able to collect and a great number of Boers were made poor while others left the country because they could not endure the sudden equality of their former slaves. The natives went to the English with lies, after raiding the Boers, and were believed, and that caused further friction between the two races.

Boers and World War

Not since the Jemeson Raid had feeling run so high as when the World War broke out and the Boer generals declared they would not fight unless their country was invaded.

During the World War the

Boers wanted to remain neutral, General Beyers said, "General Botha and I disapprove of sending commandoes to German South-west Africa for the purpose of conquering that territory." However, on September 22, General Botha, the greatest general of the Boer War, joined the forces and was made commander in Luderitzbucht, S. W. A. England immediately capitalized his capitulation and published it broadcast to the world. But the other great generals of the Boer War refused to follow. Generals Maritz, De Wet, Hertzoz, Beyers, Kemp and Muller joined the rebellion and fought under Maritz until Maritz was drowned in the Vaal River.

South of the Zambesi they asked each other, "Did England fight for equal rights for all men; for the uplift of the native; for the principles of the Christian religion, or was it merely to bring under her flag an immense rich country with a troublesome past and a doubtful future."

England no longer controls the destiny of Europe. Soon her possessions will be free and South Africa will become the world's second great republic, patterned after the United States, and the Boers will not have suffered and died in vain but their history will be read with reverance and admiration wherever free men meet and old Oom Paul Kruger will have his rightful place along side political history.

Russian Princesses and Duchesses Earn a Living in Constantinople as Waitresses in a Negro's Restaurant

"Whirligig of Time Brings Its Revenges" — Take "Hash House" Jobs to Keep From Starvation.

Most of Them Pretty, All Aristocrats — Don't Take Tips, but Some of Them Marry Their Patrons.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall

A DUCHESS serving your soup. A Countess placing before you the sirloin au jus or the chicken a la king. A Princess bringing the sweets and the Turkish coffee. Any of the three graciously ready to dance with you between courses—even ready to marry you. That is one of the amazing topsy-turveydoms resulting from the war, as discovered in Constantinople by a charming Southern woman, Mrs. Lila E. Harper of Montgomery, Ala., who left the East just in time to dodge the present hostilities, and who has been spending a few days in New York.

When I found Mrs. Harper at the Hotel Narragansett, she told a most interesting and remarkable story, which a sentimental novelist might entitle "From Palace to Poverty," or perhaps "From Court to the Cafe." It is the story of the passing of Russian great ladies, before the war, to "hash house" jobs during the peace. The Turkish capital is the scene of this transmigration, and its heroines are the most picturesque factors to-day in the night life of the East.

Mrs. Harper spent five weeks during the latter part of the summer visiting her niece, Miss Lucille Parker, who, after several years of successful work for the Red Cross in various parts of Europe, took the post of Secretary to Admiral Bristol, American High Commissioner in Constantinople. While she stayed in this city Mrs. Harper "roomed" with the ex-Shah of Persia—that is, she had a wing of his palace on the Bosporus, while he himself was living in the main portion of it. From her window she saw the Iron Duke and eight other British battleships steam into the harbor in mid-August during the first war scare. Incidentally, on the way home she was in Smyrna only a few days before its sacking and burning, and the ship on which she sailed from Greece was twice ordered back to Piraeus by the Greek Government before being finally released from war transport service and allowed to proceed on its way to New York.

But Mrs. Harper's best story is that of the poor Cinderella nobility of Russia, now relegated to pots and pans and thankful for the chance to earn a living with them.

And for whom do you suppose the flower of Russian feminine aristocracy is now working in Constantinople? For nobody except a Jackson, Miss., Negro, one Fred Thomas, who runs the city's smartest restaurant, Maxim's. So true it is that "the whirligig of time brings its revenges!"

"All the waitresses in this resort are Russian noblewomen," Mrs. Harper told me. "There are Duchesses, Baronesses, Countesses and even Princesses among them. Most of them are young women, and a large number are exceedingly beautiful—blondes, with the fairest, most delicate skin.

"The people who entertained me in the restaurant, and who had spent much time in Constantinople and were in official positions, told me about it. Afterward, I talked with Thomas himself—every one calls him that. He is a colored man from Jackson, Miss., who once was the valet in New York of Percy G. Williams. His first wife was a maid in Williams's service. Then he went abroad, and before the war he was running a smart and successful restaurant in Moscow. His present wife is a Swedish singer of considerable reputation.

"And every person in Constantinople who works for him is white. And his waitresses, in most cases, were his titled patrons in the old days in Moscow. When they fled to Constantinople as refugees they were practically penniless. Some of them had been robbed even of their jewels by the Bolsheviki. Those who still had jewels went to the Pera Palace Hotel—the finest in the city—and lived in their usual fashion, pawning their rings and necklaces and tiaras, a piece at a time. Then they pawned or sold their furs, when their jewels were gone. And then, utterly without resources, they had to hunt jobs.

"Many of them, as I said, are waitresses. Others are in the restaurant cabarets as dancers and singers. Others are in private families as maids, governesses, sewing women—in any position they can find and that they are qualified to take."

"But are they qualified even to be waitresses?" I asked. "Are they good servers, they who have been served all their lives?"

"Yes, they are," Mrs. Harper assured me. "Of course, when I saw them, they had been doing the work for some time. At first, I am told, their inexperienced attempts were pathetic. But they persevered and now they are as good waitresses as one would find anywhere.

"Many of the men in their families are dead, of course. But those who are alive are doing equally menial work—acting as valets and porters, selling papers on the street and themselves waiting on table."

"Do the patrons tip the Princesses?" I asked.

"I didn't see any direct tipping," she answered, "and as a matter of fact, in most of the Constantinople restaurants, there is a fixed charge for service which is added to the bill. That would eliminate any necessity of 'slipping a dollar' to the pretty young aristocrat behind your chair.

"But if the restaurant patrons don't tip their titled waitresses, they do something else—they marry them!

"Ever so many of the ex-Countesses and Baronesses have married British officers," smilingly explained Mrs. Harper. "Many others are engaged. One young Englishman on the boat with me told me that his fiancee was working in Maxim's. She had been Baroness somebody-or-other, and he told me of buying back for her the fur coat which she had sold to keep herself from starving before she took her job.

"They look happy, most of these girls," added the American woman. "In the restaurants you see the young men rising often to dance between courses with the pretty waitresses, who are so obviously ladies. That's how the romances begin."

Mrs. Harper met and photographed—the picture is reproduced with this story—the Russian Princess Gagarine, formerly lady-in-waiting for the late Czarina. The Princess in the picture is wearing a nurse's uniform—for her "job" is in the Russian Maternity Hospital in Constantinople.

"And when I dined at the Majestic, a wonderful open-air place at Bebek, just outside Constantinople, I was served by a daughter of Count Tolstoy," recalled Mrs. Harper. "On this occasion, which was a dinner combined with a costume ball, many of the titled waitresses actually wore the formal court costumes in which they had appeared at the one-time Czar's court in Petrograd."

PRINCESS GAZARINE

Race Problem – 1922.

Moving Pictures

"THE CLANSMAN"

3/4/22 — Cleveland Call Ohio

AS a result of a hearing before the New York Legislature, a fortnight ago, of a bill proposing the repeal of the motion picture censor law, Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of the 'Clansman" from which David Wark Griffith produced the "Birth of a Nation," is all puffed up with the movie board of censorship, because of the fear he entertains of them curbing his latest plot, wherein he wishes to show that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution were passed by force. Dixon avers that he has on his desk material for a new historical novel of the dark period of reconstruction, that cost him twenty years of research to get together, which he dare not write at this period for fear of the censors who have been clothed with omnipotent legal power to suppress it.

As might well be expected, Dixon lays the blame on the Republican party, and calls it a kind of political game whereby the movie censors have assumed an imperial autocratic power to decide all questions of opinion, of religion,history and of philosophy. Tom Dixon is not the only one who has supposed that the movie censors board were somewhat drastic—we have entertained that same opinion, but from a far different angle. What Dixon wants to do is spread a lot of that damnphool propaganda such as was exploded in the "Birth of a Nation," and movie censors are conscious of that fact, and that is the main clause in the wail he is sending out that: "I know this board of political censors will not give it a hearing."

Dixon claimed that he would offer authentic proof, and that he would describe the disgraceful scenes which forced the passage of the amendments. It is not stated just what those scenes were, but after he had been asked to state them in words, the movie censors told him in language that brooked no misunderstanding that, never would any such view of American history as that be brought before the American people with their consent—And rightfully so, for such a depictment could only mean the very worse consequence to America, whether it be heaped upon the shoulders of its Colored or white citizens, or, shared equally between the two.

This reconstruction period has seen too much financial, indus- trial and economic depression, together, with various nations of the world fighting for a place in the sun, to give time and consideration to the infamous hellhatched bunk of Thomas Dixon—The face of civilization is turned skyward, and skyward shall it stay, and except to profit by some mistake the better men and women of this nation should not look downward to rehearse one line of it.

"AFRICANUS" MAKES BIG HIT

Baltimore Md.

Play From Pen of Mrs. Eloise Bibbs Thompson Ably Present- By Momolu Players

Afro-American 2/19/22

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 16.—If events cast their shadows before, then the dramatic critics and producers who, six years ago, read Eloise Bibb Thompson's great historical scenario, "The Reply to Griffith's Clansman" are not surprised at the excellence of her latest production "Africanus" which made a hit when produced by all colored players here.

"The Reply," a strong historical drama full of romance and adventure, was purchased by Thomas H. Ince for $500 at the time when he was manager of the New York Motion Picture Company, but failing to produce it, he released it back to the author, at her request. some three years ago. This scenario was considered a master piece not only by Messrs. Ince, Reed and Griffith, but by such dramatic critics as Monroe Lathrop and Henry Christeen Warnack, who regard it as a powerful story, not a mere retort, but as good drama and a great box-office attraction.

A later play, whose scene was laid in New Orleans, and embodying a story replete with color, romance and daring, so captivated the fancy of Charles Wakefield Cadman that he was eager to set it to music as an opera. He submitted it to two distinguished librettists, first to Mrs. Eberhart and later to Mrs. Alice Pollock. Both, however, were working upon libretti of their own, and were unable to accomodate Mr. Cadman at that time.

WHY CENSORS ARE NEEDED.

New York Age 3/18/22

Considerable opposition has been stirred against the censorship of moving pictures that has been established in New York and other States of the Union. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature at Albany to abolish the existing censorship, and a recent hearing brought out some interesting phases of the question.

One of the most violent objectors to the censorship was Thomas Dixon, the author of the notorious film, "The Birth of a Nation," a production designed to arouse and accentuate race prejudice and to pervert the facts of American history. Dr. Dixon was reported as saying that the word "censorship" smelt to heaven of suggestion, for every writer who put his words on paper. He declared that there is such an itch for censorship throughout the country that if "something is not done we shall have it in forty-eight states of the Union." He further said that he was writing a scenario on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and had devoted years to showing they were actuated by fraud, but the fact that he was a Democrat and the censors are Republicans, made him afraid to bring it out.

This statement by the author of "The Birth of a Nation" really constituted one of the strongest arguments presented in favor of a censorship. Mr. Joseph Levepson, Secretary of the Motion Picture Commission, evidently was of this opinion, as he was quoted as saying that if the scenario in question assailed the constitution it was unpatriotic and should not be published. We understand that the Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the New York Republican County Committee, is in favor of maintaining the present censorship, as are many other good Republicans and patriotic citizens.

If a moving picture censorship will prevent the production of such unpatriotic and anarchistic films as "The Birth of a Nation," all good citizens and especially the Negroes of New York, should unite in favoring the continuance in office of the present commission.

The fact that Thomas Dixon wants a free hand to continue his work in inciting race prejudice and distorting history to unpatriotic ends is the strongest reason yet presented for maintaining that censorship. Every State Senator and Assemblyman should be made to realize that fact.

MAYOR HARVEY TAKES STAND AGAINST BIRTH OF A NATION

Philadelphia and Wilmington Del. Advocate 4/8/22

Follows in Footsteps of Mayor Price; Wilmington Branch N. A. A. C. P. Scores Victory

The Wilmington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. scored another victory over the promoters of the picture, "The Birth of an Nation." Several years ago, when the fight waged hot against the nefarious film, Councilman Hopkins introduced an ordinance into City Council making it an offense punishable by a fine for any moving picture house to produce a picture which tended to produce friction between the races. This ordinance was passed, and was effective in preventing the production here of a number of films which had as their motive the ridicule of the Negro. However the managers of the "Birth of a Nation" made the attempt to bring the picture here. Mayor Price took a firm stand and positively forbade its production. The matter died down and nothing more was heard of it until recently.

Last month, E. G. Finney, manager of the Playhouse became interested in bringing the Birth of a Nation here. The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., of which Lewis A. Redding is president took the matter up with Mayor Harvey and Manager Finney. Some correspondence passed between them, and Mr. Redding was active in circulating a petition among the prominent colored men and women of the city protesting against the production of the Birth of a Nation in the city. Mr. Redding has received lately the following letter from Mayor Harvey, which effectually closes the case during his administration.

City of Wilmington.

Mr. L. A. Redding, 203 East Tenth street, City:

Mr. dear Mr. Redding: I have your favor of March 16, and also copy of your letter of March 15 to Mr. E. G. Finney, Manager of the Playhouse, with reference to the presentation of the film, "The Birth of a Nation."

The question first came to me last fall, when I said that I thought that under no circumstances should this play be shown here. Then about two weeks ago, Mr. Finney in company with a representative of the film, called at my office and presented the same question. I then gave these two gentlemen the names of ten or twelve leading colored men and said that if the sentiment among the leaders of the colored race was not opposed to the undertaking, there would be no objection from me. Having now learned from your letter the sentiment of your people, the matter ends as far as I am concerned.

I am writing Mr. Finney today to this effect.

Very truly yours,

LeRoy Harvey, Mayor.

MAYOR HARVEY TAKES STAND AGAINST BIRTH OF A NATION

Baltimore Herald

Follows In Footsteps Of Mayor Price, Wilmington Branch N. A. A. C. P. Scores Victory

4/12/22

Wilmington, April 7th.—The Wilmington Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. scored another victory over the promoters of the picture, "The Birth of a Nation." Several years ago, when the fight waged hot against the nefarious film, Councilman Hopkins introduced an ordinance into City Council making it an offense punishable by a fine for any moving picture house to produce a picture which tended to produce friction between the races. This ordinance was passed, and was effective in preventing the production here of a number of films which had as their motive the ridicule of the Negro. However, the managers of "The Birth of A Nation" made the attempt to bring the picture here. Mayor Price took a firm stand, and positively forbade its production. The matter died down and nothing more was heard of it until recently.

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SAN FRAN CAL IR OF COM'CE
MARCH 24, 1922

CLANSMAN' IS WITHDRAWN

Requests of Colored Citizens Factor in Stopping Play

Withdrawal of "The Clansman" from exhibition at a local playhouse because of the requests of colored citizens, civic leaders and city officials, and an agreement that the proposed movie censor ordinance be postponed for two weeks, resulted yesterday after a joint meeting between representatives of the picture interests and the police and public welfare committees of the Board of Supervisors. The film was to have continued its present run two more days.

LYNN MAYOR BARS "BIRTH OF NATION"

5/20/22

DIABOLICAL PHOTOPLAY HAD BEEN BOOKED AND ADVERTISED—RACE MINISTERS LEAD FIGHT.

Boston Mass Guardian

Lynn, Mass., Mas 19th.

Exhibition of the film, "The Birth of a Nation," at a local theatre this week was protested by Rev. William Lacey and more than 300 colored citizens in a petition to Mayor McPhetres. The mayor delegated Chairman William P. Connery Jr. and three other members of the local censorship committee to attend an exhibition of the picture in Boston Monday forenoon in company with Rev. Mr. Lacey and the theatre manager.

In a telephone conversation Commissioner of Public Safety Foote advised the mayor to prohibit the showing of the picture in Lynn. Attempts to show this picture in Lynn twice previous have been blocked.

The following letter was sent to the mayor:

"To His Honor, Mayor Hatland McPhetres, Mayor of the City of Lynn,

We, the undersigned citizens of the city of Lynn, having heard that it is proposed to put on exhibition or to show the play entitled, "The Birth of a Nation," do herein petition and pray his honor to use his good influence and high office to prevent the appearance of the said "Birth of a Nation" within the limits of the city of Lynn for the following reasons:

First, it is a propaganda against one branch of the human race (the Negro), who are loyal and patriotic American citizens, entitled to fair play, protection of the law and the right to exist in peaceful pursuits without interference.

Second, it excites race hatred and engenders bitterness with a determination to seek revengefulness.

Third—It sanctions and even glorifies lawlessness—the growing American crime.

Fourth—It slanders the negro race.

Fifth —. The municipal authority cannot afford to remain silent and inactive at the filling of money bags, when it disturbs the peace, endangers the safety of any of our citizens and destroys the high moral ideals.

REV. W. JEROME MILLER,
Pastor Zion Baptist Church.
REV. WILLIAM H. LACEY,
Pastor A. M. E. Church.

And 190 other petitioners."

Mayor McPhetres is a young man and represents the best blood of New England's younger generation.

—G—

Paul Revere Hall will again be the scene of a representative gathering of Boston's foremost when the Citizens' Committee hold their Reception to the City' Chief Executive, Mayor James M. Curley, on Thursday, June 1.

"THE BIRTH OF A NATION"—THE KU KLUX KLAN

Baltimore Md Herald

The modern or newly organized Ku Klux Klan is the immediate offspring of Thomas Dixon's "The Birth of A Nation." 4/19/22

That infamous screen disseminator of putrid lies and racial hatred, in order to further its work of abomination resurrected the Ku Klux Klan of the late sixties and early seventies with its bloody record of murder and outrage. Dixon's whole object was to make money and like the Southern politician (himself being a Southerner) had learned that the quickest way to wealth, influence and fame in the South was to commercialize racial hatred. He pictured the murderous Ku Klux of early Reconstruction Days as being paragons of purity, saints immaculate, heroes surrounded with a halo of glory, the saviour of Southern civilization and stern regulators of Negro life in the South who forced the Negro into submission and re-established "white supremacy."

Stirred by the portrayal of the "glorious' work of the original Ku Klux cut-throats, and by the fires of racial hatred aroused by Dixon's damnable picture, several thousands of men have been moved to embark as modern "Crusaders" to regulate for a second time the life of Negroes who dare aspire to equality before the law with white men, and to put those obstreperous blacks "in their place."

Under the name Ku Klux they expected to strike terror in the heart of the Negro and at the same time excite sympathy and co-operation from all believers in "white supremacy."

Efforts to suppress the exhibition of "The Birth of A Nation" were made throughout the country; it was declared that the film would create more bitter racial antagonisms than had ever existed before and would be followed by a wave of crime and violence against Negroes. White men with their usual indifference or callousness towards matters affecting Negroes gave little heed to protests against the picture play of hate, and it was shown on the screen in almost every city in the United States planting or renewing in every city and state the seeds of racial hate and stirring up strife between black and white that had for its direct results the bloody riots of East St. Louis, Washington, Chicago, Omaha, Elaine and Tulsa, and culminating in the formation of the new order of the Ku Klux Klan whose mission is to promote, maintain and perpetuate prejudice, bitterness, hatred and violence against Negroes.

Starting on their career of lawlessnes, like all criminals they have broken over the bounds set by themselves against Negroes and have perpretrated outrage and barbarities not only upon Negroes but upon white men and women as well. And the end is not yet.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 16

Race Problem — 1922,
Moving Pictures

LYNN CITIZENS STOP "BIRTH OF NATION"

New York Age
6/3/22

(Special to The New York Age).

Lynn, Mass.—Prompt action by colored citizens of Lynn on two previous occasions prevented the showing in this city of the vicious anti-Negro motion picture, "Birth of a Nation," and a third attempt met a similar fate.

When a local theatre announced the showing of this film for the week of May 15, more than three hundred colored citizens, led by Rev. William H. Lacey of the A. M. E. Church, addressed a petition to Mayor McPhetre protesting against the proposed showing. The mayor promptly delegated Chairman McConnery and three members of the local censorship committee to attend a showing of the picture in Boston, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Lacey and the theatre manager.

Commissioner of Public Safety Foote telephoned the mayor, advising him to prohibit showing of the picture in Lynn. Rev. W. Jerome Miller of the Zion Baptist Church signed the resolutions of protest.

COLUMBUS O JOURNAL
MAY 26, 1922

JACK JOHNSON MOVIES ARE BARRED FROM OHIO

"Just Because It's Johnson," Is Reason Given—Censors Also Stop "Fools First."

Jack Johnson movies are barred from Ohio just because it's Jack Johnson.

The decision, with this as the reason, was announced yesterday after Mrs. Evalyn F. Snow, film censor; Director of Education Riegel and the censorship advisory board reviewed "As the Years Roll On," in which the colored ex-champion pugilist is the star actor

The vote to reject was unanimous. With the same unanimity the censor, director and board disapproved "Fools First." It is a picture of thievery, robbery and thuggery, with punishment meted out and reformation of the criminal, and a good moral lesson, it was explained, but the good is interwoven with too much bad.

Dr. Straton Asks Mayor to Stop "The Birth of Nation"

Clergyman Declares Exhibition of Film Is Dangerous at This Time, When the City Is Agitated Over the Ku Klux Klan —Sees in It a Dark and Deadly Menace.

N Y C TELEGRAM
DECEMBER 8, 1922

Showing of the motion picture "The Birth of a Nation" is a menace to the safety and peace of the community, according to the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, of Calvary Baptist Church, who today protested against these exhibitions in a letter addressed to Mayor John F. Hylan.

The letter follows:—

"I am writing to call your attention to the fact that the screen play, 'The Birth of a Nation,' based on Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s novel 'The Clansman,' has been revived in New York and is now being shown at the Selwyn Theatre. The bringing back of this particular play at this time is strangely coincident with the agitation over the Ku Klux Klan in our city. The play is dangerous even in peaceful times, but in these times, when many minds are already inflamed by racial prejudice, in my judgment, speaking as one of the ministers of the city, I wish to say that I consider it nothing short of a dark and deadly menace to our safety and peace.

"The type of negro, for one thing, that this picture portrays is not a true type. Such negroes are no more representative of the colored race as a white degenerate is representative of the white race. Having been reared, as I was, in the South, and knowing the negroes intimately as I do, I give you my own heart conviction that this particular play is a libel upon their race and it certainly ought not to be shown at this time in New York.

"Some years ago I saw this screen picture in the city of Chicago, and when I observed the stirring of racial passion and prejudice and the spread of the mob spirit, even in the theatre where the picture was being shown, I felt that it would undoubtedly sow the seed of race conflict in that city. I was not surprised, therefore, when a little later the awful racial riot on the South Side of Chicago burst into flame.

"The showing of this picture, Mr. Mayor, at this time in New York is a capital illustration of the sordid commercial factor in the modern theatrical and movie world. For the sake of piling up their dividends, those who are behind this picture, will deepen the spirit of racial rancor in our city, that later may bear fruit in riot, bloodshed, the destruction of much valuable property and cruel death itself.

"Is there not some provision, Mr. Mayor, in the laws which deal with inciting to riot by which you can suppress this viciously dangerous exhibition at the present time? We do not want to see re-enacted in Harlem the scenes that a little while ago disgraced the South Side of Chicago.

"May I say to you, Mr. Mayor, that my remarks last Sunday night were not unkind in spirit, as some of the newspapers tried to make appear, when I commented upon your recent message to Commissioner Enright, in which you called the name of my church and called my own name and suggested some 'police attention.'

"Your telegram was founded merely upon newspaper reports and I think you should have communicated with my church or myself before you used the name of either in this way. I took occasion, however, in giving expression to these thoughts the other night, to remark also upon your good qualities, and as I have said to you in other letters before, I do not neglect to pray regularly that God will guide you and give you wisdom and strength as our chief executive for the tremendous problems that you have to face and the heavy burdens which you are called upon to bear.

"Very sincerely yours,
"JOHN ROACH STRATON."

N Y C TELEGRAPH
DECEMBER 10, 1922

CENSORS O. K. "BIRTH."

Refuse to Revoke Permit for Presentation.

The Motion Picture Commission of the State of New York has voted to disregard the complaint made by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race as regards "The Birth of a Nation." This decision was reached at a meeting held last Friday.

Several hearings were held, one a week ago, lasting several hours. The only question to be decided was as to whether or not the permit under which the picture was being presented should be revoked. Chairman Cobb and Mrs. Eli T. Hosmer voted in favor of the picture, while Secretary Joseph Levenson, who had presided at the hearings, voted to revoke the permit.

N Y C EVE WORLD
DECEMBER 5, 1922

Reel Reviews
By DON ALLEN

"Old Home Week" in moviedom was inaugurated last night in the Selwyn Theatre when, after an interlude of nearly eight years, "The Birth of a Nation," that classic of the silent drama, was revived and, as one comedian behind us remarked, it was shown with its original cast too.

In the audience were several of those who helped make that masterpiece of the screen and who since have climbed to more secure stardom. Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," from which the play was written, was among these.

The drama itself was silent, but the crowd that packed the theatre to its doors wasn't. Reports had been circulated—probably by publicity mongers who know—that trouble was looked for from Negroes who resented the revival of the famous screen classic. Trouble arrived all right, but it came from an entirely unlooked for source.

From ten to fifteen policemen took up their places in various parts of the theatre when the plot began to unfold, and everything went along fine for the first half of the picture.

But during the second half, when the Ku Klux Klan had its being and put down the uprising of Negroes who were misled by unscrupulous white renegades, things broke loose.

It was as if the modern K. K. K. had packed the house. Every appearance of a hooded member of the Invisible Empire was cheered to the echo, and before long crowds were gathered out in 42d Street wondering what all the cheering was about.

A handful of intrepid opponents of the Klan took it upon themselves to hiss and boo, but they were drowned out in short order, not, however, until catcalls were heard followed by shouts of "Throw the snakes out!" and "Up and at 'em!". For fully an hour and a half the noise was deafening.

Then, as a sop to the Negroes, the picture was lengthened to include scenes showing how the colored man has advanced since the days of the Civil War. Pictures of Hampton Institute, Tuskeegee and other Negro institutions and of Negroes in the professions were spread on fast and thick, as if the producers wished to say to their colored brothers, "We didn't mean any harm, really!"

As for the picture itself it still stands out as a masterpiece, not, of course, as much as it did the first time it was shown, but it makes all the big recent pictures look to their laurels. "The Birth of a Nation" retains its recognition as the standard of motion picture production.

As the program points out, more people have seen it than any other two dramatic productions in history. It has been shown in every country in the world—in the interior of Africa, in remotest Asia, and in Esquimo villages near the North Pole.

But if last night may be taken as a criterion, it might be well for the producers of the picture to realize that the revival of the Ku Klux Klan brings on a crisis to-day that was not dreamed of in the heyday of this film seven or eight years ago.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Race Problem — 1922.
South America.

Brazil's Negro President

Baltimore Afro-American
4/21/22

A few years ago the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, writing a series of impressions for the Outlook concerning his trip to South America, said there is no color line down there as we know it in the United States.

Men of Negro descent, he pointed out are prominent in the business, professional, political and financial life of the people of their respective countries. There is no attempt, as in this country, to push the colored people into a segregated group. A man may go as high as his capabilities permit regardless of race.

Apostles of the propaganda in this country "to keep the Negro in his place" must have read with wry faces that Senor Nilo Pecanbo a Negro, has been re-elected President of Brazil. Brazil is the largest and probably the most important South American country, and perhaps the United States may have to deal with Senor Nilo's government on terms of absolute equality. Such is fate.

NEGRO IS ELECTED PRES. OF BRAZIL BY HUGE MAJORITY

Cleveland Call

Loved by People; Wins Election by Half a Million Plurality

4/15/22

(Associated Negro Press)

RIO DE JANERIO, Brazil, S. A., April 15.—Colored Americans of the United States may well be greatly gratified that a decendent of their race has been elected President of Brazil. Elected by more than a half million majority, gives conclusive and convincing evidence of what South America thinks of manhood, regardless of the "color line."

The completed returns from the national election held throughout the republic, confirms the first reports sent out within a few hours after the polls closed declaring the election of Pecamba, president. The reports were credited but the size of his majority was not conceded by the opposition at that time; the authentic returns completely rout all doubt.

Nilo Pecamba, Premier of Brazil was elected president of Brazil by a 590,000 majority. His opponent Louis Sancho, the conservative nominee was governor of the state of Mines Geras.

Pecamba carried the city of Rio De Janerio, the conservative stronghold by a 60,000 plurality; Bahai, a city of 700,000 by a 10,000 majority. His greatest plurality was reached in the state of Rio Grand Du Sud known as German Brazil. He carried this city by a 170,000 plurality. The first returns showed Pecamaba a winner. The Post Alegere Senital fished his election two and a half hours after the polls closed. Out of a total registered vote of 600,000, the Socialist polled 135,000; the Socialist Democrat 84,000. The election was a complete victory for the Federalist party. It is said to be the most remarkable election since 1889 when Deodora Francesca was elected first president of Brazil, after Don Pedro II, the last emperor had abdicated, and a republic proclaimed.

Nilo Pecamba was born at Petropolis, Brazil, April 7, 1868. His mother a Brazilian Negro and his father an Italian. He entered public life in 1898, when he was elected Mayor of Nithony. He was elected to the Brazilian parliament in 1900 and in 1902 he was elected Governor of the State of Rio De Janerio. In 1904 he was elected to the Brazilian senate. In 1906 he was elected president on the Federalist ticket, by a majority of 200,000.

He became Premier on Feb. 23, 1917, and will be inaugerated on May 1, 1922.

BRAZIL ELECTS COLORED MAN TO PRESIDENCY

Newly-Elected Chief Executive of S. American Republic had Black Mother and Italian Father

Baltimore
MAJORITY 500,000
afro-American

Election Regarded as Evidence of How Republic Views "Color Line"

4/14/22

(Asso. Negro Press)

Rio De Janerio, Brazil, S. A., April 13—Colored Americans of the United States may well be greatly gratified that a decendent of their race has been elected President of Brazil. Elected by more than a half million majority, given conclusive and convincing evidence of what South America thinks of manhood, regardless of the "color line."

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D REBELS; Y STRIKERS, OHANNESBURG

RAND RIDGES ARE CLEARED

New York Times
3/13/22

Rebels' Strongholds Fall and Grave Menace Is Removed.

STATE FORCES CONVERGING

Strikers Fight to Control All of Johannesburg Before the Reinforcements Arrive.

100 KILLED ON SATURDAY

Many Miners Slain in Attack on Imperial Light Horse Unit at Ellis Park.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, March 12 (Associated Press).—The troops have captured 1,00 Revolutionists at Sophiatown and Brix Ridge, besides clearing the neighboring ridges, an important achievement, as the positions were strong and the Rebel occupation presented grave menace.

Airplanes dropped thirty-two bombs on Revolutionists surroundings, a party of police in the Brixton area, causing numerous casualties and scattering the others, many of whom surrendered.

The Government issued a long communication this afternoon declaring that that the operations were proceeding very satisfactorily and that strong forces were rapidly converging.

At least one hundred persons are believed to have been killed in Saturday's fighting in Johannesburg, and the wounded will reach a much larger number.

Fight to Control Johannesburg.

Desperate efforts are being made by the commandos to gain control of the town before the forces under Major General Sir J. L. VanDeventer and Brigadier General Conrad Brits can arrive. Only the northern part of Johnnesburg is free of the commandos.

The fighting for the most part takes the form of sniping, there being only occasional volleys. The only Government forces to be seen are those guarding the City Hall.

The striking miners are reported to have burned the police station at Fordsburg.

A communiqué from Pretoria says large numbers of troops will be available shortly and that recruiting is going on at a satisfactory pace, although many evidently fail to realize the seri-

Capetown dispatches say that outside the Rand the general strike has had a limited success. At Durban a meeting attended by 800 persons, mostly strikers, resulted in the formation of a commando of 300 men, who paraded without violence.

A similar meeting at Bloemfontein favored formation of commandos, but a single arrest led to the dispersal of the gathering before the decision could be carried out.

Many Killed Attacking Troops.

PRETORNA, Union of South Africa, March 12 (Associated Press).—Airplanes have twice dropped bombs on revolutionary commandos, inflicting severe casualties, and a large number of strikers have been killed or wounded in an attack against cavalry at Ellis Park, says a communication issued today giving a record of Saturday's disturbances growing out of the strike situation.

"The Revolutionaries still are very active," says the communication. "They have been burning houses at Benoni and Boksburg, apparently in retaliation for our bombings. All our airplanes now carry bombs in order that every advantage may be taken of the discovery of revolutionary commandos. Two instances occurred today where commandos were successfully bombed. Direct hits were attained, and the revolutionaries suffered severely."

The communication then describes the successful resistance of 130 men of the Imperial Light Horse against an attack of strikers at Ellis Park in which many of the strikers were killed or wounded. Five of the soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded.

The communication admits that the strikers have had initial successes, but says the forces now at the disposal of the Government are formidable.

Vigorous Fighting Over Big Area.

Copyright, 1922, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

JOHANNESBURG, March 12.—Half a dozen battles between strikers and police continue to rage along the reef. Owing partly to censorship, partly to severed telegraphic connections, the reports still are meagre.

From Newlands, Auckland Park, Benoni, Brakpan and Fordsburg come accounts of vigorous fighting. The battle of Boksburg, which raged all Friday, has calmed somewhat, the attacking strikers claiming to have captured a large number of police with rifles and ammunition.

Strikers are in every house on the dip between Fordsburg and Johannesburg, whence it is impossible to dislodge them. From these vantage points they pour in an incessant harrying fire on the police positions. The police are forced to dig in to escape punishment.

The total extent of the casualties as yet can only be guessed. Friday's casualties are estimated at more than six hundred, and more than a hundred are known to have been killed Saturday. These are almost exclusively Gover-

BRAZILIAN CONGRESS FAILS TO RECOGNIZE NILO PECAMBA

The Correio 'de Manba of Rio de Janeiro published this week a proclamation to the nation of Brazil signed by Nilo Pecamba and J. J. Seabra, black candidates for president and vice president in the recent election. They claim the election by 22,749 votes. Congress has recognized the election of Arthur da Silva Bernardes as president-elect.

The proclamation reads:

"The decision recognizing the opposing candidate by a congress without authority signified defiance of the sovereign rights of the people. The republican reaction, hoisting the banner of civil and political liberty, does not submit nor conform to this revolutionary situation."

THE COLOR QUESTION IN THE TWO AMERICAS

By DR. BERNADO RUIZ SAUREZ

Translation by John Crosby Gordon

I have been favored by the author with an autographed copy of this book, which is a philosophical discussion of the color question in the two Americas by a man of color, born, reared and educated in a Spanish-speaking country, where the conditions affecting the social, economic, industrial and political life of the black and colored peoples are different from those obtaining in the United States of North America. It is therefore extremely difficult for a foreigner writing of conditions in the United States of America always to give a true perspective of the conditions obtaining in the country of his adoption, for there are always points of difference which will not harmonize with those with which he is most familiar and which, because of this d[illegible]cutly, raise in his mind certain doubts as to the possibility of there ever arising a complete understanding of the viewpoints between the peoples of the two sections.

The color question in the United States of America and that of Central and South America is as different as water is from wine. In America there is a feeble attempt to differentiate between the blacks and our mulattoes by the latter group, but the white man insists that the blacks and mulattoes are one and the same people. Not so in Cuba, the West Indies and other Spanish-speaking countries, where the line of cleavage is closely drawn and the mulattoes are to all intents and purposes white men, made so by a law of custom going back to the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The color question is one of the most vexed and aggravating of modern times, and those who are most affected by it continue to insist that they are not a part of the problem which Dr. Saurez, with the best of intentions, is seeking to solve by plausible argument and much cogency of reasoning which does not change the point of view of those whom they are most anxious to convince that it can be solved by appeal to reason.

The Ethiopian cannot change his skin. He may bleach it by artificial means, but he will still be an Ethiopian. The book is well written and the author shows that he is sincere in all that he has said, but the fact still remains that we of the Negro and Negroid race are of one common stock and that our destiny is co-ordinate and cannot be otherwise in the two Americas while the white race continues to give direction to the thought and policies which are to govern and control in the universe.

INTERMARRIAGE IS SOLUTION OF RACE PROBLEM

This Is Substance of An Address by Dr. Oliveira Lima At Williams College

BRAZIL WORKS IT OUT

Black, Red and White Mix and All Are Happy

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 15—Speaking before the Institute of Politics at Williams College last Saturday, Dr. Manuel de Oliveira Lima, of Brazil said that intermarriage between the colored and white races is frequent in his country and that as a result there are "No discontenten races to le found in Brazil, as you certainly have in this country."

"There exists prejudice, especially among distinguished families against miscegenation," he said, but this is freely practiced among the people in general, with the result there is no race question in Brazil, conflicts or even controversies over the matter being so to say, unknown, but that Negroes are rapidly disappearing into the white race.

A source of antipathy is consequently set aside, which would correspond to an irritating feature of the social quesiton and no discontented races are to be found in Brazil, as you certainly have in this country. This condition represents an advantage for national life and is one of the reasons for the happiness that Brazil suggests, although things are no perfect and no serious reason exists for claiming that Americus Vespucius was accurate when he located down there the earthly paradise.

"Since pure races," are according to ethnologists, a historical error— and consequently Godineau, the apologist of the white race (or more accurately of the Teutonic race), may be taken as a philosopher given to whimsical speculation— we have to admit that the Hispanic-American or more precisely the Brazilian solution of the racial problem, of the colored race at least, is certainly wiser, more promising and above all more humane than any solution which operates through separation or segregation.

BRAZILIAN FLAYS U. S. COLOR LINE LAUDING HIS LAND

At Famous Williamstown Political Institute Urges World to Follow Solution of Problem Practiced by His Harmonious Republic

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15.—Speaking at the Institute of Politics here, Dr. Manuel de Oliveira Lima of Brazil severely criticized the white people of the United States for their barbarous and unjust discrimination against colored people and declared that in his country the races lived together in harmony, and intermixture was rapidly going on, with the result that in the immediate future there will be but one race in Brazil:

"A source of antipathy is consequently set aside, which would correspond to an irritating feature of the social question, and no discontented races are to be found in Brazil, as you certainly have in this country. This condition represents an advantage for national life and is one of the reasons for the happiness that Brazil suggests although things are not perfect and no serious reason appears for claiming that Americus Vespucius was accurate when he located down there the earthly paradise.

"Since pure races are, according to ethnologists, a historical error, and consequently Gobineau, the apologist of the white race, or more accurately of the Teutonic races, may be taken as a philosopher given to whimsical speculation, we have to admit that the Hispano-American or, more precisely, the Brazilian solution of the racial question of the colored race at least is certainly wiser, more promising and, above all, more humane than any other solution which operates through separation or segregation."

NO RACIAL UNREST IN BRAZIL SAYS SPEAKER

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 18—In a lecture before the Institute of Politics, Dr. Manoel de Oliviera Lima dealt with racial and social questions in Brazil, where he says inter-marriage between races is freely practiced and that as the result of this practice "no discontented races are to be found in Brazil as you certainly have in this country."

Dr. Lima says there still exists prejudice enough against this practice, especially among distinguished families, but he advocates its spread.

"This condition," he continues, "represents an advantage for national life and is one of the reasons of the happiness that Brazil suggests. No Negroes are any longer imported and the white population increases all the time.

"Since pure races," he concludes, "are, according to ethnologists, a historical error and consequently Gobineau, the apologist of the white race, or more accurately of the Teutonic race, may be taken as a philosopher given to whimsical speculation, we have to admit that the Hispanic-American, or more precisely the Brazilian solution of the racial problem of the colored race, at least, is cetainly wiser, more promising, and above all, more human, than any solution which operates through separation or segregation."